PARL. PAPERS
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# REPORTS

FROM

# COMMISSIONERS:

*TWENTY VOLUMES.*

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—(1.)—

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES; CALEDONIAN CANAL;
CHURCH ESTATES; NEW CHURCHES; COPYHOLDS;
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION;
FACTORIES;
FISHERIES; HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES;
INCLOSURE COMMISSION;
LUNACY; METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS;
MINING DISTRICTS;
COAL MINES; PUBLIC RECORDS; STATUTE LAW;
TITHE COMMISSION.

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Session

31 *January* —— 29 *July* 1856.

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VOL. XVIII.

1856.

# REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

## 1856.

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FIRST VOLUME.

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# SEVENTEENTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

# BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES,

# IN ENGLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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# REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P., G.C.B.,
*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

*General Register Office*, 24 *May* 1856.

Sir,

In conformity with the sixth section of the Registration Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86., I have the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England and Wales during the year 1854, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

*Registrar-General.*

1854. ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGES.—MARRIAGES Registered in England,

| No. | DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES. | POPULATION. 1851 | TOTAL MARRIAGES. | MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special Licence. | Licence. | Banns. | Superintendent Registrar's Certificate. | Not stated. | TOTAL. | Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. TOTAL. | In Registered Places. Roman Catholics. | Other Christian Denominations. | Superintendent Registrar's Office. | Quakers. | Jews. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ENGLAND | 17,927,609 | 159,727 | 15 | 21,048 | 105050 | 3,811 | 4,185 | 134109 | 25,618 | 7,813 | 9,873 | 7,593 | 52 | 287 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. | London | 2,362,236 | 26,128 | 7 | 3686 | 19574 | 136 | 58 | 23461 | 2667 | 1281 | 569 | 590 | 7 | 220 |
| II. | South Eastern Counties | 1,628,386 | 11,847 | 5 | 1479 | 8045 | 534 | 574 | 10637 | 1210 | 134 | 643 | 421 | 5 | 7 |
| III. | South Midland Counties | 1,234,332 | 8,387 | .. | 940 | 5575 | 89 | 757 | 7361 | 1026 | 59 | 601 | 362 | 4 | .. |
| IV. | Eastern Counties | 1,113,982 | 7,830 | .. | 966 | 5310 | 73 | 435 | 6784 | 1046 | 29 | 535 | 475 | 4 | 3 |
| V. | South Western Counties | 1,803,291 | 13,941 | 1 | 1768 | 8875 | 223 | 612 | 11479 | 2462 | 89 | 1096 | 1271 | 4 | 2 |
| VI. | West Midland Counties | 2,136,573 | 20,731 | 1 | 2262 | 14923 | 299 | 625 | 18110 | 2621 | 981 | 1057 | 557 | 6 | 20 |
| VII. | North Midland Counties | 1,215,501 | 10,102 | .. | 1449 | 6559 | 207 | 326 | 8541 | 1561 | 188 | 866 | 503 | 4 | .. |
| VIII. | North Western Counties | 2,488,438 | 25,959 | .. | 3230 | 15908 | 1131 | 148 | 20417 | 5542 | 3400 | 1404 | 713 | 6 | 19 |
| IX. | Yorkshire | 1,789,047 | 16,514 | .. | 2204 | 11242 | 560 | 271 | 14277 | 2237 | 697 | 811 | 715 | 5 | 9 |
| X. | Northern Counties | 969,126 | 8,377 | .. | 1521 | 4562 | 322 | 94 | 6499 | 1878 | 592 | 306 | 970 | 7 | 3 |
| XI. | Monmouthshire and Wales | 1,186,697 | 9,911 | 1 | 1543 | 4477 | 237 | 285 | 6543 | 3368 | 363 | 1985 | 1016 | .. | 4 |
| | I.—LONDON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Middlesex (*part of*) | 1,745,601 | 19,565 | 7 | 2950 | 14354 | 114 | 34 | 17459 | 2106 | 970 | 406 | 506 | 4 | 220 |
| | Surrey (*part of*) | 482,435 | 5,378 | .. | 596 | 4309 | 21 | 21 | 4947 | 431 | 235 | 122 | 71 | 3 | .. |
| | Kent (*part of*) | 134,200 | 1,185 | .. | 140 | 911 | 1 | 3 | 1055 | 130 | 76 | 41 | 13 | .. | .. |
| | II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surrey (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 202,521 | 1,276 | 1 | 181 | 930 | 1 | 75 | 1188 | 88 | 34 | 38 | 15 | 1 | .. |
| 2 | Kent (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 485,021 | 3,728 | 2 | 426 | 2708 | 170 | 109 | 3415 | 313 | 55 | 176 | 76 | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | Sussex | 339,604 | 2,505 | .. | 344 | 1770 | 50 | 151 | 2315 | 190 | 18 | 112 | 57 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Hampshire | 402,016 | 2,992 | 1 | 396 | 1714 | 302 | 101 | 2514 | 478 | 22 | 203 | 251 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Berkshire | 199,224 | 1,346 | 1 | 132 | 923 | 11 | 138 | 1205 | 141 | 5 | 114 | 22 | .. | .. |
| | III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Middlesex (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 150,606 | 901 | .. | 153 | 645 | 1 | 30 | 829 | 72 | 34 | 27 | 10 | 1 | .. |
| 7 | Hertfordshire | 173,962 | 979 | .. | 82 | 631 | 12 | 142 | 867 | 112 | 1 | 81 | 30 | .. | .. |
| 8 | Buckinghamshire | 143,655 | 962 | .. | 80 | 669 | 5 | 108 | 862 | 100 | 1 | 68 | 30 | 1 | .. |
| 9 | Oxfordshire | 170,247 | 1,200 | .. | 170 | 737 | 13 | 149 | 1069 | 131 | 12 | 66 | 51 | 2 | .. |
| 10 | Northamptonshire | 213,844 | 1,786 | .. | 195 | 1118 | 25 | 157 | 1495 | 291 | 8 | 154 | 129 | .. | .. |
| 11 | Huntingdonshire | 60,319 | 367 | .. | 34 | 246 | 2 | 37 | 319 | 48 | .. | 42 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 12 | Bedfordshire | 129,805 | 931 | .. | 76 | 634 | 24 | 81 | 815 | 116 | .. | 59 | 57 | .. | .. |
| 13 | Cambridgeshire | 191,894 | 1,261 | .. | 150 | 895 | 7 | 53 | 1105 | 156 | 3 | 104 | 49 | .. | .. |
| | IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Essex | 344,130 | 2,195 | .. | 216 | 1529 | 14 | 190 | 1949 | 246 | 11 | 162 | 72 | 1 | .. |
| 15 | Suffolk | 336,136 | 2,356 | .. | 272 | 1492 | 38 | 181 | 1983 | 373 | 3 | 195 | 171 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | Norfolk | 433,716 | 3,279 | .. | 478 | 2289 | 21 | 64 | 2852 | 427 | 15 | 178 | 232 | 1 | 1 |
| | V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Wiltshire | 240,966 | 1,698 | .. | 201 | 1136 | 21 | 124 | 1482 | 216 | 7 | 196 | 13 | .. | .. |
| 18 | Dorsetshire | 177,095 | 1,281 | .. | 171 | 855 | 22 | 84 | 1132 | 149 | 7 | 117 | 25 | .. | .. |
| 19 | Devonshire | 570,798 | 4,610 | .. | 647 | 2636 | 53 | 258 | 3594 | 1016 | 43 | 326 | 643 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | Cornwall | 358,173 | 3,184 | 1 | 303 | 2266 | 47 | 26 | 2643 | 541 | 17 | 170 | 352 | 2 | .. |
| 21 | Somersetshire | 456,259 | 3,168 | .. | 446 | 1982 | 80 | 120 | 2628 | 540 | 15 | 287 | 238 | .. | .. |
| | VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Gloucestershire | 419,514 | 4,100 | 1 | 553 | 2684 | 61 | 140 | 3439 | 661 | 86 | 311 | 258 | 3 | 3 |
| 23 | Herefordshire | 99,120 | 727 | .. | 130 | 451 | 3 | 68 | 652 | 75 | 5 | 50 | 19 | 1 | .. |
| 24 | Shropshire | 249,504 | 1,730 | .. | 280 | 1010 | 48 | 164 | 1502 | 228 | 50 | 90 | 88 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Staffordshire | 630,545 | 7,102 | .. | 627 | 5385 | 88 | 93 | 6193 | 909 | 530 | 297 | 82 | .. | .. |
| 26 | Worcestershire | 258,733 | 2,426 | .. | 273 | 1916 | 15 | 71 | 2275 | 151 | 34 | 83 | 33 | 1 | .. |
| 27 | Warwickshire | 479,157 | 4,646 | .. | 399 | 3477 | 84 | 89 | 4049 | 597 | 276 | 226 | 77 | 1 | 17 |
| | VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Leicestershire | 235,920 | 2,003 | .. | 239 | 1293 | 65 | 54 | 1651 | 352 | 48 | 165 | 139 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Rutlandshire | 24,272 | 151 | .. | 17 | 104 | .. | 7 | 128 | 23 | .. | 16 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 30 | Lincolnshire | 400,236 | 2,941 | .. | 495 | 1831 | 32 | 133 | 2491 | 450 | 11 | 345 | 93 | 1 | .. |
| 31 | Nottinghamshire | 294,380 | 2,742 | .. | 340 | 1908 | 39 | 111 | 2398 | 344 | 40 | 164 | 138 | 2 | .. |
| 32 | Derbyshire | 260,693 | 2,265 | .. | 358 | 1423 | 71 | 21 | 1873 | 392 | 89 | 176 | 126 | 1 | .. |
| | VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Cheshire | 421,137 | 3,595 | .. | 608 | 2370 | 91 | 29 | 3098 | 497 | 304 | 159 | 33 | 1 | .. |
| 34 | Lancashire | 2,067,301 | 22,364 | .. | 2622 | 13538 | 1040 | 119 | 17319 | 5045 | 3096 | 1245 | 680 | 5 | 19 |
| | IX.—YORKSHIRE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | West Riding | 1,344,082 | 12,610 | .. | 1226 | 9115 | 472 | 109 | 10922 | 1688 | 571 | 659 | 449 | 5 | 4 |
| 36 | East Riding (with York) | 251,560 | 2,397 | .. | 515 | 1386 | 51 | 62 | 2014 | 383 | 80 | 117 | 182 | .. | 4 |
| 37 | North Riding | 193,405 | 1,507 | .. | 463 | 741 | 37 | 100 | 1341 | 166 | 46 | 35 | 84 | .. | 1 |
| | X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Durham | 411,679 | 4,241 | .. | 535 | 2418 | 202 | 67 | 3222 | 1019 | 336 | 134 | 545 | 4 | .. |
| 39 | Northumberland | 303,568 | 2,724 | .. | 414 | 1692 | 34 | 13 | 2153 | 571 | 193 | 125 | 250 | .. | 3 |
| 40 | Cumberland | 195,492 | 1,067 | .. | 417 | 301 | 79 | 13 | 810 | 257 | 56 | 33 | 165 | 3 | .. |
| 41 | Westmorland | 58,387 | 345 | .. | 155 | 151 | 7 | 1 | 314 | 31 | 7 | 14 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Monmouthshire | 177,130 | 1,769 | 1 | 150 | 873 | 21 | 29 | 1074 | 695 | 125 | 411 | 159 | .. | .. |
| 43 | South Wales | 607,456 | 5,372 | .. | 728 | 2367 | 98 | 123 | 3316 | 2056 | 221 | 1186 | 645 | .. | 4 |
| 44 | North Wales | 402,111 | 2,770 | .. | 665 | 1237 | 118 | 133 | 2153 | 617 | 17 | 388 | 212 | .. | .. |

NOTE.—The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of entire Registration Districts; which Districts are, in general, identical with the Poor Law Unions. Districts

pursuant to the Act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 86, in the Year ending December 31st, 1854.

| MARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of | | | | Contracted between | | | | Of | | Of Persons not of full Age. | | Signed the Marriage Register with Marks. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cases in which | |
| March. | June. | September. | December. | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Both Signed. | One Signed. |
| 33,234 | 40,518 | 38,182 | 47,793 | 131,141 | 6,826 | 14,189 | 7,571 | 21,760 | 14,397 | 9,220 | 28,697 | 47,843 | 68,175 | 35,255 | 45 50 |
| 5372 | 6809 | 6938 | 7009 | 21131 | 1370 | 2438 | 1189 | 3627 | 2559 | 711 | 2932 | 3279 | 5610 | 1946 | 4997 |
| 2330 | 3013 | 2805 | 3699 | 9821 | 551 | 973 | 502 | 1475 | 1053 | 422 | 1933 | 3381 | 3394 | 1845 | 3085 |
| 1558 | 1839 | 1968 | 3022 | 7003 | 256 | 761 | 367 | 1128 | 623 | 674 | 1793 | 3134 | 3490 | 2153 | 2318 |
| 1474 | 1675 | 1548 | 3133 | 6546 | 265 | 699 | 320 | 1019 | 585 | 448 | 1440 | 3347 | 3185 | 2095 | 2342 |
| 3054 | 3701 | 3317 | 3869 | 11626 | 560 | 1167 | 588 | 1755 | 1148 | 736 | 2134 | 4522 | 5460 | 3082 | 3818 |
| 4121 | 5282 | 4901 | 6427 | 17060 | 913 | 1702 | 1056 | 2758 | 1969 | 1523 | 4377 | 7538 | 9646 | 5614 | 5956 |
| 2018 | 2828 | 2215 | 3041 | 8345 | 320 | 973 | 464 | 1437 | 784 | 696 | 1831 | 2926 | 4023 | 1982 | 2985 |
| 5949 | 6368 | 6428 | 7214 | 21035 | 1137 | 2325 | 1462 | 3787 | 2599 | 1946 | 5212 | 8684 | 15390 | 7625 | 8824 |
| 3610 | 4150 | 3907 | 4847 | 13521 | 633 | 1516 | 844 | 2360 | 1477 | 1156 | 3828 | 4647 | 8188 | 3664 | 5507 |
| 1827 | 2260 | 1887 | 2403 | 6862 | 389 | 747 | 379 | 1126 | 768 | 389 | 1643 | 1933 | 3339 | 1453 | 2366 |
| 1921 | 2593 | 2268 | 3129 | 8191 | 432 | 888 | 400 | 1288 | 832 | 519 | 1574 | 4452 | 6450 | 3796 | 3310 |
| 4076 | 5052 | 5239 | 5198 | 15878 | 1007 | 1814 | 866 | 2680 | 1873 | 604 | 2329 | 2416 | 4148 | 1458 | 3648 |
| 1062 | 1455 | 1390 | 1471 | 4310 | 279 | 537 | 252 | 789 | 531 | 89 | 479 | 643 | 1165 | 364 | 1080 |
| 234 | 302 | 309 | 340 | 943 | 84 | 87 | 71 | 158 | 155 | 18 | 124 | 220 | 297 | 124 | 269 |
| 221 | 337 | 327 | 391 | 1075 | 58 | 97 | 46 | 143 | 104 | 34 | 199 | 386 | 292 | 179 | 320 |
| 749 | 956 | 809 | 1214 | 3110 | 171 | 285 | 162 | 447 | 333 | 139 | 650 | 1014 | 1129 | 585 | 973 |
| 473 | 666 | 617 | 749 | 2105 | 105 | 200 | 95 | 295 | 200 | 115 | 467 | 712 | 677 | 366 | 657 |
| 652 | 734 | 720 | 886 | 2412 | 169 | 264 | 147 | 411 | 316 | 79 | 437 | 770 | 828 | 422 | 754 |
| 235 | 320 | 332 | 459 | 1119 | 48 | 127 | 52 | 179 | 100 | 55 | 180 | 499 | 468 | 293 | 381 |
| 180 | 217 | 273 | 231 | 771 | 37 | 61 | 32 | 93 | 69 | 21 | 134 | 249 | 226 | 139 | 197 |
| 179 | 229 | 235 | 336 | 818 | 32 | 88 | 41 | 129 | 73 | 65 | 215 | 433 | 413 | 293 | 260 |
| 162 | 234 | 213 | 353 | 818 | 26 | 89 | 29 | 118 | 55 | 87 | 222 | 358 | 468 | 262 | 302 |
| 221 | 255 | 267 | 457 | 996 | 49 | 108 | 47 | 155 | 96 | 59 | 179 | 406 | 381 | 233 | 321 |
| 349 | 409 | 396 | 632 | 1494 | 48 | 167 | 77 | 244 | 125 | 185 | 422 | 581 | 750 | 404 | 523 |
| 66 | 86 | 65 | 150 | 308 | 10 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 29 | 33 | 95 | 175 | 176 | 125 | 101 |
| 181 | 164 | 229 | 357 | 766 | 19 | 97 | 49 | 146 | 68 | 111 | 233 | 417 | 513 | 340 | 250 |
| 220 | 245 | 290 | 506 | 1032 | 35 | 121 | 73 | 194 | 108 | 113 | 293 | 515 | 563 | 357 | 364 |
| 375 | 485 | 477 | 858 | 1819 | 85 | 199 | 92 | 291 | 177 | 124 | 447 | 964 | 867 | 574 | 683 |
| 435 | 509 | 468 | 944 | 1967 | 80 | 208 | 101 | 309 | 181 | 123 | 399 | 1010 | 988 | 680 | 638 |
| 664 | 681 | 603 | 1331 | 2760 | 100 | 292 | 127 | 419 | 227 | 201 | 594 | 1373 | 1330 | 841 | 1021 |
| 295 | 477 | 378 | 548 | 1357 | 74 | 181 | 86 | 267 | 160 | 118 | 256 | 652 | 658 | 429 | 452 |
| 246 | 335 | 330 | 370 | 1056 | 42 | 126 | 57 | 183 | 99 | 63 | 154 | 417 | 447 | 265 | 334 |
| 1103 | 1170 | 1099 | 1238 | 3871 | 203 | 336 | 200 | 536 | 403 | 167 | 615 | 1204 | 1555 | 777 | 1205 |
| 715 | 868 | 773 | 828 | 2752 | 100 | 230 | 102 | 332 | 202 | 203 | 655 | 1141 | 1578 | 862 | 995 |
| 695 | 851 | 737 | 885 | 2590 | 141 | 294 | 143 | 437 | 284 | 185 | 454 | 1108 | 1222 | 749 | 832 |
| 805 | 1045 | 952 | 1298 | 3350 | 187 | 374 | 189 | 563 | 376 | 231 | 599 | 1115 | 1388 | 691 | 1121 |
| 139 | 221 | 145 | 222 | 577 | 44 | 70 | 36 | 106 | 80 | 16 | 85 | 291 | 282 | 185 | 203 |
| 348 | 504 | 400 | 478 | 1450 | 60 | 135 | 85 | 220 | 145 | 68 | 228 | 713 | 817 | 533 | 464 |
| 1453 | 1778 | 1711 | 2160 | 5831 | 342 | 508 | 421 | 929 | 763 | 723 | 2080 | 3256 | 4238 | 2681 | 2132 |
| 442 | 645 | 559 | 780 | 2075 | 83 | 180 | 88 | 268 | 171 | 151 | 463 | 817 | 1017 | 587 | 660 |
| 934 | 1089 | 1134 | 1489 | 3777 | 197 | 435 | 237 | 672 | 434 | 334 | 922 | 1346 | 1904 | 937 | 1376 |
| 383 | 499 | 419 | 702 | 1652 | 56 | 198 | 97 | 295 | 153 | 179 | 315 | 576 | 804 | 408 | 564 |
| 33 | 33 | 40 | 45 | 130 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 48 | 39 | 25 | 37 |
| 542 | 1028 | 598 | 773 | 2430 | 103 | 284 | 124 | 408 | 227 | 141 | 498 | 822 | 1007 | 490 | 849 |
| 588 | 725 | 593 | 836 | 2274 | 84 | 257 | 127 | 384 | 211 | 211 | 560 | 840 | 1250 | 629 | 832 |
| 472 | 543 | 565 | 685 | 1859 | 76 | 218 | 112 | 330 | 188 | 158 | 442 | 640 | 923 | 430 | 703 |
| 824 | 859 | 906 | 1006 | 2907 | 127 | 365 | 196 | 561 | 323 | 208 | 597 | 1090 | 1862 | 913 | 1126 |
| 5125 | 5509 | 5522 | 6208 | 18128 | 1010 | 1960 | 1266 | 3226 | 2276 | 1738 | 4615 | 7594 | 13528 | 6712 | 7698 |
| 2746 | 3201 | 3089 | 3574 | 10270 | 490 | 1173 | 677 | 1850 | 1167 | 982 | 3120 | 3830 | 6850 | 3138 | 4404 |
| 559 | 544 | 521 | 773 | 1957 | 102 | 225 | 113 | 338 | 215 | 119 | 462 | 510 | 868 | 351 | 676 |
| 305 | 405 | 297 | 500 | 1294 | 41 | 118 | 54 | 172 | 95 | 55 | 246 | 307 | 470 | 175 | 427 |
| 951 | 1128 | 945 | 1217 | 3489 | 203 | 345 | 204 | 549 | 407 | 240 | 1033 | 1167 | 1947 | 894 | 1326 |
| 588 | 738 | 637 | 761 | 2182 | 137 | 270 | 135 | 405 | 272 | 95 | 403 | 537 | 1005 | 409 | 724 |
| 235 | 290 | 238 | 304 | 904 | 31 | 101 | 31 | 132 | 62 | 42 | 163 | 167 | 312 | 117 | 245 |
| 53 | 104 | 67 | 121 | 287 | 18 | 31 | 9 | 40 | 27 | 12 | 44 | 62 | 75 | 33 | 71 |
| 338 | 481 | 461 | 489 | 1453 | 112 | 129 | 75 | 204 | 187 | 78 | 383 | 893 | 1108 | 729 | 543 |
| 1038 | 1317 | 1240 | 1777 | 4466 | 229 | 480 | 197 | 677 | 426 | 330 | 881 | 2389 | 3576 | 2059 | 1847 |
| 545 | 795 | 567 | 863 | 2272 | 91 | 279 | 128 | 407 | 219 | 111 | 310 | 1170 | 1766 | 1008 | 929 |

extending into more than one County are referred to the Registration Counties in which the greater part of their population was enumerated in 1851.

## AGES OF 182,764 PERSONS WHO WERE MARRIED IN ENGLAND IN THE YEAR 1854.

The total Number of MARRIAGES solemnized in the Year 1854 was 159,727; the precise Ages of both Parties were specified in 91382 instances.*

### AGES of 91382 MEN and 91382 WOMEN married in 1854.

| | 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 1 | 7 | 35 | 370 | 1800 | 42682 | 23767 | 9950 | 4850 | 3081 | 1816 | 1433 | 766 | 492 | 192 | 101 | 30 | 9 | 91382 |
| Women | 28 | 187 | 847 | 3312 | 6733 | 45077 | 18820 | 7468 | 3755 | 2468 | 1339 | 753 | 343 | 188 | 42 | 18 | 4 | . | 91382 |

*Note.*—In a few cases of Women married under 15 years of age the numbers are entered throughout the Tables in the Column headed "15." The last Column of age includes all at 80 *and upwards*.

### AGES of 79511 BACHELORS and 83284 SPINSTERS married in 1854.

| | 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bachelors | 1 | 7 | 35 | 370 | 1799 | 42363 | 22357 | 7822 | 2812 | 1159 | 435 | 234 | 72 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 3 | . | 79511 |
| Spinsters | 28 | 187 | 846 | 3311 | 6724 | 44651 | 17528 | 5856 | 2320 | 1137 | 453 | 172 | 52 | 16 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 83284 |

### AGES of 11871 WIDOWERS and 8098 WIDOWS married in 1854.

| | 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Widowers | . | . | . | . | 1 | 319 | 1410 | 2128 | 2038 | 1022 | 1381 | 1199 | 694 | 466 | 180 | 96 | 28 | 9 | 11871 |
| Widows | . | . | 1 | 1 | 9 | 426 | 1202 | 1612 | 1435 | 1331 | 886 | 581 | 201 | 172 | 41 | 16 | 4 | . | 8098 |

### AGES of 91382 HUSBANDS and their WIVES in combination.

| AGES OF HUSBANDS. Years. | AGES OF WIVES. 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | Total Husbands. | AGES OF HUSBANDS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15– | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15– |
| 16– | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 16– |
| 17– | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 17– |
| 18– | 2 | 10 | 42 | 111 | 70 | 114 | 20 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 370 | 18– |
| 19– | 5 | 20 | 112 | 391 | 535 | 673 | 51 | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1800 | 19– |
| 20– | 14 | 121 | 557 | 2301 | 4981 | 28863 | 5023 | 691 | 102 | 23 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 42682 | 20– |
| 25– | 4 | 25 | 104 | 414 | 936 | 11666 | 8267 | 1825 | 395 | 109 | 16 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 23767 | 25– |
| 30– | 2 | 5 | 19 | 61 | 158 | 2744 | 3436 | 2479 | 741 | 247 | 50 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 9950 | 30– |
| 35– | . | 1 | 5 | 11 | 37 | 670 | 1306 | 1241 | 1042 | 386 | 127 | 19 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4850 | 35– |
| 40– | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 208 | 443 | 746 | 707 | 665 | 224 | 59 | 7 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | 3081 | 40– |
| 45– | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 74 | 147 | 262 | 412 | 421 | 360 | 102 | 27 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1816 | 45– |
| 50– | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 74 | 140 | 223 | 346 | 305 | 232 | 62 | 19 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1433 | 50– |
| 55– | . | . | . | 2 | . | 11 | 34 | 42 | 73 | 148 | 139 | 180 | 103 | 29 | 4 | . | 1 | . | 766 | 55– |
| 60– | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 9 | 23 | 39 | 88 | 70 | 84 | 89 | 66 | 13 | 1 | . | . | 492 | 60– |
| 65– | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 37 | 15 | 7 | 1 | . | 192 | 65– |
| 70– | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 25 | 17 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 1 | . | 101 | 70– |
| 75– | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | . | 30 | 75– |
| 80– | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 9 | 80– |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 91382 | Husbands. |
| Total Wives | 28 | 187 | 847 | 3312 | 6733 | 45077 | 18820 | 7468 | 3755 | 2468 | 1339 | 753 | 343 | 188 | 42 | 18 | 4 | . | 91382 | Wives. |

The Table read *vertically* shows the number of *Wives* at each age, with the ages of their Husbands when married:—Thus, *Two* Wives of the age 20 and under 25 years married Husbands aged 16; *Eleven* married Husbands aged 17 years; *One hundred and fourteen* married Husbands aged 18 years, &c.
Read *horizontally* the Table shows the number of *Husbands* at each age, with the ages of their Wives when married:—Thus, *Fourteen* Husbands of the age 20 and under 25 married Wives aged 15; *One hundred and twenty-one* married Wives aged 16 years, &c.

### AGES of 75704 BACHELORS and 75704 SPINSTERS who intermarried in 1854.

| AGES OF BACHELORS. Years. | AGES OF SPINSTERS. 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | Total Bachelors. | AGES OF BACHELORS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15– | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15– |
| 16– | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 16– |
| 17– | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 17– |
| 18– | 2 | 10 | 42 | 111 | 70 | 114 | 19 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 369 | 18– |
| 19– | 5 | 20 | 112 | 391 | 534 | 670 | 47 | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1789 | 19– |
| 20– | 13 | 121 | 551 | 2283 | 4953 | 28457 | 4642 | 515 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 41606 | 20– |
| 25– | 4 | 25 | 99 | 389 | 871 | 10910 | 7407 | 1304 | 196 | 37 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 21249 | 25– |
| 30– | 2 | 4 | 17 | 54 | 126 | 2155 | 2614 | 1619 | 343 | 67 | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7012 | 30– |
| 35– | . | . | 4 | 7 | 25 | 411 | 717 | 576 | 411 | 97 | 17 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2269 | 35– |
| 40– | . | . | 1 | 3 | 2 | 89 | 166 | 209 | 187 | 165 | 31 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 857 | 40– |
| 45– | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 20 | 37 | 63 | 79 | 48 | 37 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 291 | 45– |
| 50– | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 19 | 30 | 28 | 34 | 25 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 154 | 50– |
| 55– | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 43 | 55– |
| 60– | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 60– |
| 65– | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 65– |
| 70– | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 70– |
| 75– | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 75– |
| 80– | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 80– |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75704 | Bachelors. |
| Total Spinsters | 27 | 184 | 832 | 3252 | 6585 | 42846 | 15672 | 4334 | 1315 | 473 | 139 | 40 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 75704 | Spinsters. |

* In the other cases the Column of the Register headed "Age" was filled in by the Officiating Minister with the words "of Full Age," "Under Age," or "Minor."

AGES of 7580 WIDOWERS and 7580 SPINSTERS who intermarried in 1854.

| AGES OF WIDOWERS. Years. | AGES OF SPINSTERS. 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | Total Widowers. | AGES OF WIDOWERS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15— |
| 16— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16— |
| 17— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17— |
| 18— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18— |
| 19— | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 19— |
| 20— | 1 | . | 5 | 17 | 22 | 202 | 35 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 291 | 20— |
| 25— | . | . | 5 | 25 | 62 | 610 | 397 | 118 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1247 | 25— |
| 30— | . | 1 | 2 | 7 | 32 | 535 | 570 | 391 | 90 | 22 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1663 | 30— |
| 35— | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 247 | 441 | 392 | 240 | 92 | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1443 | 35— |
| 40— | . | 1 | . | 2 | 7 | 117 | 226 | 342 | 255 | 104 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1161 | 40— |
| 45— | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 51 | 90 | 141 | 180 | 138 | 75 | 15 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 701 | 45— |
| 50— | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 48 | 70 | 118 | 141 | 82 | 37 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 536 | 50— |
| 55— | . | . | . | 2 | . | 9 | 29 | 30 | 40 | 62 | 46 | 32 | 15 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 273 | 55— |
| 60— | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 7 | 17 | 20 | 52 | 35 | 10 | 11 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 175 | 60— |
| 65— | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | 53 | 65— |
| 70— | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | 37 | 70— |
| 75— | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 15 | 75— |
| 80— | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 80— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7580 | Widowers. |
| Total Spinsters | 1 | 3 | 14 | 59 | 139 | 1805 | 1856 | 1522 | 1005 | 604 | 314 | 132 | 48 | 15 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 7580 | Spinsters. |

AGES of 3807 BACHELORS and 3807 WIDOWS who intermarried in 1854.

| AGES OF BACHELORS. Years. | AGES OF WIDOWS. 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | Total Bachelors. | AGES OF BACHELORS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15— |
| 16— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16— |
| 17— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17— |
| 18— | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 18— |
| 19— | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 19— |
| 20— | . | . | 1 | 1 | 6 | 190 | 339 | 164 | 35 | 17 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 757 | 20— |
| 25— | . | . | . | . | 3 | 121 | 391 | 359 | 159 | 63 | 7 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1108 | 25— |
| 30— | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 160 | 275 | 205 | 107 | 27 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 810 | 30— |
| 35— | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 57 | 116 | 173 | 123 | 57 | 8 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 543 | 35— |
| 40— | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 14 | 52 | 78 | 91 | 45 | 16 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 302 | 40— |
| 45— | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 29 | 38 | 25 | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 144 | 45— |
| 50— | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 20 | 28 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 80 | 50— |
| 55— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 29 | 55— |
| 60— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 13 | 60— |
| 65— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 7 | 65— |
| 70— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 70— |
| 75— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 75— |
| 80— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 80— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3807 | Bachelors. |
| Total Widows . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 9 | 352 | 971 | 980 | 689 | 447 | 207 | 99 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 4 | . | . | 3807 | Widows. |

AGES of 4291 WIDOWERS and 4291 WIDOWS who intermarried in 1854.

| AGES OF WIDOWERS. Years. | AGES OF WIDOWS. 15– | 16– | 17– | 18– | 19– | 20– | 25– | 30– | 35– | 40– | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | Total Widowers. | AGES OF WIDOWERS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15— |
| 16— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16— |
| 17— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17— |
| 18— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18— |
| 19— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19— |
| 20— | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 20— |
| 25— | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 72 | 44 | 10 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 163 | 25— |
| 30— | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 92 | 104 | 67 | 51 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 405 | 30— |
| 35— | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 91 | 157 | 212 | 104 | 30 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 615 | 35— |
| 40— | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 37 | 143 | 187 | 245 | 110 | 34 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 761 | 40— |
| 45— | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 10 | 50 | 120 | 200 | 210 | 57 | 15 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 682 | 45— |
| 50— | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 6 | 30 | 68 | 158 | 178 | 153 | 51 | 10 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 668 | 50— |
| 55— | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 6 | 22 | 68 | 80 | 128 | 84 | 24 | 4 | . | 1 | . | 421 | 55— |
| 60— | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 13 | 32 | 30 | 64 | 74 | 61 | 12 | 1 | . | . | 291 | 60— |
| 65— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 9 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 34 | 13 | 4 | 1 | . | 127 | 65— |
| 70— | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | 59 | 70— |
| 75— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 13 | 75— |
| 80— | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 80— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4291 | Widowers. |
| Total Widows . | . | . | . | . | . | 74 | 321 | 632 | 740 | 884 | 679 | 482 | 261 | 158 | 58 | 12 | 4 | . | 4291 | Widows. |

1854.—ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS.—BIRTHS Registered in England in the Four Quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1854.

(*Exclusive of Still-born.*)

| No. | DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES. | POPULATION. 1851 | MALES AND FEMALES. TOTAL. | Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. | MALES. TOTAL. | Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. | FEMALES. TOTAL. | Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ENGLAND | 17,927,609 | 634,405 | 160,785 | 172,457 | 154,724 | 146,439 | 324,069 | 81,939 | 87,909 | 79,295 | 74,926 | 310,336 | 78,846 | 84,548 | 75,429 | 71,513 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. | London | 2,362,236 | 84885 | 22286 | 22118 | 20741 | 19740 | 42988 | 11279 | 11140 | 10568 | 10001 | 41897 | 11007 | 10978 | 10173 | 9739 |
| II. | South Eastern Counties | 1,628,386 | 51917 | 13548 | 13752 | 12312 | 12365 | 26717 | 6954 | 6991 | 6403 | 6369 | 25260 | 6594 | 6761 | 5909 | 5996 |
| III. | South Midland Counties | 1,234,332 | 40017 | 10179 | 10915 | 9764 | 9159 | 20515 | 5151 | 5603 | 5094 | 4667 | 19502 | 5028 | 5312 | 4670 | 4492 |
| IV. | Eastern Counties | 1,113,982 | 35298 | 8857 | 9726 | 8569 | 8146 | 18221 | 4559 | 4948 | 4464 | 4250 | 17077 | 4298 | 4778 | 4105 | 3896 |
| V. | South Western Counties | 1,803,291 | 56205 | 14379 | 15286 | 13466 | 13074 | 28500 | 7272 | 7775 | 6873 | 6580 | 27705 | 7107 | 7511 | 6593 | 6494 |
| VI. | West Midland Counties | 2,136,573 | 80211 | 20892 | 21901 | 19198 | 18220 | 40862 | 10677 | 11136 | 9721 | 9328 | 39349 | 10215 | 10765 | 9477 | 8892 |
| VII. | North Midland Counties | 1,215,501 | 41475 | 10465 | 11158 | 10188 | 9664 | 21105 | 5304 | 5714 | 5172 | 4915 | 20370 | 5161 | 5444 | 5016 | 4749 |
| VIII. | North Western Counties | 2,488,438 | 99437 | 25112 | 27503 | 24377 | 22385 | 50705 | 12802 | 14005 | 12455 | 11443 | 48732 | 12310 | 13558 | 11922 | 10942 |
| IX. | Yorkshire | 1,789,047 | 68652 | 16589 | 19002 | 17195 | 15866 | 35092 | 8528 | 9722 | 8738 | 8104 | 33560 | 8061 | 9280 | 8457 | 7762 |
| X. | Northern Counties | 969,126 | 36361 | 8669 | 9805 | 9054 | 8833 | 18714 | 4454 | 5055 | 4669 | 4536 | 17647 | 4215 | 4750 | 4385 | 4297 |
| XI. | Monmouthshire and Wales | 1,186,697 | 39887 | 9809 | 11231 | 9860 | 8987 | 20650 | 4959 | 5820 | 5138 | 4733 | 19237 | 4850 | 5411 | 4722 | 4254 |
| | I.—LONDON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Middlesex (*part of*) | 1,745,601 | 62003 | 16331 | 16122 | 15153 | 14397 | 31424 | 8239 | 8130 | 7778 | 7277 | 30579 | 8092 | 7992 | 7375 | 7120 |
| | Surrey (*part of*) | 482,435 | 17978 | 4728 | 4727 | 4387 | 4136 | 9066 | 2400 | 2381 | 2193 | 2092 | 8912 | 2328 | 2346 | 2194 | 2044 |
| | Kent (*part of*) | 134,200 | 4904 | 1227 | 1269 | 1201 | 1207 | 2498 | 640 | 629 | 597 | 632 | 2406 | 587 | 640 | 604 | 575 |
| | II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surrey (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 202,521 | 6368 | 1648 | 1754 | 1481 | 1485 | 3276 | 848 | 899 | 758 | 771 | 3092 | 800 | 855 | 723 | 714 |
| 2 | Kent (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 485,021 | 15971 | 4146 | 4177 | 3777 | 3871 | 8266 | 2174 | 2156 | 1956 | 1980 | 7705 | 1972 | 2021 | 1821 | 1891 |
| 3 | Sussex | 339,604 | 10727 | 2737 | 2806 | 2617 | 2567 | 5593 | 1410 | 1435 | 1398 | 1350 | 5134 | 1327 | 1371 | 1219 | 1217 |
| 4 | Hampshire | 402,016 | 12899 | 3456 | 3437 | 2999 | 3007 | 6565 | 1742 | 1731 | 1556 | 1536 | 6334 | 1714 | 1706 | 1443 | 1471 |
| 5 | Berkshire | 199,224 | 6012 | 1561 | 1578 | 1438 | 1435 | 3017 | 780 | 770 | 735 | 732 | 2995 | 781 | 808 | 703 | 703 |
| | III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Middlesex (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 150,606 | 4872 | 1232 | 1301 | 1143 | 1196 | 2482 | 599 | 647 | 606 | 630 | 2390 | 633 | 654 | 537 | 566 |
| 7 | Hertfordshire | 173,962 | 5336 | 1400 | 1506 | 1238 | 1192 | 2724 | 700 | 796 | 648 | 580 | 2612 | 700 | 710 | 590 | 612 |
| 8 | Buckinghamshire | 143,655 | 4634 | 1214 | 1239 | 1104 | 1077 | 2378 | 620 | 628 | 577 | 553 | 2256 | 594 | 611 | 527 | 524 |
| 9 | Oxfordshire | 170,247 | 5381 | 1412 | 1439 | 1324 | 1206 | 2776 | 729 | 755 | 691 | 601 | 2605 | 683 | 684 | 633 | 605 |
| 10 | Northamptonshire | 213,844 | 7311 | 1821 | 2015 | 1791 | 1684 | 3721 | 924 | 1009 | 901 | 887 | 3590 | 897 | 1006 | 890 | 797 |
| 11 | Huntingdonshire | 60,319 | 1922 | 471 | 540 | 495 | 416 | 1002 | 242 | 278 | 265 | 217 | 920 | 229 | 262 | 230 | 199 |
| 12 | Bedfordshire | 129,805 | 4523 | 1174 | 1201 | 1124 | 1024 | 2309 | 587 | 606 | 601 | 515 | 2214 | 587 | 595 | 523 | 509 |
| 13 | Cambridgeshire | 191,894 | 6038 | 1455 | 1674 | 1545 | 1364 | 3123 | 750 | 884 | 805 | 684 | 2915 | 705 | 790 | 740 | 680 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **IV.—Eastern Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Essex | 344,130 | 10996 | 2895 | 3027 | 2627 | 2447 | 1449 | 1536 | 1361 | 1272 | 5618 | 5378 | 1446 | 1491 | 1266 | 1175 |
| 15 | Suffolk | 336,136 | 10535 | 2608 | 2909 | 2599 | 2419 | 1354 | 1493 | 1340 | 1258 | 5445 | 5090 | 1254 | 1416 | 1259 | 1161 |
| 16 | Norfolk | 433,716 | 13767 | 3354 | 3790 | 3343 | 3280 | 1756 | 1919 | 1763 | 1720 | 7158 | 6609 | 1598 | 1871 | 1580 | 1560 |
| | **V.—South Western Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Wiltshire | 240,966 | 7608 | 1892 | 2063 | 1866 | 1787 | 954 | 1037 | 934 | 876 | 3801 | 3807 | 938 | 1026 | 932 | 911 |
| 18 | Dorsetshire | 177,095 | 5428 | 1321 | 1577 | 1285 | 1245 | 709 | 798 | 656 | 632 | 2795 | 2633 | 612 | 779 | 629 | 613 |
| 19 | Devonshire | 570,798 | 16926 | 4340 | 4475 | 4155 | 3956 | 2181 | 2274 | 2105 | 1972 | 8532 | 8394 | 2159 | 2201 | 2050 | 1984 |
| 20 | Cornwall | 358,173 | 12424 | 3338 | 3296 | 2863 | 2927 | 1699 | 1710 | 1470 | 1461 | 6340 | 6084 | 1639 | 1586 | 1393 | 1466 |
| 21 | Somersetshire | 456,259 | 13819 | 3488 | 3875 | 3297 | 3159 | 1729 | 1956 | 1708 | 1639 | 7032 | 6787 | 1759 | 1919 | 1589 | 1520 |
| | **VI.—West Midland Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Gloucestershire | 419,514 | 13396 | 3486 | 3551 | 3243 | 3116 | 1756 | 1811 | 1638 | 1622 | 6827 | 6569 | 1730 | 1740 | 1605 | 1494 |
| 23 | Herefordshire | 99,120 | 3017 | 744 | 868 | 691 | 714 | 370 | 467 | 352 | 351 | 1540 | 1477 | 374 | 401 | 339 | 363 |
| 24 | Shropshire | 249,504 | 7528 | 1951 | 2183 | 1766 | 1628 | 1003 | 1121 | 868 | 845 | 3837 | 3691 | 948 | 1062 | 898 | 783 |
| 25 | Staffordshire | 630,545 | 27830 | 7145 | 7594 | 6777 | 6314 | 3694 | 3873 | 3439 | 3304 | 14310 | 13520 | 3451 | 3721 | 3338 | 3010 |
| 26 | Worcestershire | 258,733 | 9364 | 2523 | 2436 | 2171 | 2234 | 1262 | 1233 | 1094 | 1130 | 4719 | 4645 | 1261 | 1203 | 1077 | 1104 |
| 27 | Warwickshire | 479,157 | 19076 | 5043 | 5269 | 4550 | 4214 | 2592 | 2631 | 2330 | 2076 | 9629 | 9447 | 2451 | 2638 | 2220 | 2138 |
| | **VII.—North Midland Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Leicestershire | 235,920 | 8169 | 2153 | 2287 | 1912 | 1817 | 1120 | 1140 | 947 | 918 | 4125 | 4044 | 1033 | 1147 | 965 | 899 |
| 29 | Rutlandshire | 24,272 | 746 | 183 | 186 | 194 | 183 | 93 | 73 | 106 | 91 | 363 | 383 | 90 | 113 | 88 | 92 |
| 30 | Lincolnshire | 400,236 | 12753 | 3180 | 3214 | 3257 | 3102 | 1597 | 1665 | 1662 | 1567 | 6491 | 6262 | 1583 | 1549 | 1595 | 1535 |
| 31 | Nottinghamshire | 294,380 | 10689 | 2733 | 2912 | 2546 | 2498 | 1381 | 1493 | 1246 | 1275 | 5395 | 5294 | 1352 | 1419 | 1300 | 1223 |
| 32 | Derbyshire | 260,693 | 9118 | 2216 | 2559 | 2279 | 2064 | 1113 | 1343 | 1211 | 1064 | 4731 | 4387 | 1103 | 1216 | 1068 | 1000 |
| | **VIII.—North Western Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Cheshire | 421,137 | 15211 | 3797 | 4365 | 3643 | 3406 | 1970 | 2230 | 1881 | 1716 | 7797 | 7414 | 1827 | 2135 | 1762 | 1690 |
| 34 | Lancashire | 2,067,301 | 84226 | 21315 | 23198 | 20734 | 18979 | 10832 | 11775 | 10574 | 9727 | 42908 | 41318 | 10483 | 11423 | 10160 | 9252 |
| | **IX.—Yorkshire.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | West Riding | 1,344,082 | 53658 | 13111 | 14914 | 13394 | 12239 | 6690 | 7637 | 6847 | 6248 | 27422 | 26236 | 6421 | 7277 | 6547 | 5991 |
| 36 | East Riding (with York) | 251,560 | 8668 | 2018 | 2364 | 2187 | 2099 | 1072 | 1201 | 1093 | 1057 | 4423 | 4245 | 946 | 1163 | 1094 | 1042 |
| 37 | North Riding | 193,405 | 6326 | 1460 | 1724 | 1614 | 1528 | 766 | 884 | 798 | 799 | 3247 | 3079 | 694 | 840 | 816 | 729 |
| | **X.—Northern Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Durham | 411,679 | 17686 | 4151 | 4794 | 4384 | 4357 | 2131 | 2486 | 2265 | 2174 | 9056 | 8630 | 2020 | 2308 | 2119 | 2183 |
| 39 | Northumberland | 303,568 | 10328 | 2461 | 2755 | 2602 | 2510 | 1264 | 1410 | 1335 | 1317 | 5326 | 5002 | 1197 | 1345 | 1267 | 1193 |
| 40 | Cumberland | 195,492 | 6529 | 1633 | 1768 | 1595 | 1533 | 835 | 907 | 826 | 801 | 3369 | 3160 | 798 | 861 | 769 | 732 |
| 41 | Westmorland | 58,387 | 1818 | 424 | 488 | 473 | 433 | 224 | 252 | 243 | 244 | 963 | 855 | 200 | 236 | 230 | 189 |
| | **XI.—Monmouthshire and Wales.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Monmouthshire | 177,130 | 6801 | 1567 | 1946 | 1726 | 1562 | 776 | 1005 | 882 | 849 | 3512 | 3289 | 791 | 941 | 844 | 713 |
| 43 | South Wales | 607,456 | 21351 | 5325 | 5963 | 5245 | 4818 | 2674 | 3103 | 2755 | 2532 | 11064 | 10287 | 2651 | 2860 | 2490 | 2286 |
| 44 | North Wales | 402,111 | 11735 | 2917 | 3322 | 2889 | 2607 | 1509 | 1712 | 1501 | 1352 | 6074 | 5661 | 1408 | 1610 | 1388 | 1255 |

1854.—ABSTRACT OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—BIRTHS (included in the foregoing Table) of CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK Registered in England in the Four Quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1854.

(*Exclusive of Still-born.*)

| No. | DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES. | POPULATION. 1851 | MALES AND FEMALES. TOTAL. | MALES AND FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. | MALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. | MALES. TOTAL. | FEMALES. TOTAL. | FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ENGLAND . . . . . | 17,927,609 | 40,735 | 10,627 | 10,886 | 9,661 | 9,561 | 5,477 | 5,541 | 4,927 | 5,031 | 20,976 | 19,759 | 5,150 | 5,345 | 4,734 | 4,530 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. | London . . . . . | 2,362,236 | 3407 | 964 | 905 | 794 | 744 | 497 | 468 | 384 | 397 | 1746 | 1661 | 467 | 437 | 410 | 347 |
| II. | South Eastern Counties . . . . . | 1,628,386 | 3334 | 896 | 920 | 735 | 783 | 450 | 436 | 382 | 397 | 1665 | 1669 | 446 | 484 | 353 | 386 |
| III. | South Midland Counties . . . . . | 1,234,332 | 2588 | 689 | 732 | 595 | 572 | 339 | 369 | 322 | 297 | 1327 | 1261 | 350 | 363 | 273 | 275 |
| IV. | Eastern Counties . . . . . | 1,113,982 | 3003 | 827 | 832 | 652 | 692 | 434 | 419 | 326 | 358 | 1537 | 1466 | 393 | 413 | 326 | 334 |
| V. | South Western Counties . . . . . | 1,803,291 | 3455 | 926 | 918 | 782 | 829 | 491 | 463 | 401 | 448 | 1803 | 1652 | 435 | 455 | 381 | 381 |
| VI. | West Midland Counties . . . . . | 2,136,573 | 5102 | 1401 | 1377 | 1160 | 1164 | 730 | 720 | 591 | 587 | 2628 | 2474 | 671 | 657 | 569 | 577 |
| VII. | North Midland Counties . . . . . | 1,215,501 | 3231 | 825 | 844 | 793 | 769 | 407 | 413 | 398 | 407 | 1625 | 1606 | 418 | 431 | 395 | 362 |
| VIII. | North Western Counties . . . . . | 2,488,438 | 6744 | 1669 | 1785 | 1745 | 1545 | 840 | 917 | 857 | 837 | 3451 | 3293 | 829 | 868 | 888 | 708 |
| IX. | Yorkshire . . . . . | 1,789,047 | 4609 | 1093 | 1207 | 1149 | 1160 | 579 | 622 | 589 | 617 | 2407 | 2202 | 514 | 585 | 560 | 543 |
| X. | Northern Counties . . . . . | 969,126 | 2533 | 618 | 640 | 642 | 633 | 331 | 332 | 343 | 334 | 1340 | 1193 | 287 | 308 | 299 | 299 |
| XI. | Monmouthshire and Wales . . . . . | 1,186,697 | 2729 | 719 | 726 | 614 | 670 | 379 | 382 | 334 | 352 | 1447 | 1282 | 340 | 344 | 280 | 318 |
| | I.—LONDON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Middlesex (*part of*) . . . . . | 1,745,601 | 2541 | 742 | 667 | 582 | 550 | 379 | 343 | 291 | 293 | 1306 | 1235 | 363 | 324 | 291 | 257 |
| | Surrey (*part of*) . . . . . | 482,435 | 740 | 196 | 202 | 179 | 163 | 104 | 106 | 73 | 84 | 367 | 373 | 92 | 96 | 106 | 79 |
| | Kent (*part of*) . . . . . | 134,200 | 126 | 26 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 73 | 53 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 11 |
| | II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surrey (*Extra Metropolitan*) . . . . . | 202,521 | 367 | 85 | 106 | 90 | 86 | 37 | 44 | 46 | 41 | 168 | 199 | 48 | 62 | 44 | 45 |
| 2 | Kent (*Extra Metropolitan*) . . . . . | 485,021 | 953 | 230 | 272 | 238 | 213 | 115 | 142 | 123 | 117 | 497 | 456 | 115 | 130 | 115 | 96 |
| 3 | Sussex . . . . . | 339,604 | 751 | 225 | 180 | 161 | 185 | 119 | 81 | 92 | 104 | 396 | 355 | 106 | 99 | 69 | 81 |
| 4 | Hampshire . . . . . | 402,016 | 804 | 233 | 214 | 161 | 196 | 123 | 100 | 81 | 85 | 389 | 415 | 110 | 114 | 80 | 111 |
| 5 | Berkshire . . . . . | 199,224 | 459 | 123 | 148 | 85 | 103 | 56 | 69 | 40 | 50 | 215 | 244 | 67 | 79 | 45 | 53 |
| | III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Middlesex (*Extra Metropolitan*) . . . . . | 150,606 | 248 | 70 | 64 | 53 | 61 | 32 | 35 | 23 | 36 | 126 | 122 | 38 | 29 | 30 | 25 |
| 7 | Hertfordshire . . . . . | 173,962 | 384 | 83 | 110 | 93 | 98 | 38 | 51 | 49 | 46 | 184 | 200 | 45 | 59 | 44 | 52 |
| 8 | Buckinghamshire . . . . . | 143,655 | 322 | 94 | 89 | 70 | 69 | 49 | 47 | 43 | 34 | 173 | 149 | 45 | 42 | 27 | 35 |
| 9 | Oxfordshire . . . . . | 170,247 | 364 | 96 | 104 | 84 | 80 | 49 | 52 | 42 | 46 | 189 | 175 | 47 | 52 | 42 | 34 |
| 10 | Northamptonshire . . . . . | 213,844 | 435 | 122 | 130 | 93 | 90 | 62 | 68 | 55 | 45 | 230 | 205 | 60 | 62 | 38 | 45 |
| 11 | Huntingdonshire . . . . . | 60,319 | 110 | 21 | 38 | 28 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 52 | 58 | 12 | 24 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | Bedfordshire . . . . . | 129,805 | 330 | 89 | 97 | 75 | 69 | 44 | 48 | 44 | 37 | 173 | 157 | 45 | 49 | 31 | 32 |
| 13 | Cambridgeshire . . . . . | 191,894 | 395 | 114 | 100 | 99 | 82 | 56 | 54 | 49 | 41 | 200 | 195 | 58 | 46 | 50 | 41 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **IV.—Eastern Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Essex | 344,130 | 701 | 190 | 200 | 160 | 151 | 95 | 112 | 85 | 81 | 373 | 328 | 95 | 88 | 75 | 70 |
| 15 | Suffolk | 336,136 | 893 | 251 | 256 | 184 | 202 | 128 | 133 | 93 | 92 | 446 | 447 | 123 | 123 | 91 | 110 |
| 16 | Norfolk | 433,716 | 1409 | 386 | 376 | 308 | 339 | 211 | 174 | 148 | 185 | 718 | 691 | 175 | 202 | 160 | 154 |
| | **V.—South Western Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Wiltshire | 240,966 | 543 | 159 | 141 | 113 | 130 | 93 | 79 | 58 | 61 | 291 | 252 | 66 | 62 | 55 | 69 |
| 18 | Dorsetshire | 177,095 | 369 | 109 | 107 | 70 | 83 | 64 | 54 | 34 | 49 | 201 | 168 | 45 | 53 | 36 | 34 |
| 19 | Devonshire | 570,798 | 990 | 264 | 256 | 226 | 244 | 132 | 132 | 123 | 136 | 523 | 467 | 132 | 124 | 103 | 108 |
| 20 | Cornwall | 358,173 | 640 | 155 | 178 | 150 | 157 | 74 | 89 | 67 | 82 | 312 | 328 | 81 | 89 | 83 | 75 |
| 21 | Somersetshire | 456,259 | 913 | 239 | 236 | 223 | 215 | 128 | 109 | 119 | 120 | 476 | 437 | 111 | 127 | 104 | 95 |
| | **VI.—West Midland Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Gloucestershire | 419,514 | 758 | 221 | 201 | 166 | 170 | 104 | 103 | 91 | 86 | 384 | 374 | 117 | 98 | 75 | 84 |
| 23 | Herefordshire | 99,120 | 311 | 86 | 87 | 59 | 79 | 47 | 52 | 36 | 46 | 181 | 130 | 39 | 35 | 23 | 33 |
| 24 | Shropshire | 249,504 | 707 | 185 | 175 | 179 | 168 | 98 | 97 | 87 | 91 | 373 | 334 | 87 | 78 | 92 | 77 |
| 25 | Staffordshire | 630,545 | 1634 | 441 | 440 | 393 | 360 | 242 | 228 | 197 | 169 | 836 | 798 | 199 | 212 | 196 | 191 |
| 26 | Worcestershire | 258,733 | 636 | 178 | 166 | 142 | 150 | 92 | 89 | 74 | 77 | 332 | 304 | 86 | 77 | 68 | 73 |
| 27 | Warwickshire | 479,157 | 1056 | 290 | 308 | 221 | 237 | 147 | 151 | 106 | 118 | 522 | 534 | 143 | 157 | 115 | 119 |
| | **VII.—North Midland Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Leicestershire | 235,920 | 613 | 161 | 179 | 130 | 143 | 87 | 81 | 72 | 71 | 311 | 302 | 74 | 98 | 58 | 72 |
| 29 | Rutlandshire | 24,272 | 47 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 28 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| 30 | Lincolnshire | 400,236 | 1003 | 246 | 222 | 264 | 271 | 119 | 116 | 127 | 142 | 504 | 499 | 127 | 106 | 137 | 129 |
| 31 | Nottinghamshire | 294,380 | 893 | 237 | 233 | 209 | 214 | 116 | 122 | 99 | 110 | 447 | 446 | 121 | 111 | 110 | 104 |
| 32 | Derbyshire | 260,693 | 675 | 164 | 196 | 184 | 131 | 77 | 90 | 98 | 79 | 344 | 331 | 87 | 106 | 86 | 52 |
| | **VIII.—North Western Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Cheshire | 421,137 | 1187 | 289 | 306 | 309 | 283 | 128 | 160 | 154 | 155 | 597 | 590 | 161 | 146 | 155 | 128 |
| 34 | Lancashire | 2,067,301 | 5557 | 1380 | 1479 | 1436 | 1262 | 712 | 757 | 703 | 682 | 2854 | 2703 | 668 | 722 | 733 | 580 |
| | **IX.—Yorkshire.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | West Riding | 1,344,082 | 3405 | 800 | 901 | 846 | 858 | 427 | 457 | 431 | 458 | 1773 | 1632 | 373 | 444 | 415 | 400 |
| 36 | East Riding (with York) | 251,560 | 649 | 155 | 167 | 161 | 166 | 86 | 97 | 79 | 85 | 347 | 302 | 69 | 70 | 82 | 81 |
| 37 | North Riding | 193,405 | 555 | 138 | 139 | 142 | 136 | 66 | 68 | 79 | 74 | 287 | 268 | 72 | 71 | 63 | 62 |
| | **X.—Northern Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Durham | 411,679 | 938 | 235 | 240 | 244 | 219 | 127 | 132 | 136 | 105 | 500 | 438 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 114 |
| 39 | Northumberland | 303,568 | 780 | 182 | 189 | 202 | 207 | 91 | 98 | 105 | 119 | 413 | 367 | 91 | 91 | 97 | 88 |
| 40 | Cumberland | 195,492 | 649 | 165 | 171 | 152 | 161 | 91 | 80 | 83 | 87 | 341 | 308 | 74 | 91 | 69 | 74 |
| 41 | Westmorland | 58,387 | 166 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 46 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 86 | 80 | 14 | 18 | 25 | 23 |
| | **XI.—Monmouthshire and Wales.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Monmouthshire | 177,130 | 311 | 84 | 86 | 56 | 85 | 33 | 48 | 28 | 43 | 152 | 159 | 51 | 38 | 28 | 42 |
| 43 | South Wales | 607,456 | 1472 | 387 | 410 | 343 | 332 | 199 | 216 | 186 | 179 | 780 | 692 | 188 | 194 | 157 | 153 |
| 44 | North Wales | 402,111 | 946 | 248 | 230 | 215 | 253 | 147 | 118 | 120 | 130 | 515 | 431 | 101 | 112 | 95 | 123 |

1854.—ABSTRACT OF DEATHS.—DEATHS Registered in England in the Four Quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1854.

| No. | DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES. | POPULATION. 1851 | MALES AND FEMALES. TOTAL. | MALES AND FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. | MALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. | MALES. TOTAL. | FEMALES. TOTAL. | FEMALES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last day of March. | June. | Sept. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ENGLAND | 17,927,609 | 437,916 | 111,843 | 102,586 | 113,854 | 109,633 | 57,041 | 52,418 | 57,723 | 55,240 | 222,422 | 215,494 | 54,802 | 50,168 | 56,131 | 54,393 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. | London | 2,362,236 | 73697 | 16374 | 15087 | 24968 | 17268 | 8316 | 7742 | 12404 | 8689 | 37151 | 36546 | 8058 | 7345 | 12564 | 8579 |
| II. | South Eastern Counties | 1,628,386 | 34716 | 8400 | 7955 | 9542 | 8819 | 4243 | 4076 | 4942 | 4491 | 17752 | 16964 | 4157 | 3879 | 4600 | 4328 |
| III. | South Midland Counties | 1,234,332 | 26960 | 6553 | 6227 | 6874 | 7306 | 3287 | 3077 | 3438 | 3608 | 13410 | 13550 | 3266 | 3150 | 3436 | 3698 |
| IV. | Eastern Counties | 1,113,982 | 23718 | 6075 | 5372 | 6231 | 6040 | 3112 | 2649 | 3202 | 3121 | 12084 | 11634 | 2963 | 2723 | 3029 | 2919 |
| V. | South Western Counties | 1,803,291 | 35021 | 9900 | 8593 | 7542 | 8986 | 4932 | 4280 | 3814 | 4452 | 17478 | 17543 | 4968 | 4313 | 3728 | 4534 |
| VI. | West Midland Counties | 2,136,573 | 54072 | 14953 | 13003 | 12529 | 13587 | 7756 | 6709 | 6490 | 6754 | 27709 | 26363 | 7197 | 6294 | 6039 | 6833 |
| VII. | North Midland Counties | 1,215,501 | 27006 | 7225 | 6893 | 6419 | 6469 | 3680 | 3490 | 3227 | 3193 | 13590 | 13416 | 3545 | 3403 | 3192 | 3276 |
| VIII. | North Western Counties | 2,488,438 | 69030 | 18510 | 16286 | 17236 | 16998 | 9442 | 8383 | 8737 | 8609 | 35171 | 33859 | 9068 | 7903 | 8499 | 8389 |
| IX. | Yorkshire | 1,789,047 | 43937 | 11187 | 10908 | 10829 | 11013 | 5725 | 5615 | 5502 | 5571 | 22413 | 21524 | 5462 | 5293 | 5327 | 5442 |
| X. | Northern Counties | 969,126 | 23073 | 5572 | 5309 | 5907 | 6285 | 2914 | 2717 | 2991 | 3206 | 11828 | 11245 | 2658 | 2592 | 2916 | 3079 |
| XI. | Monmouthshire and Wales | 1,186,697 | 26686 | 7094 | 6953 | 5777 | 6862 | 3634 | 3680 | 2976 | 3546 | 13836 | 12850 | 3460 | 3273 | 2801 | 3316 |
| | I.—LONDON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Middlesex (*part of*) | 1,745,601 | 50624 | 12140 | 11066 | 15163 | 12255 | 6087 | 5610 | 7630 | 6214 | 25541 | 25083 | 6053 | 5456 | 7533 | 6041 |
| | Surrey (*part of*) | 482,435 | 18730 | 3393 | 3124 | 8219 | 3994 | 1722 | 1610 | 3850 | 1920 | 9102 | 9628 | 1671 | 1514 | 4369 | 2074 |
| | Kent (*part of*) | 134,200 | 4343 | 841 | 897 | 1586 | 1019 | 507 | 522 | 924 | 555 | 2508 | 1835 | 334 | 375 | 662 | 464 |
| | II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surrey (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 202,521 | 4233 | 976 | 1024 | 1190 | 1043 | 480 | 514 | 607 | 556 | 2157 | 2076 | 496 | 510 | 583 | 487 |
| 2 | Kent (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 485,021 | 10988 | 2410 | 2190 | 3712 | 2676 | 1242 | 1144 | 1996 | 1392 | 5774 | 5214 | 1168 | 1046 | 1716 | 1284 |
| 3 | Sussex | 339,604 | 6634 | 1723 | 1577 | 1647 | 1687 | 850 | 787 | 822 | 821 | 3280 | 3354 | 873 | 790 | 825 | 866 |
| 4 | Hampshire | 402,016 | 8730 | 2146 | 2164 | 2068 | 2352 | 1088 | 1126 | 1042 | 1192 | 4448 | 4282 | 1058 | 1038 | 1026 | 1160 |
| 5 | Berkshire | 199,224 | 4131 | 1145 | 1000 | 925 | 1061 | 583 | 505 | 475 | 530 | 2093 | 2038 | 562 | 495 | 450 | 531 |
| | III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Middlesex (*Extra Metropolitan*) | 150,606 | 4021 | 847 | 813 | 1279 | 1082 | 423 | 432 | 672 | 538 | 2065 | 1956 | 424 | 381 | 607 | 544 |
| 7 | Hertfordshire | 173,962 | 3267 | 835 | 730 | 848 | 854 | 445 | 351 | 426 | 438 | 1660 | 1607 | 390 | 379 | 422 | 416 |
| 8 | Buckinghamshire | 143,655 | 2992 | 746 | 706 | 723 | 817 | 383 | 337 | 337 | 387 | 1444 | 1548 | 363 | 369 | 386 | 430 |
| 9 | Oxfordshire | 170,247 | 3728 | 951 | 861 | 906 | 1010 | 487 | 425 | 450 | 503 | 1865 | 1863 | 464 | 436 | 456 | 507 |
| 10 | Northamptonshire | 213,844 | 4889 | 1227 | 1223 | 1134 | 1305 | 599 | 573 | 565 | 640 | 2377 | 2512 | 628 | 650 | 569 | 665 |
| 11 | Huntingdonshire | 60,319 | 1093 | 281 | 286 | 245 | 281 | 148 | 152 | 126 | 137 | 563 | 530 | 133 | 134 | 119 | 144 |
| 12 | Bedfordshire | 129,805 | 2906 | 710 | 689 | 644 | 863 | 321 | 338 | 312 | 384 | 1355 | 1551 | 389 | 351 | 332 | 479 |
| 13 | Cambridgeshire | 191,894 | 4064 | 956 | 919 | 1095 | 1094 | 481 | 469 | 550 | 581 | 2081 | 1983 | 475 | 450 | 545 | 513 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **IV.—Eastern Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Essex | 344,130 | 8144 | 2138 | 1784 | 2213 | 2009 | 1106 | 903 | 1159 | 1046 | 4214 | 3930 | 1032 | 881 | 1054 | 963 |
| 15 | Suffolk | 336,136 | 6446 | 1692 | 1547 | 1525 | 1682 | 851 | 752 | 766 | 904 | 3273 | 3173 | 841 | 795 | 759 | 778 |
| 16 | Norfolk | 433,716 | 9128 | 2245 | 2041 | 2493 | 2349 | 1155 | 994 | 1277 | 1171 | 4597 | 4531 | 1090 | 1047 | 1216 | 1178 |
| | **V.—South Western Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Wiltshire | 240,966 | 4923 | 1423 | 1213 | 1056 | 1231 | 696 | 623 | 546 | 611 | 2476 | 2447 | 727 | 590 | 510 | 620 |
| 18 | Dorsetshire | 177,095 | 3352 | 902 | 826 | 725 | 899 | 429 | 424 | 360 | 417 | 1630 | 1722 | 473 | 402 | 365 | 482 |
| 19 | Devonshire | 570,798 | 11290 | 3086 | 2669 | 2441 | 3094 | 1552 | 1316 | 1232 | 1543 | 5643 | 5647 | 1534 | 1353 | 1209 | 1551 |
| 20 | Cornwall | 358,173 | 6979 | 2066 | 1750 | 1519 | 1644 | 1044 | 880 | 784 | 826 | 3534 | 3445 | 1022 | 870 | 735 | 818 |
| 21 | Somersetshire | 456,259 | 8477 | 2423 | 2135 | 1801 | 2118 | 1211 | 1037 | 892 | 1055 | 4195 | 4282 | 1212 | 1098 | 909 | 1063 |
| | **VI.—West Midland Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Gloucestershire | 419,514 | 9032 | 2456 | 2026 | 2001 | 2549 | 1227 | 1027 | 1052 | 1237 | 4543 | 4489 | 1229 | 999 | 949 | 1312 |
| 23 | Herefordshire | 99,120 | 1848 | 525 | 466 | 382 | 475 | 257 | 269 | 212 | 237 | 975 | 873 | 268 | 197 | 170 | 238 |
| 24 | Shropshire | 249,504 | 4938 | 1427 | 1251 | 1099 | 1161 | 730 | 652 | 585 | 563 | 2530 | 2408 | 697 | 599 | 514 | 598 |
| 25 | Staffordshire | 630,545 | 19060 | 5325 | 4727 | 4431 | 4577 | 2813 | 2479 | 2308 | 2352 | 9952 | 9108 | 2512 | 2248 | 2123 | 2225 |
| 26 | Worcestershire | 258,733 | 5884 | 1596 | 1402 | 1326 | 1560 | 842 | 701 | 657 | 749 | 2949 | 2935 | 754 | 701 | 669 | 811 |
| 27 | Warwickshire | 479,157 | 13310 | 3624 | 3131 | 3290 | 3265 | 1887 | 1581 | 1676 | 1616 | 6760 | 6550 | 1737 | 1550 | 1614 | 1649 |
| | **VII.—North Midland Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Leicestershire | 235,920 | 5076 | 1377 | 1342 | 1239 | 1118 | 696 | 692 | 629 | 543 | 2560 | 2516 | 681 | 650 | 610 | 575 |
| 29 | Rutlandshire | 24,272 | 400 | 121 | 93 | 86 | 100 | 56 | 50 | 52 | 49 | 207 | 193 | 65 | 43 | 34 | 51 |
| 30 | Lincolnshire | 400,236 | 8392 | 2031 | 2064 | 2092 | 2205 | 1036 | 1026 | 1047 | 1120 | 4229 | 4163 | 995 | 1038 | 1045 | 1085 |
| 31 | Nottinghamshire | 294,380 | 7131 | 1939 | 1881 | 1649 | 1662 | 984 | 960 | 825 | 798 | 3567 | 3564 | 955 | 921 | 824 | 864 |
| 32 | Derbyshire | 260,693 | 6007 | 1757 | 1513 | 1353 | 1384 | 908 | 762 | 674 | 683 | 3027 | 2980 | 849 | 751 | 679 | 701 |
| | **VIII.—North Western Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Cheshire | 421,137 | 9731 | 2855 | 2383 | 2207 | 2286 | 1441 | 1231 | 1117 | 1157 | 4946 | 4785 | 1414 | 1152 | 1090 | 1129 |
| 34 | Lancashire | 2,067,301 | 59299 | 15655 | 13903 | 15029 | 14712 | 8001 | 7152 | 7620 | 7452 | 30225 | 29074 | 7654 | 6751 | 7409 | 7260 |
| | **IX.—Yorkshire.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | West Riding | 1,344,082 | 34197 | 8738 | 8486 | 8359 | 8614 | 4488 | 4419 | 4255 | 4392 | 17554 | 16643 | 4250 | 4067 | 4104 | 4222 |
| 36 | East Riding (with York) | 251,560 | 5853 | 1448 | 1406 | 1516 | 1483 | 753 | 693 | 784 | 744 | 2974 | 2879 | 695 | 713 | 732 | 739 |
| 37 | North Riding | 193,405 | 3887 | 1001 | 1016 | 954 | 916 | 484 | 503 | 463 | 435 | 1885 | 2002 | 517 | 513 | 491 | 481 |
| | **X.—Northern Counties.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Durham | 411,679 | 11144 | 2507 | 2399 | 3176 | 3062 | 1323 | 1265 | 1639 | 1596 | 5823 | 5321 | 1184 | 1134 | 1537 | 1466 |
| 39 | Northumberland | 303,568 | 6548 | 1676 | 1524 | 1576 | 1772 | 893 | 762 | 784 | 876 | 3315 | 3233 | 783 | 762 | 792 | 896 |
| 40 | Cumberland | 195,492 | 4330 | 1115 | 1081 | 946 | 1188 | 557 | 523 | 484 | 596 | 2160 | 2170 | 558 | 558 | 462 | 592 |
| 41 | Westmorland | 58,387 | 1051 | 274 | 305 | 209 | 263 | 141 | 167 | 84 | 138 | 530 | 521 | 133 | 138 | 125 | 125 |
| | **XI.—Monmouthshire and Wales.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Monmouthshire | 177,130 | 4583 | 1219 | 1106 | 1040 | 1223 | 697 | 609 | 558 | 655 | 2519 | 2069 | 522 | 497 | 482 | 568 |
| 43 | South Wales | 607,456 | 14113 | 3465 | 3678 | 3107 | 3863 | 1749 | 1926 | 1623 | 2005 | 7303 | 6810 | 1716 | 1752 | 1484 | 1858 |
| 44 | North Wales | 402,111 | 7985 | 2410 | 2169 | 1630 | 1776 | 1188 | 1145 | 795 | 886 | 4014 | 3971 | 1222 | 1024 | 835 | 890 |

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

15

# FIRST

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

# BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES,

# IN SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY MURRAY AND GIBB,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1856.

[2033]

# REPORT.

TO THE

RIGHT HON$^{BLE.}$ SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P.,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE OF BIRTHS, ETC.,
EDINBURGH, 28th February 1856.

SIR,

In conformity with the Seventh Section of the Scottish Registration Act, 17° & 18° VICT. c. 80, I have the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered in Scotland during the year 1855, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your faithful Servant,

W. P. DUNDAS,
*Registrar-General.*

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# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

1855. ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS Registered in Scotland, during each Month of the Year 1855.

| | | Popula-tion. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1851 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total Year | Males | Fem. |
| | **SCOTLAND,** - - | 2,888,742 | 4378 | 6946 | 8320 | 8196 | 8747 | 8495 | 8245 | 8128 | 7476 | 8192 | 7528 | 8847 | 93498 | 47872 | 45626 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | NORTHERN COUNTIES, . | 127,035 | 171 | 284 | 251 | 280 | 279 | 279 | 295 | 309 | 279 | 326 | 290 | 285 | 3295 | 1737 | 1558 |
| 2 | NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, | 171,582 | 217 | 341 | 432 | 349 | 320 | 381 | 377 | 318 | 365 | 381 | 319 | 366 | 4166 | 2184 | 1982 |
| 3 | NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, | 351,519 | 504 | 845 | 993 | 935 | 1066 | 924 | 956 | 978 | 822 | 984 | 813 | 1032 | 10852 | 5536 | 5316 |
| 4 | EAST-MIDLAND COUNTIES, . | 514,907 | 766 | 1112 | 1371 | 1336 | 1372 | 1410 | 1392 | 1241 | 1209 | 1358 | 1297 | 1544 | 15408 | 7900 | 7508 |
| 5 | WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES, | 243,506 | 359 | 559 | 617 | 646 | 647 | 622 | 598 | 603 | 567 | 563 | 530 | 678 | 6929 | 3580 | 3349 |
| 6 | SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, | 881,092 | 1487 | 2468 | 3160 | 3103 | 3122 | 3312 | 3033 | 3124 | 2850 | 3010 | 2785 | 3237 | 34991 | 17813 | 17178 |
| 7 | SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, | 383,217 | 530 | 868 | 958 | 1069 | 1083 | 1006 | 1038 | 1061 | 960 | 1041 | 974 | 1165 | 11693 | 5952 | 5741 |
| 8 | SOUTHERN COUNTIES, . | 215,884 | 341 | 505 | 538 | 538 | 558 | 561 | 556 | 494 | 484 | 529 | 520 | 540 | 6164 | 3170 | 2994 |
| | COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I. NORTHERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Shetland, . . . . | 31,078 | 38 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 71 | 85 | 79 | 84 | 85 | 91 | 65 | 57 | 797 | 424 | 370 |
| 2 | Orkney, . . . . | 31,455 | 50 | 71 | 56 | 52 | 64 | 74 | 62 | 79 | 68 | 65 | 62 | 76 | 779 | 384 | 395 |
| 3 | Caithness, . . . . | 39,782 | 50 | 82 | 106 | 126 | 106 | 72 | 87 | 99 | 84 | 105 | 109 | 101 | 1127 | 614 | 513 |
| 4 | Sutherland, . . . . | 24,720 | 36 | 51 | 42 | 54 | 38 | 48 | 67 | 47 | 42 | 65 | 54 | 51 | 595 | 315 | 280 |
| | II. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ross and Cromarty, . . | 80,628 | 86 | 171 | 208 | 155 | 132 | 213 | 179 | 160 | 188 | 197 | 162 | 187 | 2038 | 1059 | 979 |
| 6 | Inverness, . . . . | 90,954 | 131 | 170 | 224 | 194 | 188 | 168 | 198 | 158 | 177 | 184 | 157 | 179 | 2128 | 1125 | 1003 |
| | III. NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Nairn, . . . . | 11,229 | 12 | 11 | 26 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 23 | 29 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 30 | 278 | 143 | 135 |
| 8 | Elgin (or Moray), . . | 40,862 | 59 | 112 | 111 | 121 | 112 | 99 | 129 | 97 | 109 | 135 | 97 | 130 | 1311 | 684 | 627 |
| 9 | Banff, . . . . | 51,023 | 93 | 146 | 159 | 158 | 175 | 155 | 135 | 142 | 117 | 149 | 102 | 115 | 1646 | 824 | 822 |
| 10 | Aberdeen, . . . . | 213,466 | 288 | 479 | 596 | 538 | 659 | 541 | 585 | 610 | 500 | 603 | 523 | 656 | 6578 | 3342 | 3236 |
| 11 | Kincardine, . . . . | 34,939 | 52 | 97 | 101 | 98 | 95 | 97 | 84 | 100 | 75 | 75 | 64 | 101 | 1039 | 543 | 496 |
| | IV. EAST-MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Forfar, . . . . | 193,919 | 306 | 475 | 558 | 523 | 603 | 556 | 574 | 486 | 519 | 540 | 582 | 662 | 6384 | 3296 | 3088 |
| 13 | Perth, . . . . | 134,526 | 178 | 245 | 306 | 299 | 270 | 287 | 311 | 283 | 281 | 286 | 276 | 331 | 3353 | 1741 | 1612 |
| 14 | Fife, . . . . | 153,789 | 244 | 331 | 420 | 440 | 416 | 485 | 426 | 382 | 342 | 450 | 377 | 466 | 4779 | 2403 | 2376 |
| 15 | Kinross, . . . . | 9,626 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 28 | 16 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 228 | 110 | 118 |
| 16 | Clackmannan, . . . | 23,047 | 26 | 46 | 69 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 51 | 57 | 43 | 66 | 664 | 350 | 314 |
| | V. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Stirling, . . . . | 84,861 | 129 | 216 | 235 | 274 | 273 | 259 | 244 | 239 | 199 | 239 | 208 | 277 | 2792 | 1439 | 1353 |
| 18 | Dumbarton, . . . | 46,995 | 73 | 147 | 152 | 142 | 138 | 162 | 139 | 155 | 115 | 137 | 141 | 179 | 1680 | 857 | 823 |
| 19 | Argyll, . . . . | 95,042 | 135 | 172 | 197 | 192 | 204 | 171 | 171 | 178 | 163 | 159 | 155 | 184 | 2081 | 1091 | 990 |
| 20 | Bute, . . . . | 16,608 | 22 | 24 | 33 | 38 | 32 | 30 | 44 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 38 | 376 | 193 | 183 |
| | VI. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Renfrew, . . . . | 157,950 | 218 | 419 | 564 | 534 | 595 | 580 | 489 | 531 | 534 | 485 | 477 | 534 | 5960 | 3046 | 2914 |
| 22 | Ayr, . . . . | 189,973 | 354 | 512 | 634 | 603 | 671 | 657 | 542 | 606 | 539 | 542 | 498 | 620 | 6778 | 3462 | 3316 |
| 23 | Lanark, . . . . | 533,169 | 915 | 1537 | 1962 | 1966 | 2156 | 2075 | 2002 | 1987 | 1777 | 1983 | 1810 | 2083 | 22253 | 11305 | 10948 |
| | VII. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Linlithgow, . . . | 30,590 | 54 | 77 | 112 | 113 | 116 | 105 | 114 | 99 | 82 | 89 | 107 | 119 | 1187 | 605 | 582 |
| 25 | Edinburgh, . . . | 259,493 | 320 | 544 | 611 | 666 | 714 | 656 | 683 | 707 | 644 | 673 | 641 | 781 | 7640 | 3848 | 3792 |
| 26 | Haddington, . . . | 36,363 | 55 | 98 | 89 | 94 | 94 | 116 | 98 | 103 | 85 | 109 | 97 | 115 | 1153 | 587 | 566 |
| 27 | Berwick, . . . . | 36,165 | 68 | 99 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 80 | 89 | 102 | 88 | 113 | 77 | 95 | 1080 | 567 | 513 |
| 28 | Peebles, . . . . | 10,804 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 26 | 34 | 21 | 32 | 21 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 321 | 179 | 142 |
| 29 | Selkirk, . . . . | 9,802 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 20 | 38 | 28 | 22 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 26 | 312 | 166 | 146 |
| | VIII. SOUTHERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Roxburgh, . . . . | 51,225 | 80 | 128 | 148 | 124 | 128 | 155 | 145 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 140 | 169 | 1626 | 841 | 785 |
| 31 | Dumfries, . . . . | 81,962 | 121 | 203 | 196 | 210 | 215 | 211 | 195 | 173 | 190 | 198 | 190 | 215 | 2320 | 1200 | 1120 |
| 32 | Kirkcudbright, . . . | 39,998 | 76 | 84 | 107 | 101 | 119 | 95 | 116 | 82 | 78 | 95 | 104 | 64 | 1121 | 585 | 536 |
| 33 | Wigtown, . . . . | 43,389 | 64 | 90 | 87 | 103 | 96 | 97 | 100 | 106 | 80 | 96 | 86 | 92 | 1097 | 544 | 553 |

NOTE. The population of most of the Registration Counties differs slightly from that of the Counties proper, as taken at the census of 1851, in consequence of Parishes extending to more than one County being held, for the purposes of the Registration Act, to be within the County in which the *Parish Church* happens to be situated.

1855. ABSTRACT OF DEATHS Registered in Scotland, during each Month of the Year 1855.

| | | Popula-tion. | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1851 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total Year | Males | Fem |
| | **SCOTLAND,** - - | 2,888,742 | 5977 | 7227 | 6481 | 5323 | 5362 | 4627 | 4480 | 4461 | 4047 | 4388 | 4378 | 5403 | 62154 | 30759 | 31395 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | NORTHERN COUNTIES, . | 127,035 | 185 | 298 | 240 | 187 | 207 | 156 | 133 | 101 | 113 | 127 | 120 | 144 | 2011 | 970 | 1041 |
| 2 | NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, | 171,582 | 223 | 426 | 349 | 238 | 244 | 217 | 181 | 169 | 160 | 171 | 153 | 244 | 2775 | 1312 | 1463 |
| 3 | NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, | 351,519 | 588 | 759 | 683 | 557 | 558 | 424 | 396 | 415 | 397 | 390 | 419 | 494 | 6080 | 2940 | 3140 |
| 4 | EAST-MIDLAND COUNTIES, . | 514,907 | 1036 | 1229 | 1101 | 833 | 814 | 736 | 706 | 698 | 655 | 704 | 751 | 896 | 10159 | 5017 | 5142 |
| 5 | WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES, | 243,506 | 416 | 525 | 496 | 392 | 404 | 364 | 360 | 324 | 311 | 292 | 310 | 413 | 4607 | 2307 | 2300 |
| 6 | SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, | 881,092 | 2376 | 2618 | 2402 | 2036 | 2141 | 1839 | 1830 | 1934 | 1603 | 1711 | 1632 | 2136 | 24258 | 12156 | 12102 |
| 7 | SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, | 383,217 | 795 | 875 | 813 | 715 | 672 | 578 | 598 | 553 | 562 | 658 | 696 | 745 | 8260 | 4070 | 4190 |
| 8 | SOUTHERN COUNTIES, . | 215,884 | 358 | 497 | 397 | 365 | 322 | 313 | 276 | 267 | 246 | 335 | 297 | 331 | 4004 | 1987 | 2017 |
| | COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I. NORTHERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Shetland, . . . | 31,078 | 43 | 64 | 72 | 49 | 50 | 30 | 32 | 13 | 19 | 38 | 37 | 31 | 478 | 230 | 248 |
| 2 | Orkney, . . . | 31,455 | 46 | 75 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 37 | 23 | 29 | 36 | 20 | 33 | 33 | 464 | 220 | 244 |
| 3 | Caithness, . . . | 39,782 | 59 | 88 | 65 | 61 | 78 | 49 | 43 | 34 | 42 | 47 | 36 | 59 | 661 | 337 | 324 |
| 4 | Sutherland, . . . | 24,720 | 37 | 71 | 56 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 35 | 25 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 21 | 408 | 183 | 225 |
| | II. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ross and Cromarty, . . | 80,628 | 109 | 206 | 166 | 110 | 97 | 113 | 73 | 75 | 88 | 65 | 79 | 125 | 1306 | 596 | 710 |
| 6 | Inverness, . . . | 90,954 | 114 | 220 | 183 | 128 | 147 | 104 | 108 | 94 | 72 | 106 | 74 | 119 | 1469 | 716 | 753 |
| | III. NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Nairn, . . . . | 11,229 | 20 | 33 | 28 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 190 | 96 | 94 |
| 8 | Elgin (or Moray), . . | 40,862 | 65 | 97 | 68 | 55 | 51 | 45 | 41 | 49 | 50 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 646 | 309 | 337 |
| 9 | Banff, . . . . | 51,023 | 89 | 140 | 81 | 90 | 83 | 67 | 57 | 52 | 47 | 54 | 48 | 49 | 857 | 404 | 453 |
| 10 | Aberdeen, . . . | 213,466 | 361 | 430 | 443 | 346 | 352 | 260 | 248 | 266 | 258 | 255 | 293 | 351 | 3863 | 1891 | 1972 |
| 11 | Kincardine, . . . | 34,939 | 53 | 59 | 63 | 43 | 57 | 41 | 41 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 39 | 524 | 240 | 284 |
| | IV. EAST-MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Forfar, . . . . | 193,919 | 481 | 507 | 464 | 334 | 352 | 314 | 294 | 295 | 277 | 312 | 349 | 432 | 4411 | 2155 | 2256 |
| 13 | Perth, . . . . | 134,526 | 214 | 286 | 283 | 231 | 197 | 186 | 175 | 184 | 176 | 178 | 195 | 215 | 2520 | 1267 | 1253 |
| 14 | Fife, . . . . | 153,789 | 292 | 376 | 298 | 237 | 225 | 207 | 198 | 182 | 171 | 173 | 177 | 208 | 2744 | 1354 | 1390 |
| 15 | Kinross, . . . . | 9,626 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 146 | 61 | 85 |
| 16 | Clackmannan, . . . | 23,047 | 33 | 39 | 38 | 22 | 30 | 19 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 23 | 33 | 338 | 180 | 158 |
| | V. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Stirling, . . . . | 84,861 | 173 | 186 | 182 | 145 | 148 | 130 | 131 | 112 | 128 | 132 | 137 | 172 | 1776 | 905 | 871 |
| 18 | Dumbarton, . . . | 46,995 | 85 | 98 | 91 | 96 | 92 | 93 | 80 | 73 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 91 | 973 | 481 | 492 |
| 19 | Argyll, . . . . | 95,042 | 116 | 204 | 182 | 119 | 133 | 118 | 119 | 117 | 102 | 81 | 85 | 117 | 1493 | 750 | 743 |
| 20 | Bute, . . . . | 16,608 | 42 | 37 | 41 | 32 | 31 | 23 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 30 | 33 | 365 | 171 | 194 |
| | VI. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Renfrew, . . . . | 157,950 | 424 | 481 | 424 | 377 | 387 | 344 | 300 | 366 | 337 | 202 | 202 | 394 | 4438 | 2231 | 2207 |
| 22 | Ayr, . . . . | 189.973 | 456 | 498 | 427 | 331 | 350 | 307 | 348 | 319 | 280 | 307 | 276 | 380 | 4279 | 2151 | 2128 |
| 23 | Lanark. . . . . | 533,169 | 1496 | 1639 | 1551 | 1328 | 1404 | 1188 | 1182 | 1249 | 986 | 1102 | 1054 | 1362 | 15541 | 7774 | 7767 |
| | VII. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Linlithgow, . . . | 30,950 | 62 | 54 | 63 | 59 | 48 | 50 | 53 | 34 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 50 | 599 | 310 | 289 |
| 25 | Edinburgh, . . . | 259,493 | 583 | 630 | 599 | 527 | 489 | 427 | 440 | 422 | 415 | 491 | 568 | 569 | 6160 | 3006 | 3154 |
| 26 | Haddington, . . . | 36,363 | 62 | 92 | 73 | 60 | 39 | 39 | 53 | 38 | 53 | 57 | 38 | 52 | 656 | 319 | 337 |
| 27 | Berwick, . . . . | 36,165 | 56 | 66 | 50 | 45 | 55 | 38 | 31 | 44 | 27 | 32 | 32 | 47 | 523 | 279 | 244 |
| 28 | Peebles, . . . . | 10,804 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 162 | 84 | 78 |
| 29 | Selkirk, . . . . | 9,802 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 160 | 72 | 88 |
| | VIII. SOUTHERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Roxburgh, . . . | 51,225 | 69 | 100 | 73 | 77 | 65 | 70 | 74 | 58 | 60 | 75 | 59 | 75 | 855 | 402 | 453 |
| 31 | Dumfries, . . . | 81,962 | 144 | 200 | 162 | 152 | 126 | 132 | 96 | 124 | 97 | 120 | 127 | 153 | 1633 | 819 | 814 |
| 32 | Kirkcudbright, . . . | 39,308 | 74 | 97 | 86 | 70 | 70 | 59 | 59 | 42 | 56 | 83 | 63 | 56 | 815 | 416 | 319 |
| 33 | Wigtown, . . . | 43,389 | 71 | 100 | 76 | 66 | 61 | 52 | 47 | 43 | 33 | 57 | 48 | 47 | 701 | 350 | 351 |

NOTE.—The Estimated Population of Scotland to the middle of the year 1855, including Military, etc., amounts to 3,004,290 persons.

1855. ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGES Registered in Scotland, during each Month of the Year 1855.

| | | Population. | | Marriages. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1841 | 1851 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total Year |
| | SCOTLAND, - - | 2,620,184 | 2,888,742 | 1547 | 1260 | 1118 | 1238 | 1048 | 2811 | 1814 | 1260 | 1119 | 1442 | 2003 | 2979 | 19639 |
| | DIVISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | NORTHERN COUNTIES, . | 122,190 | 127,035 | 67 | 82 | 59 | 25 | 28 | 54 | 34 | 18 | 22 | 34 | 89 | 189 | 701 |
| 2 | NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, | 169,964 | 171,582 | 131 | 124 | 77 | 48 | 50 | 80 | 56 | 29 | 17 | 32 | 55 | 142 | 841 |
| 3 | NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, | 320,968 | 351,519 | 149 | 117 | 116 | 140 | 132 | 352 | 198 | 130 | 89 | 144 | 184 | 371 | 2122 |
| 4 | EAST-MIDLAND COUNTIES, . | 475,429 | 514,907 | 344 | 152 | 166 | 161 | 219 | 287 | 232 | 208 | 181 | 247 | 371 | 599 | 3267 |
| 5 | WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES, | 244,843 | 243 506 | 99 | 89 | 69 | 81 | 83 | 211 | 125 | 77 | 82 | 103 | 141 | 205 | 1365 |
| 6 | SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, | 746,375 | 881,092 | 478 | 481 | 408 | 521 | 333 | 1081 | 830 | 520 | 516 | 590 | 766 | 895 | 7419 |
| 7 | SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, | 341,650 | 383,217 | 187 | 143 | 143 | 169 | 138 | 473 | 257 | 203 | 165 | 202 | 281 | 396 | 2757 |
| 8 | SOUTHERN COUNTIES, . | 198,683 | 215,884 | 92 | 72 | 80 | 93 | 65 | 173 | 82 | 75 | 47 | 90 | 116 | 182 | 1167 |
| | COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I. Northern Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Shetland, . . . . | 30,558 | 31,078 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 67 | 169 |
| 2 | Orkney, . . . . | 30,507 | 31,455 | 14 | 26 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 32 | 40 | 189 |
| 3 | Caithness, . . . | 37,410 | 39,782 | 19 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 4 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 58 | 239 |
| 4 | Sutherland, . . . | 23,715 | 24,720 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 104 |
| | II. North-Western Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ross and Cromarty, . . | 76,944 | 80,628 | 61 | 60 | 33 | 24 | 23 | 35 | 24 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 32 | 73 | 401 |
| 6 | Inverness, . . . | 93,020 | 90,954 | 70 | 64 | 44 | 24 | 27 | 45 | 32 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 23 | 69 | 440 |
| | III. North-Eastern Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Nairn, . . . . | 10,183 | 11,229 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 68 |
| 8 | Elgin (or Moray), . . | 37,140 | 40,862 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 39 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 47 | 219 |
| 9 | Banff, . . . . | 46,375 | 51,023 | 31 | 18 | 16 | 28 | 14 | 55 | 24 | 16 | 7 | 24 | 19 | 56 | 308 |
| 10 | Aberdeen, . . . | 193,731 | 213,466 | 95 | 70 | 73 | 89 | 83 | 224 | 132 | 91 | 65 | 86 | 120 | 223 | 1351 |
| 11 | Kincardine, . . . | 33,539 | 34,939 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 34 | 176 |
| | IV. East-Midland Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Forfar, . . . . | 172,754 | 193,919 | 111 | 76 | 65 | 59 | 83 | 183 | 115 | 79 | 86 | 105 | 134 | 274 | 1370 |
| 13 | Perth, . . . . | 133,434 | 134,526 | 65 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 54 | 96 | 50 | 42 | 38 | 40 | 92 | 151 | 737 |
| 14 | Fife, . . . . | 140,479 | 153,789 | 134 | 34 | 56 | 57 | 70 | 88 | 60 | 71 | 54 | 87 | 123 | 146 | 980 |
| 15 | Kinross, . . . . | 9,558 | 9,626 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 49 |
| 16 | Clackmannan, . . . | 19,204 | 23,047 | 27 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 131 |
| | V. West-Midland Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Stirling, . . . . | 80,877 | 84,861 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 38 | 47 | 89 | 55 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 66 | 82 | 597 |
| 18 | Dumbarton. . . . | 46,005 | 46,995 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 56 | 32 | 17 | 21 | 32 | 35 | 41 | 333 |
| 19 | Argyll, . . . . | 102,221 | 95,042 | 37 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 52 | 29 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 32 | 64 | 336 |
| 20 | Bute, . . . . | 15,740 | 16,608 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 99 |
| | VI. South-Western Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Renfrew, . . . . | 154,160 | 157,950 | 111 | 77 | 75 | 93 | 60 | 191 | 145 | 118 | 75 | 109 | 124 | 134 | 1312 |
| 22 | Ayr, . . . . | 164,477 | 189,973 | 90 | 86 | 85 | 106 | 54 | 195 | 116 | 105 | 97 | 96 | 134 | 202 | 1366 |
| 23 | Lanark, . . . . | 427,738 | 533,169 | 277 | 318 | 248 | 322 | 219 | 695 | 569 | 297 | 344 | 385 | 568 | 559 | 4741 |
| | VII. South-Eastern Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Linlithgow, . . . | 27,466 | 30,590 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 46 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 36 | 206 |
| 25 | Edinburgh, . . . | 225,276 | 259,493 | 121 | 110 | 112 | 123 | 98 | 322 | 195 | 161 | 136 | 160 | 220 | 269 | 2027 |
| 26 | Haddington. . . . | 35,835 | 36,363 | 28 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 50 | 23 | 14 | 8 | 18 | 23 | 36 | 243 |
| 27 | Berwick, . . . . | 34,345 | 36,165 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 30 | 160 |
| 28 | Peebles, . . . . | 10,558 | 10,804 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 65 |
| 29 | Selkirk, . . . . | 8,170 | 9,802 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 56 |
| | VIII. Southern Counties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Roxburgh, . . . | 45,514 | 51,225 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 11 | 47 | 21 | 25 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 61 | 324 |
| 31 | Dumfries, . . . . | 76,085 | 81,962 | 32 | 20 | 32 | 37 | 38 | 70 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 32 | 42 | 81 | 453 |
| 32 | Kirkcudbright, . . . | 37,889 | 39,308 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 23 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 24 | 17 | 178 |
| 33 | Wigtown, . . . | 39,195 | 43,389 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 33 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 212 |

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FIFTY-FIRST

# REPORT

OF

## The COMMISSIONERS for Making and Maintaining

THE

# CALEDONIAN CANAL.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1856.

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# CALEDONIAN CANAL.

## TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REPORT of THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for carrying into execution the purposes of an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His late Majesty GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds towards defraying the Expense of making an Inland Navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, by *Inverness* and *Fort William*, and for taking the necessary Steps towards executing the same;"—and also for the purposes of an Act passed in the Forty-fourth Year of his said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for making further Provision for making and maintaining an Inland Navigation, commonly called *The Caledonian Canal*, by *Inverness* and *Fort William*, in *Scotland*;"—and also for the purposes of an Act passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act for Incorporating the Commissioners of *The Caledonian Canal*, and for vesting the *Crinan Canal* in the said Commissioners."

THE winter of 1855–56 has passed without any remarkable variations of the weather, and the long prevalence of easterly winds having prevented the usual fall of rain, the level of the lakes has been singularly equable, while they have also been unaffected by frost. No interruption to the navigation has taken place, nor any casualty to the works, which are in their usual good condition.

Of the few instances in which some provision was still demanded for the wants of the general or through-going traffic, the most important, viz., the raising of the upper wing walls of the Aberchalder Regulating Lock, has been attended to in the past season. These had been finished at a height several feet lower than those of the body of the lock, which was found to be productive of inconvenience and risk to vessels entering when the lake was high. A frame-work of fender piles fixed upon and rising above the walls had been tried without adequate success, and the opportunity of a very low level in Loch Oich was therefore seized (the materials having been long since prepared and brought to the spot) for completing this much needed improvement: it was executed by the Canal workmen, at a cost of about 170 *l.*

The Commissioners have continued to keep in view the requisite facilities for the maintenance and repair of the Canal itself. In the course of the last season the new workshops and store-sheds at Clachnaharry were completed, and a source of very considerable loss from the deterioration of materials by exposure has been thereby obviated. For the same evil at Fort Augustus a remedy has been commenced. At this place, as being central in position, and to some extent of a climate less injurious to materials and workmanship than the western portion of the navigation, the greater part of the Canal work is executed, and accordingly a large and convenient smithy being of primary necessity, has been already completed: the

the further accommodation may be obtained without much additional cost in the present season.

The works which have been executed or commenced in the past year, and which come under the head of extraordinary, rather than ordinary expenditure, are as follows, viz.:

| | £. |
|---|---|
| 1. Completion of new Lockhouses at Muirtown, with repairs and additions to other Lockhouses - - - - | 60 |
| 2. Workshops and Store-sheds, at Clachnaharry - - - | 200 |
| 3. Ditto - - - ditto - at Fort Augustus, including Turning-lathe and furnishings for Smithy - - - | 75 |
| 4. Raising upper wing walls of Aberchalder Lock - - | 170 |
| 5. Renewing and replacing Guide-posts in Loch Oich - - | 40 |
| 6. Renewing and repairing Barges and Pontoons - - - | 50 |
| 7. Ice-boat for Eastern District - - - - - - | 15 |
| 8. Additional Mooring-posts - - - - - - | 25 |
| 9. Materials for Stone Stair at Muirtown Wharf - - - | 15 |
| £. | 650 |

The Pay-bills for the Steam Tug-boats include—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Coals - - - - - - - - - - | 770 | – | – |
| 2. Repairs of Boilers, Engines, &c. - - - - | 100 | – | – |
| 3. Fire Insurance - - - - - - - | 23 | 12 | 6 |
| 4. Sea Insurance - - - - - - - | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| 5. Horse-trackage of large Vessels at guaranteed rates - | 21 | 10 | – |
| 6. Pilotage of - - - ditto - - - ditto - - | 20 | – | – |

The residue being wages of crews, and the requisite furnishings.

The disproportionate expenditure in coals has been kept up by the high prices (due in some part to the extensive strike of colliers in the south of Scotland), and to the enhanced rate of freights during the war.

The state of the Canal Revenue, considered in reference to the causes likely to affect it unfavourably during the past year, must be looked upon as encouraging.

The war with Russia, though greatly interfering with the Baltic trade, has not prevented a positive increase in the number of foreign vessels resorting to the Canal. The unprecedented prevalence of easterly winds, continuing almost through the month of May, has enabled the larger class of vessels to avoid the Canal, and make the north-about voyage, the direction from east to west being that in which it is ordinarily attended with the greatest difficulty, and being, consequently, the course of the great majority of the large ships which resort to the Canal. The same cause has diminished the towage rates, which are mainly derived from vessels of this class, while it increases the apparent expenditure under the head of "Pilotage," a requisite for large vessels going through with a fair wind. This is, however, reimbursed by a charge on the vessel included in the towage dues.

The

The income and expenditure of the year ending 1 May 1856 have been as follows:

| Receipts: | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Canal dues levied at Clachnaharry and Corpach - | 5,134 | 2 | 8½ |
| 2. Harbour and Wharfage dues, ditto - - ditto - | 60 | 3 | 10 |
| 3. Shore dues at Clachnaharry - - - - - | 296 | 1 | 10 |
| 4. Anchorage - - - - - - - - - | 59 | 16 | 6 |
| One moiety of these shore and anchorage dues, less 5 *l.* per cent. for repairs, is payable to the Inverness Harbour Trustees. | | | |
| 5. The Commissioners' moiety of petty Customs, levied by the Burgh authorities at Inverness - - - | 54 | 3 | 6 |
| 6. Rents of Canal property - - - - - | 112 | 15 | – |
| 7. Gross amount received for Towages - - - - | 761 | 5 | 4 |
| 8. Interest on deposits, Bank of Scotland, 16 *l.* 7*s.* 1 *d.*; Local Banks, 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - - | 20 | 13 | 7 |
| £. | 6,499 | 2 | 3½ |

| Expenditure: | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The expenditure for 1855–56 (including 650 *l.* for improvements, &c., as stated above) - - - - | 4,847 | 7 | 5 |
| The gross cost of Steam-tugs - - - - - | 1,578 | 5 | 7 |
| Payment to Trustees of Inverness Harbour, moiety of shore and anchorage dues - - - - - | 125 | 3 | 2 |
| £. | 6,550 | 16 | 2 |
| Showing an excess of payments - - - - - | 51 | 13 | 10 |
| Which sum has been supplied from the balance in the Bank of Scotland (at 1 May 1855, 1,070 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*), now reduced to - - - - - - - - £. | 1,018 | 13 | 10 |

It should be observed, that among the receipts of the year 1854–55, appears a sum of 902*l.* received from the Trustees of Inverness Harbour for the hire of a Steam Dredger in the three preceding years, while there is no corresponding item in the account for 1855–56. If this amount be withdrawn from the statement, the last year's revenue is shown to exceed that of the preceding by 758*l.*, while the expenditure falls short of that of the preceding yea by 584*l.*; this latter sum, again, is only in part represented by the greater extent of improvements effected in 1854–55, 1,015*l.* having been so expended in 1854–55, and 650*l.* in 1855–56.

The Appendix to this Report contains—

1. General Report by Mr. May for the year ending 1 May 1856.
2. The Monthly Lists of Workmen.
3. The Monthly Accounts of Vessels which navigated the Canal between 1 May 1854 and 1 May 1855, and the corresponding Account from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856.
4. The Pay Bills for the Steam Tug-boat Establishment for the year ending 1 May 1856.

The General Account of all Monies received and disbursed on account of the Caledonian Canal up to the 1 May 1856.

## CRINAN CANAL.

The operations during the past year have included the partial repairs, executed by a diver, of the sills of the lower gates of the Sea Locks at Crinan and at Ardrishaig, damaged by the worm. The lower gates of Lock No. 12, at Dunardry, have also been renewed; more expensive and tedious operations must, however, be contemplated at both the Sea Locks and the Bridge at the Crinan Ferry; and the lower gates of Lock No. 3, at Ardrishaig, will also require early attention.

The extreme dryness of the spring of 1856 occasioned the complete exhaustion of the reservoir; the Canal was never absolutely shut, but for two or three days there was not more than 7 feet 6 inches depth of water in the Western Reach, and the Canal steamers were twice obliged to go round the Mull of Cantyre.

On the 11th July last, a decision was given by the sheriff-substitute for Lanarkshire, in the action which is stated in the last Report to have been raised by the Commissioners against the owners of the steam-boat "Maid of Lorn," for the expenses (47 *l.* 4 *s.*) incurred in raising her when she had sunk in the Canal. The judge found that the accident was attributable to no negligence on the part of the servants of the Commissioners, and that the latter were entitled to be reimbursed for the expenses incurred, and for the costs of the suit: an appeal was lodged by the defendants with the sheriff of Lanark, who, on the 19th October, reversed the previous decree, deciding that the Commissioners were not entitled to recover their expenses or their costs, but that the defendants were entitled to receive two-thirds of their costs from the Commissioners.

From this decision an appeal has been lodged by the Commissioners, upon the advice of the highest legal authority.

It will be seen from the Comparative Statement given in the Appendix (No. 5), that the revenue from Canal dues for the year ending 1 May 1856, has fallen short of that of the preceding year by about 15 *l.* The total revenue, however, including rents, &c., has increased by about 44 *l.*

By Order of the Commissioners,

*Samuel Smith,*

20 June 1856. Secretary to the Commissioners.

# APPENDIX.

## Appendix, No. 1.

### GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1856.

THE general condition of the Canal Works has undergone little or no change during the past year, which has been exempt from extreme variations of the weather and from accidental casualties of any description; so that no interruption whatever has occurred to the uniform regularity of the navigation.

Shops and sheds at Clachnaharry.

The new workshops and storesheds at Clachnaharry, which have been in gradual progress of erection for some years past, have now been completed, and afford every requisite accommodation, and that of a substantial and permanent character, for the various purposes of the navigation. The want of these had hitherto been a source of constant inconvenience, and even serious loss; the latter arising from the total absence of cover for many valuable materials, that are now stored in safety, and free from the injurious influences of the weather.

Sheds, &c., at Fort Augustus.

There was a similar deficiency of accommodation both for working and for plant at Fort Augustus, which, as being a central point on the Canal, and convenient for the access and distribution of materials, ought to have been better provided for in this respect. Some progress has therefore been made in the erection of a workshop and store shed at this place during the past year, commencing, as at Clachnaharry, with a commodious and well-furnished smithy for the repairs of iron-work and machinery; and the whole may be completed at no great additional cost in course of the present summer.

Sheds, &c., Western End.

At the western end of the Canal the working and storage accommodation, although of very limited extent, has always been good, being contained within a substantial stone building, originally erected in connexion with the pumping engine at Corpach Sea Lock, and which also affords lodgings for some of the resident lock-keepers. Nor is it of much importance to increase the extent of accommodation here, the climate being so unfavourable both for materials and workmanship as to render it advisable to provide, as far as possible, for the wants of the Western District of the Canal, by doing the work at other parts of the line.

Aberchalder Lock.

A favourable opportunity having arisen, from the low state of Loch Oich in the months of June and July, the upper wing walls of the Aberchalder Regulating Lock were raised in height in the manner proposed and described in last Annual Report. This is a very important improvement, both as regards safety and convenience; and the addition has been made in the same solid ashlar masonry as the body of the lock.

Guide-posts in Canal.

The guide-posts which had been carried away in Loch Oich were replaced, and the whole painted anew last summer, so as to indicate the navigable channel in the most perfect manner. But some of them have since been canted over by vessels improperly mooring to them, which there is a strong temptation to do, when meeting with baffling winds on the lake; and it has been necessary to put up printed notices, with the view of imposing penalties on this class of offenders, who heedlessly give occasion to no inconsiderable trouble and expense.

Landing Piers.

Much inconvenience and impatience have been occasioned by the postponement of the proposed landing piers or jetties on the shores of Loch Ness and Loch Oich, which are so necessary for the accommodation of the steam-packets, as well as for other vessels. In the absence of any suitable landing place at Invergarry, on Loch Oich, passengers and goods are at present landed or embarked either at the Aberchalder or Laggan Locks, according to their destination; and to the former of these there is convenient access from the public road; but to the Laggan Locks there is actually no passage for a wheeled carriage, and the only access of any kind is by fording a small mountain stream in a hollow intervening between the Canal and the public road, which is at some 200 yards distant. As a partial instalment of the required accommodation for the travelling public, therefore, the District Road Trustees have been urging the erection of a small timber bridge and suitable approach from the public road to these locks, and are willing to contribute in some degree

to the expense, which would probably, in all, be somewhat short of 100 *l.* As this improvement is in itself very requisite, and would by no means be superseded by the future erection of a landing pier at Invergarry, it ought, as soon as possible, to be carried into effect.

Road, Bannavie to Corpach.

The line of road from Bannavie to Corpach, which is used for the conveyance of passengers by the fast line of summer steam-packets (avoiding the delay of working through the Bannavie and Corpach Locks) has been much improved and widened of late by the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges.

Absence of Floods.

A remarkable feature of the past year has been the unusual preponderance of easterly winds, which have, in fact, occupied the reverse position to what they have done in any other known years. One consequence of this has been the almost total absence of floods in the lakes, or even freshets in the mountain streams, which are generally the accompaniment of westerly gales; so that the provision made at Moy Burn and elsewhere for such contingencies, has really been exposed to no trial, and affords no materials for further remark.

Painting, &c.

It is unnecessary to refer to the detailed operations of pointing the masonry of locks' tarring and painting of lock-gates and bridges, and other subordinate operations which require to be performed to a considerable extent every year, so as to preserve the whole works in a uniform state of repair.

Boats and Barges.

It is also requisite to uphold, by constant repair or renewal, a sufficient number of barges, pontoons, and boats, besides working apparatus of various kinds, to be prepared for any emergency that might arise from sudden damage to the works, at the same time that they are subsidiary to the ordinary purposes of repair and maintenance in more ways than can be enumerated.

Ice Boat.

A small ice boat was constructed for this end of the Canal, but fortunately was not much required last winter, there being no severe frost, except for a few days in December.

Pollards.

An immense number of stout posts are placed along the banks, chiefly in the neighbourhood of locks, bridges, &c., along the line of the Canal, for the purpose of checking and mooring vessels. In order to complete the number of these, at the last re-opening of the Canal several had to be put in of the ordinary planted fir timber of the country, which is of very inferior duration, and the posts are in many instances already decayed. To replace these, we have from time to time raised a good many trunks of oak trees buried in the bottom of Loch Oich and the adjoining rivers, which being in a state of semi-petrification, are excellently adapted for checking posts, uniting the fibrous tenacity of timber with the durability of stone. There is no more important adjunct to the Canal than these same posts, considering the size of vessels that now navigate it, and the gales of wind which they have occasionally to contend with or resist.

Steam Tugs.

As anticipated in last Annual Report, it was found practicable to postpone the general repair of the boilers and flues of the fourth and largest of the steam tug-boats, to which operation those of all the others had been previously subjected; but it was necessary to effect more partial repairs, not only in the case of the fourth vessel, but also in that of the others which had previously undergone general repair at so early a period as to have a second time the worse of the wear. These operations are of course regulated by the apparent necessity of the case, but at the same time with a view not much to exceed the ordinary average of expenditure in any one year, and preserve the whole number of tug-boats in good working order.

(signed) *George May.*

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness,
1 May 1856.

## Appendix, No. 2.

MONTHLY LISTS of WORKMEN Employed in the SERVICE of the CANAL during the Year, from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856.

### For May 1855.

| NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED. | Masons. | Carpenters. | Black-smiths. | Sawyers. | Labourers by Measure. | Labourers by Day. | Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers. | Sailors. | Horses. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 7 | 18 | 3 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 60 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 15 | 1 | - | - | 21 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 18 |
| TOTALS | 10 | 20 | 3 | - | - | 48 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 107 |

### For June 1855.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 18 | 3 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 27 | 1 | - | 2 | 33 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | 11 |
| TOTALS | 10 | 20 | 3 | - | - | 60 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 114 |

### For July 1855.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 18 | 3 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 22 | 1 | - | 2 | 28 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | 10 |
| TOTALS | 10 | 20 | 3 | - | - | 54 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 108 |

### For August 1855.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 18 | 3 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 17 | 1 | - | 1 | 23 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 5 | - | 12 |
| TOTALS | 10 | 20 | 4 | - | - | 51 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 105 |

MONTHLY LISTS of Workmen Employed in the Service of the Canal—*continued.*

For September 1855.

| NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED. | Masons. | Carpenters. | Black-smiths. | Sawyers. | Labourers by Measure. | Labourers by Day. | Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers. | Sailors. | Horses. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 18 | 3 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 19 | 4 | - | - | 36 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 89 |

For October 1855.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 18 | 3 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 7 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | 11 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 19 | 4 | - | - | 37 | 7 | 7 | - | 88 |

For November 1855.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 18 | 4 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 63 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 5 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | - | 12 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 19 | 4 | - | - | 36 | 7 | 8 | - | 88 |

For December 1855.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 17 | 4 | - | - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Tug-boats | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 17 | 4 | - | - | 37 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 87 |

MONTHLY LISTS of Workmen Employed in the Service of the Canal--*continued.*

For January 1856.

| NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED. | Masons. | Carpenters. | Black-smiths. | Sawyers. | Labourers by Measure. | Labourers by Day. | Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers. | Sailors. | Horses. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 17 | 4 | - - | - - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | - - | - - | - - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - - | - - | - - | 1 | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 2 |
| Tug-boats | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 17 | 4 | 1 | - - | 34 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 86 |

For February 1856.

| NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED. | Masons. | Carpenters. | Black-smiths. | Sawyers. | Labourers by Measure. | Labourers by Day. | Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers. | Sailors. | Horses. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 17 | 4 | - - | - - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | - - | - - | - - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - - | 1 | - - | - - | - - | 5 | - - | - - | - - | 6 |
| Tug-boats | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 14 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 18 | 4 | - - | - - | 38 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 90 |

For March 1856.

| NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED. | Masons. | Carpenters. | Black-smiths. | Sawyers. | Labourers by Measure. | Labourers by Day. | Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers. | Sailors. | Horses. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 17 | 4 | - - | - - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | - - | - - | - - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 7 | - - | - - | - - | 7 |
| Tug-boats | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 | 4 | - - | 9 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 17 | 4 | - - | - - | 39 | 6 | 6 | - - | 86 |

For April 1856.

| NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of WORKMEN EMPLOYED. | Masons. | Carpenters. | Black-smiths. | Sawyers. | Labourers by Measure. | Labourers by Day. | Dredgers, Engineers, and Stokers. | Sailors. | Horses. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendents | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5 |
| Stationary lock-keepers | 9 | 17 | 4 | - - | - - | 29 | 1 | 2 | - - | 62 |
| Stationary bank-tenders | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | - - | - - | - - | 3 |
| Occasional workmen | - - | 2 | - - | - - | - - | 10 | - - | - - | 1 | 13 |
| Tug-boats | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4 | 4 | - - | 8 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 19 | 4 | - - | - - | 42 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 91 |

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness, 1 May 1856.

(signed) *George May.*

## Appendix, No. 3.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855.

| DATE. | Number of Passages through the Canal. | | Number of Passages on Parts of Canal. | Number of Passages by Steamers. | Total of Passages made on Canal. | Amount of Tonnage Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East to West Sea. | West to East Sea. | | | | £. s. d. |
| 1854: | | | | | | |
| May | 62 | 42 | 42 | 32 | 178 | 414 7 10½ |
| June | 18 | 41 | 24 | 44 | 127 | 282 4 8 |
| July | 20 | 40 | 22 | 72 | 154 | 325 – 10 |
| August | 56 | 51 | 24 | 72 | 203 | 470 9 6¼ |
| September | 100 | 32 | 40 | 69 | 241 | 534 4 –½ |
| October | 61 | 21 | 23 | 35 | 140 | 399 11 10¼ |
| November | 36 | 41 | 14 | 16 | 107 | 319 12 7 |
| December | 18 | 31 | 6 | 12 | 67 | 200 13 6 |
| 1855: | | | | | | |
| January | 52 | 30 | 4 | 15 | 101 | 332 8 6 |
| February | 28 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 43 | 183 6 10 |
| March | 72 | 64 | 29 | 17 | 182 | 534 8 7¼ |
| April | 68 | 60 | 24 | 18 | 170 | 396 7 11 |
| TOTALS | 591 | 462 | 258 | 402 | 1,713 | 4,392 16 8¾ |

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856.

| DATE. | Number of Passages through the Canal. | | Number of Passages on Parts of Canal. | Number of Passages by Steamers. | Total of Passages. | Amount of Tonnage Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East to West. | West to East. | | | | £. s. d. |
| 1855: | | | | | | |
| May | 63 | 68 | 28 | 31 | 190 | 530 13 3¼ |
| June | 30 | 39 | 15 | 43 | 127 | 313 1 – |
| July | 22 | 24 | 15 | 72 | 133 | 279 10 3¾ |
| August | 50 | 56 | 19 | 72 | 197 | 443 12 7¼ |
| September | 115 | 36 | 12 | 66 | 229 | 623 14 7¾ |
| October | 35 | 28 | 18 | 37 | 118 | 306 5 –½ |
| November | 54 | 38 | 19 | 9 | 120 | 397 15 6½ |
| December | 37 | 49 | 7 | 18 | 111 | 359 9 –½ |
| 1856: | | | | | | |
| January | 72 | 47 | 13 | 14 | 146 | 480 5 1 |
| February | 77 | 65 | 10 | 16 | 168 | 475 1 3 |
| March | 79 | 81 | 34 | 17 | 211 | 512 9 8 |
| April | 64 | 78 | 23 | 17 | 182 | 412 5 3 |
| TOTALS | 698 | 609 | 213 | 412 | 1,932 | 5,134 2 8½ |

# Appendix, No. 4.

## CALEDONIAN CANAL.

### Pay Bills for Steam Tug Boats.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For May 1855: | | | | | | |
| Colin Davidson, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 77 | 10 | – | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill | – | 12 | 6 | | | |
| H. and W. Ainslie, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 32 | – | – | | | |
| John Clark, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Corpach and Gairlochy, per bill | – | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Ewen M'Millan, for engine coals at Muirtown, per bill | 2 | – | – | | | |
| Alexander Brown, for ditto ditto at Corpach, per bill | 12 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| William Cumstie & Sons, for ditto ditto at Oban, per bill | 8 | – | – | | | |
| A. Roulston, for ditto ditto at Londonderry, per bill | 7 | 10 | – | | | |
| A. H. Stewart, for pilotage of "Secretary," at Londonderry, per bill | 1 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Patrick Henderson & Co., for insurance from sea-risk on "Secretary," going to Londonderry, per bill | 10 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 71 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 223 | 12 | 5 |
| For June 1855: | | | | | | |
| William Hill, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 48 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| John Clark, for workmen assisting to discharge part of ditto at Corpach, per bill | – | 3 | – | | | |
| John B. Fyfe, for ditto ditto at Aberchalder, per bill | – | 16 | – | | | |
| Alex. Ross, for smith work, repairing "Speaker," per bill | – | 5 | – | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 48 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 98 | 13 | 10 |
| For July 1855: | | | | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | – | – | – | 47 | 17 | 8 |
| For August 1855: | | | | | | |
| H. and W. Ainslie, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 24 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| John Clark, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Corpach and Gairlochy, per bill | 1 | 10 | – | | | |
| William Cumstie & Sons, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 41 | 5 | – | | | |
| John Clark, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Gairlochy, per bill | 1 | – | 10 | | | |
| Alexander Brown, for engine coals at Bannavie, per bill | 8 | 5 | – | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 50 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 126 | 13 | 7 |
| For September 1855: | | | | | | |
| John Steedman, for engine coals, per bill | 38 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Joseph Allan, for freight of ditto from Charlestown, &c., per bill | 33 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill | – | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Alexander Brown, for engine coals at Corpach, per bill | 4 | 19 | – | | | |
| William Cumstie & Sons for ditto, at Oban, per bill | 4 | – | – | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 50 | 19 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 132 | 6 | 7 |
| For October 1855: | | | | | | |
| John Steedman, for engine coals, per bill | 39 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| James Hill, for freight of ditto from Charlestown, &c., per bill | 34 | 8 | – | | | |
| Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| John Rhind, for American elm for new paddle-beam for "Hero," &c., per bill | 4 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| D. Rose, for freight, and dues of ditto, from Aberdeen, per bill | – | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Walter Starchan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 50 | 8 | – | | | |
| | | | | 131 | 6 | 11 |

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| For November 1855: | | |
| H. and W. Ainslie, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 52 4 3 | |
| John B. Fyfe, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Aberchalder, per bill | – 15 2 | |
| Joseph M'Nally, for Troon engine coals, including freight, per bill | 30 15 – | |
| John B. Fyfe, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Aberchalder, per bill | – 16 – | |
| David Johnston, for engine coals at Corpach, per bill | 11 1 3 | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 50 17 8 | |
| | | 146 9 4 |
| For December 1855: | | |
| S. & H. Morton, for repairs of steam-boilers, flues, &c., of "Speaker," "Hero," and "Engineer," per bill | 92 10 11 | |
| J. Bethune, for freight and dues of materials for ditto ditto, per bill | – 6 2 | |
| D. Rose, for ditto, and dues of materials for ditto ditto, per bill | – 7 10 | |
| Roderick Young, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 101 5 – | |
| Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill | 1 6 8 | |
| Alexander Garden, for engine coals at Corpach, per bill | 8 17 – | |
| Alexander Burnett, for timber for "Speaker," &c., per bill | – 9 9 | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 50 7 10 | |
| | | 255 11 2 |
| For January 1856: | | |
| North British Insurance Company, for insurance from fire on "Speaker," "Secretary," "Engineer," and "Hero," for one year up to end of 1856, per bill | 23 12 6 | |
| Alex. Brown, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 47 2 6 | |
| John Clark, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Gairlochy, per bill | 1 1 – | |
| Smiths & Co., for engine oil, per bill | 14 2 – | |
| J. Bethune, for freight and dues of ditto from Granton, per bill | – 6 2 | |
| William M'Whirter, for cotton waste for engines, per bill | 3 18 – | |
| Glasgow and Highland Steam-packet Company, for freight of ditto from Glasgow, per bill | – 3 – | |
| John Fraser, for paint, glass, white-lead, &c., during last year, per bill | 6 9 – | |
| Mackintosh, Grant & Co., for ropes, cordage, &c., ditto, per bill | 22 4 1 | |
| James Forsyth, for tallow for engines, &c., ditto, per bill | 8 2 6 | |
| William Wells, for iron and other furnishings, for repairs of engines, &c., ditto, per bill | 8 18 8 | |
| Robert Carruthers, for printing cheques for towage dues, ditto, per bill | – 12 – | |
| George May, for stamp receipts for payments, and other incidents, ditto, per bill | – 12 2 | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 56 12 2 | |
| | | 193 15 2 |
| For February 1856: | | |
| James Fraser, for Troon engine coals, including freight, per bill | 43 10 – | |
| Walter Strachan, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Bona, per bill | – 11 3 | |
| Alex. Brown, for Glasgow engine coals, including freight, per bill | 47 1 – | |
| John B. Fyfe, for workmen assisting to discharge ditto at Aberchalder, per bill | – 8 8 | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | 50 2 10 | |
| | | 141 13 9 |
| For March 1856: | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, per bill | | 42 9 4 |
| For April 1856: | | |
| Walter Strachan, for wages of crews, &c., per bill | | 37 15 10 |
| | £. | 1,578 5 7 |

Caledonian Canal Office, Inverness,
1 May 1856.

(signed) *George May.*

## Appendix, No. 5.

## CRINAN CANAL.

TABLE of Comparative Number of Passages, and Amount of Revenue, for Years ending 30 April 1855 and 1856.

| MONTH. | Year ending 30 April 1855. | | | | | | | Year ending 30 April 1856. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Steamers. | No. of Vessels. | No. of Boats. | Total No. of Passages. | Steam Boat Dues. | Vessels and Boat Dues. | Total Dues. | No. of Steamers. | No. of Vessels. | No. of Boats. | Total No. of Passages | Steam Boat Dues. | Vessels and Boat Dues. | Total Dues. |
| | | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| May - - - | 35 | 133 | 71 | 239 | 46 1 6 | 146 14 9 | 192 16 3 | 41 | 93 | 73 | 207 | 53 18 6 | 127 4 1½ | 181 2 7½ |
| June - - - | 63 | 139 | 98 | 300 | 65 11 – | 154 – 4 | 219 11 4 | 60 | 93 | 94 | 247 | 62 14 6 | 115 5 5½ | 177 19 11½ |
| July - - - | 79 | 96 | 76 | 251 | 76 9 – | 107 – 11 | 183 9 11 | 78 | 67 | 47 | 192 | 72 3 6 | 87 7 2 | 159 10 8 |
| August - - - | 81 | 111 | 59 | 251 | 74 18 6 | 133 5 11½ | 208 4 5½ | 84 | 91 | 15 | 190 | 73 4 6 | 100 8 –½ | 173 12 6½ |
| September - - | 76 | 110 | 27 | 213 | 67 7 9 | 140 15 10½ | 208 3 7½ | 74 | 108 | 34 | 216 | 70 – – | 135 7 4 | 205 7 4 |
| October - - | 43 | 124 | 11 | 178 | 54 19 6 | 147 9 5 | 202 8 11 | 41 | 126 | 15 | 182 | 51 11 6 | 167 18 9 | 219 10 3 |
| November - - | 24 | 116 | 8 | 148 | 41 8 – | 154 16 – | 196 4 – | 23 | 124 | 30 | 177 | 39 15 6 | 158 1 –½ | 197 16 6½ |
| December - - | 14 | 84 | 9 | 107 | 22 13 11 | 100 2 4½ | 122 16 3½ | 17 | 90 | 6 | 113 | 29 5 6 | 129 8 – | 158 13 6 |
| January - - | 18 | 102 | 8 | 128 | 31 4 – | 128 5 8 | 159 9 8 | 14 | 83 | 12 | 114 | 32 19 6 | 105 12 8½ | 138 12 2½ |
| February - - | 2 | 22 | 2 | 26 | 3 9 6 | 29 1 4½ | 32 10 10½ | 16 | 79 | 5 | 100 | 27 16 – | 110 3 3½ | 137 9 3½ |
| March - - - | 23 | 120 | 21 | 164 | 39 12 6 | 142 13 8 | 182 6 2 | 17 | 93 | 10 | 120 | 29 8 6 | 125 8 7½ | 154 17 1½ |
| April - - - | 25 | 102 | 27 | 154 | 43 2 – | 124 10 6 | 167 12 6 | - - | 81 | 48 | 156 | 46 11 6 | 109 4 8 | 155 16 2 |
| | 483 | 1,259 | 417 | 2,159 | 566 17 2 | 1,508 16 10 | 2,075 14 – | 497 | 1,128 | 389 | 2,014 | 589 9 – | 1,471 9 2½ | 2,060 18 2½ |

(signed) *Charles M. Herbert*, Superintendent.

# Appendix, No. 6.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Monies Received and Disbursed by the Commissioners for the Caledonian Canal, upon, for, and relative to the said Undertaking, from 20 October 1803 to 1 May 1856.

## RECEIPTS.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1824 - - | To Cash and Exchequer Bills received at the Exchequer in full of Grants for the purposes of the Acts 43 Geo. 3, c. 102, and 44 Geo 3, c. 62, made between the years 1803 and 1824, as per the 27th and preceding Reports - - - - - - - | | 947,501 8 – |
| 1830 - - | To Cash received at the Exchequer, in full of Grant of 1830 - - - - - - | | 4,886 – – |
| 1842: 18 July | To Cash received at the Bank of Scotland, in full of Grant of 1841 - - - - - | | 25,000 – – |
| ,, 28 Sept. | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - in part of Grant of 50,000 *l.* of 1842 - - | | 27,000 – – |
| 1844: 12 Jan. | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - in full of Grant of 1842 - - - - - | | 23,000 – – |
| — | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1843 - - - - | | 5,000 – – |
| — | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1844 - - - - | | 50,000 – – |
| 1845: 1 Aug. | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1845 - - - - | | 50,000 – – |
| 1846: 18 June | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1846 - - - - | | 50,000 – – |
| 1847: 29 June | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1847 - - - - | | 50,000 – – |
| 1849: 11 Aug. | Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - 1849 - - - - | | 10,000 – – |
| 1851: – – | To Amount received of Mr. Evan Baillie, of Dochfour, in discharge of his proportion of Cost of Embankment in Loch Dochfour - - - - - - - - - - | | 800 – – |
| 1856: 1 May - | To Rent of Houses, Stables and Lands at Clachnaharry and Corpach, received at sundry times, materials sold, fines, payments by Trustees of Inverness Harbour for use of Dredger in years 1851–54; (amount of Rents for the year 1855, 112 *l.* 15 *s.*) - - - - - - - - | £. s. d. 112 15 – | 11,218 9 7 |
| — | To Canal Dues, Clachnaharry and Corpach (received by Mr. Telford to 17 July 1824, and thenceforth paid into Bank) amount received from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856 - - - - - - - - - - | 5,134 2 8½ | 90,748 8 7¼ |
| — | To Harbour, Wharf and Basin Dues at Clachnaharry and Corpach: amount received from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856 - - - - | 60 3 10 | 676 16 11 |
| — | To Shore Dues levied at Muirtown, in terms of Inverness Harbour Act, 1847: amount received from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856 - - | 296 1 10 | — |
| — | To Anchorage Dues: amount received from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856 *Note.*—A moiety of these Shore and Anchorage Dues is payable to the Trustees of the Inverness Harbour, in terms of Act of 1847. | 59 16 6 | 2,696 5 3¾ |
| — | To Petty Customs on Goods landed above the Muirtown Locks, and imported into Royalty of Inverness, from 1 October 1854 to 1 October 1855, in terms of Inverness Burgh Act, 1847: one moiety payable to the Canal Commissioners, and received by them 31 October 1855 - | 54 3 6 | 429 12 8 |
| — | To amount of Towages by Steam Tug-boats: amount received from 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856 - - - - - - - - | 761 5 4 | 7,500 5 10 |
| — | To Cash received at sundry times, to 1 May 1856, being interest on Exchequer Bills, &c., including 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* from local Banks, and 16 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* from Bank of Scotland, for year ending 1 May 1856 - | 20 13 7 | 11,746 10 6 |
| | £. | 6,499 2 3½ | 1,368,203 17 5 |

## EXPENDITURE.

| No. | From 1 May 1855 to 1 May 1856. | | Total Expenditure from 20 Oct. 1803 to 1 May 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| I. | 1,300 – – | Management and Law Expenses - - - - - - - | 60,764 10 5 |
| II. | 169 19 7 | Timber, and carriage thereof - - - - - - - - | 77,975 9 3 |
| III. | 418 7 8½ | Machinery, Cast-iron, Tools, Diving-bell, Helmet, &c. - - | 139,981 12 7 |
| IV. | - - - | Quarries and Masonry - - - - - - - - - | 202,320 4 2 |
| V. | - - - | Shipping - - - - - - - - - - - | 11,721 16 2 |
| VI. | - - - | Houses - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,172 8 6 |
| VII. | 2,849 6 9½ | Labour and Workmanship (day work) - - - - - | 123,626 18 5 |
| VIII. | - - - | Ditto - - ditto - (measure work) - - - - - | 421,277 8 5 |
| IX. | - - - | Purchase of Land, and Damage - - - - - - | 83,341 11 5 |
| X. | - - - | Horse-hire and Provender - - - - - - - | 4,007 13 4 |
| XI. | 109 13 4 | Incidental Expenses - - - - - - - - - | 13,787 10 8 |
| XII. | - - - | Roads - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,579 3 6 |
| XIII. | - - - | General repair and completion of Navigation in 1840 to 1848 (subsequent payments and costs of repair of breaches at Aberchalder and Dochgarroch, in January 1849, being debited under respective heads in pay-bills) - - - - - | 192,264 5 2 |
| XIV. | 1,578 5 7 | Steam Tug-vessels, and maintenance thereof - - - - | 24,208 11 10½ |
| | 6,425 13 – | | |
| | 125 3 2 | Paid to the Trustees of Inverness Harbour, 6 October 1855, a moiety of the Shore and Anchorage Dues collected at Muirtown during the year ended 30 September 1855, less 5 per cent. for repairs, in terms of Harbour Act, 1847 - - - | 1,155 19 9 |
| | | Balance to the credit of the Commissioners in account with the Bank of Scotland, at 1 May 1856 - - - - - | 1,018 13 9½ |
| £. | 6,550 16 2 | £. | 1,368,203 17 5 |

FIFTY-FIRST

# REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Making and Maintaining

THE

# CALEDONIAN CANAL.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1856.

299.

*Under* 3 *oz.*

# FIFTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

# THE CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS;

WITH

## AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. Cap. 104. Sect. 10.,
and
17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2043

# FIFTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

# THE CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, 11, Whitehall Place, 1st March 1856.

WE, the Church Estates Commissioners, have the honour to make our Annual Report of our proceedings under the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal "and Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to continue and amend an Act to facilitate the "Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in "England."

We last year reported that the transactions approved by us, between August 1851 and March 1855, were 527 in number, and that the value in fee of the Estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeded 2,300,000*l.*

The transactions in the year now concluded have exceeded in number and in value those of any previous year. We have during this year approved the terms agreed upon in 300 cases; 279 being cases of sales of reversions, and 21 cases of purchase of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeds a million of money. The aggregate number of cases enumerated in our yearly Reports as approved is therefore 827, and the value of the property dealt with exceeds 3,300,000*l.* In 6 cases we declined to approve the terms proposed; but in 3 of these the terms have been modified so as to meet with our sanction, and they are included in the number above-stated to have been approved.

We set forth in Schedule A. all the cases in which during the past year we have approved sales of reversions or purchases of leasehold interests; and in Schedule B. the 6 proposed sales of reversions which we have this year declined to sanction, and also the cases, 6 in number, declined in previous years, and now remaining unapproved.

As, however, 3 of those declined this year have since been settled, only 9 remain unsettled out of the 836 cases submitted to us for approval.

The aggregate number and extent of the transactions effected in the last four years lead to the conviction that the terms required for enfranchisement have proved generally satisfactory, and 226 out of the above-mentioned 827 cases have been effected in the counties of York and Durham, in which the lessees have been accustomed to more favourable rates of renewal fines than those allowed in the south of England.

In Schedule A. are also set forth 14 cases of enfranchisement of copyholds of inheritance effected under the above-mentioned Acts.

On the renewal, in 1854, of the Act under which we have the honour to report, several provisions were introduced, one of which contemplated a particular course of proceeding for ascertaining by arbitration the annual and fee simple value of property proposed to be enfranchised. In one case this course has been adopted, and the values fixed accordingly, but the lessee declined to proceed further and there is no power of compelling the completion of the transaction on the basis of the award. We are of opinion that if this provision be re enacted, it should be made competent to either lessor or lessee to enforce completion.

We have, under the provisions of the 6th and 7th sections of the Act secondly above mentioned, paid over to the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England a further sum of One hundred thousand Pounds in respect of the surplus proceeds of enfranchisements completed, and additional sums of considerable amount will become payable on the completion of other transactions the terms of which have been already approved.

As the Act passed in 1854 will expire in the present year, we beg to state our opinion that the number of enfranchisements effected by the Ecclesiastical Corporations indicates an increasing disposition on their part to entertain proposals from their lessees; and we believe that "the improvement of Epis-"copal and Capitular Estates, without prejudice to the interests of persons "holding leases granted thereof," will continue to be effected, if Parliament should see fit to prolong the duration of the Acts.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

CHICHESTER,
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE,
SPENCER H. WALPOLE.

*The Right Honourable*
*The Secretary of State*
*for the Home Department.*

# SCHEDULE A.

## CASES IN WHICH TERMS PROPOSED HAVE BEEN APPROVED.

### SALES.

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of Canterbury | Surrey | Croydon | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 204*l.* |
| Archbishop of York | York | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 440*l.* 18*s.* |
| | York | Old Malton | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 6,500*l.*, and the endowment of the parish of Old Malton with 340*l.* per annum. |
| | York | Feliskirk | House and land | Leasehold for lives and for 21 years. | The payment of 925*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 158*l* 0*s.* 1*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 70*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 119*l.* 15*s.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 712*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 581*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 159*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 88*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* |
| | York | Brompton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 3,050*l.* |
| | York | Brompton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,780*l.* |
| | York | Feliskirk | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 609*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Blidworth | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 144*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* |
| | York | Brafferton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,365*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | House, watermill, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 905*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of York—*continued.* | Nottingham | Southwell | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 138*l.* |
| | York | Allerstone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 3,600*l.* |
| | York | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,375*l.* 14*s.* |
| | York | Allerstone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 590*l.* |
| | York | Sheriff Hutton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,024*l.* 12*s.* |
| | York | Sheriff Hutton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,968*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Sutton cum Lound | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 330*l.* |
| | Nottingham | Sutton cum Lound | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 465*l.* |
| | Nottingham | Laneham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 3,330*l.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 29*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 230*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 191*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* |
| | Nottingham | Askham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 123*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* |
| | York | Thornton | Land | Leasehold for 11 years | The payment of 1,007*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* |
| | York | Thornton | Land | Leasehold for 11 years | The payment of 3,377*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* |
| | York | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 5,293*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* |
| | York | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,019*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* |
| | York | Otley | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,381*l.* |
| | York | Otley | Land | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 3,344*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | York - - | Otley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 31*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 474*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - | Land - - | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 2,968*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 589*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 600*l.* 10*s.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 1,382*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 115*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* |
| | York - - | Brafferton - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,518*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* |
| | York - - | Sheriff Hutton - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,242*l.*, and the surrender of leasehold interest in 51*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* money payment and in 27*l.* 10*s.* tithe rentcharge. |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 395*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* |
| | Nottingham - | Everton - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 6,014*l* 3*s.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 106*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 1,122*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* |
| | Nottingham - | Southwell - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 594*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,060*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 193*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* |
| | York - - | Ingleby Greenhow - | Land and Buildings - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 236*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* |
| | York - - | Otley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 340*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* |
| Bishop of London - - | Middlesex - | Fulham - - - | Cottages and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 573*l.* 19*s.* |
| | Middlesex - | London, Christ Church Newgate Street. | Houses - - - | Leasehold for 21 and 99 years. | The payment of 2,072*l.* |
| | Middlesex - | Hornsey - - - | Land - - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,285*l.* |

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of London—*cont.* | Middlesex | Hornsey | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 642*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Middlesex | Fulham | Land, houses, and shops | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 900*l.* |
| | Middlesex | Fulham | Land and cottages | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 547*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* |
| | Middlesex | Hornsey | Mansion house and land | Leasehold for lives | The surrender of 173A. 0R. 6P. of land. |
| Bishop of Ely | Lincoln | Thornton-le-Moor | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 7,887*l.* |
| | Lincoln | North Ormsby | Land, and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 3,100*l.*, and the surrender of the leasehold interest in the tithe rentcharge of 262*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* |
| | Leicester | Melton Mowbray and Burton Lazars. | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 802*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* |
| | Cambridge | Elm | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 3,840*l.* |
| | Norfolk | Shernborne | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 2,014*l.* |
| Bishop of Exeter. | Cornwall | Lawhitton | Manor and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 48,000*l.* |
| Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. | Gloucester | Maisemore | Land and mansion | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 7,627*l.* 7*s.* |
| | Gloucester | Preston | Land | Leasehold for lives | The surrender of 475A. 1R. 16P. of land. |
| Bishop of Lichfield | Stafford | Hanbury | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 508*l.* |
| Bishop of Lincoln | Lincoln | Braytoft | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 535*l.* |
| | | Burton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 6,500*l.* |
| Bishop of Norwich | Norfolk | Potter Heigham and Ludham. | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 346*l.* |
| | Norfolk | Heigham | Houses and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 259*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Norfolk | Middleton | Land and cottages | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 152*l.* |
| | Norfolk | Heigham | Land and cottage | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 34*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Norfolk | North Walsham | House, water-mill, and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 820*l.* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Norfolk - - | Hellesdon - - | Water cornmill and premises | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 2,775*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham - - | Land and houses - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 480*l.* |
| | Norfolk - - | Heigham - - | House and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 125*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham - - | Houses and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 250*l.* |
| | Norfolk - - | Heigham - - | Houses and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 250*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham - - | House and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 125*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham - - | House and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 125*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham - - | House and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 125*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham - - | Houses and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 250*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Hoveton, St. Peter and St. John. | Land and tithe rentcharge - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 10,090*l.* |
| | Norfolk - | Heigham and Eartham | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 620*l.*, and the conveyance of 25A. 2R. 12P. of leasehold land and 1A. 1R. 25P. of freehold land. |
| Bishop of Oxford - - | Berks - - | Bray - - - | House and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,895*l.* |
| Bishop of Peterborough - | Northampton | Peterborough - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 255*l.* |
| | Northampton | Newborough - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 228*l.* |
| | Northampton | Eye - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 852*l.* |
| | Northampton | Peterborough, St. John the Baptist and Newborough. | Land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 575*l.* |
| | Northampton | Peterborough, St. John the Baptist. | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 942*l.* |
| Bishop of Ripon - - | York - - | Northallerton - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 660*l.* |
| | York - - | Northallerton - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 294*l.*, and the surrender of 18A. 1R. 17P. of land. |

SALES—*continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of Ripon—*cont.* | York | Northallerton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 546*l.* |
| | York | Northallerton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 148*l.* |
| | York | Northallerton | Houses and land | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 2,157*l.* |
| | York | Cotcliffe (extra parochial) | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 425*l.* |
| | York | Northallerton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 84*l.* |
| | York | Osmotherley | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 420*l.* |
| | York | Osmotherley | Land | Leasehold for lives and 21 years. | The payment of 1,500*l.* |
| Bishop of Rochester | Kent | Cuxton and Halling | Manor and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 5,406*l.* |
| Bishop of Salisbury | Wilts | Potterne | Houses, buildings, and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 1,611*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* |
| Bishop of Worcester | Worcester | Blockley | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 65*l.* |
| | Worcester | Blockley | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,017*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* |
| | Worcester | Welland | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 668*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines, and Worcester, St. Nicholas. | Land and cottages | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 170*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines, and Worcester, St. Nicholas. | Houses and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 105*l.* |
| | Worcester | Blockley | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 40*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines, Worcester, St Nicholas. | Land and stable | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 38*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The paymen of 36*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Worcester | Blockley | Buildings and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 17*l.* 8*s.* |
| | Worcester | Blockley | Cottages, buildings, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 81*l.* |
| | Worcester | Blockley | House, cottages, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 222*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | Cottage, buildings, and land | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 25*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | House, mill, and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 124*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - - | Cottages and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 147*l.* |
| Worcester - | Grimley - - | Public-house, mill, and land - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 346*l.* |
| Worcester - | Kempsey - | Land and cottage buildings - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 120*l.* |
| Worcester - | Worcester, St. Clement | Houses, buildings, and land - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 221*l.* |
| Worcester - | Kempsey - - | Land - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 123*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - - | Cottages and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 128*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | Cottages and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 77*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - - | Land, houses, and mill - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 556*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | Houses, cottages, and land - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 104*l.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | House, cottage, and land - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 205*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,082*l.* 9*s.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 250*l.* |
| Worcester - | Hartlebury - - | Land - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 128*l.* |
| Worcester - | Alvechurch - - | Land, buildings, and water-mill | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,700*l.* |
| Worcester - | Alvechurch - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 424*l.* 5*s.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | House and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 21*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | House and garden - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 34*l.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | Land and cottages - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 147*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - | House and yard - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 21*l.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of Worcester—*continued.* | Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 1,049*l.* 17*s.* |
| | Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 419*l.* 16*s.* |
| | Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 80*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* |
| | Worcester | Church Lench | Tithe Rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 Years | The payment of 916*l.* 16*s.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 876*l.* 11*s.* |
| | Worcester | Worcester, St. John | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 165*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,032*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 547*l.* |
| | Worcester | Wichenford | House and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 92*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 60*l.* |
| | Worcester | Kempsey | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 145*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 25*l.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,056*l.* 12*s.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 679*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Land and cottage | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 36*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Land and cottage | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 35*l.* |
| | Worcester | Blockley | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 4,000*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Houses and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 108*l.* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester | Blockley | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,052*l.* 14*s.* |
| Worcester | Blockley | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 353*l.* 12*s.* |
| Worcester | Hallow | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 33*l.* |
| Worcester | Hallow | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 128*l.* |
| Worcester | Hallow | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 68*l.* 18*s.* |
| Worcester | Hallow | House, cottage, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 67*l.* 10*s.* |
| Worcester | Hartlebury | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 50*l.* 15*s.* |
| Worcester | Kempsey | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 386*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* |
| Worcester | White Ladies Aston | Land | Copyhold and leasehold for lives. | The payment of 3,167*l.* 12*s.* |
| Worcester | White Ladies Aston | Cottages and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 54*l.* 18*s.* |
| Worcester | Kempsey | Land | Copyhold and leasehold for lives. | The payment of 3,550*l.* |
| Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 61*l.* |
| Worcester | Alvechurch | House, cottages, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 75*l.* |
| Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 350*l.* |
| Worcester | Grimley | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 35*l.* |
| Worcester | Hartlebury | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 120*l.* |
| Worcester | Kempsey | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 1,520*l.* |
| Worcester | Kempsey | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 850*l.* |
| Worcester | Kempsey | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 1,002*l.* |
| Worcester | Kempsey | House and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 137*l.* 18*s.* |
| Worcester | Blockley | Houses, cottages, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 350*l.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of Worcester—*continued.* | Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 250*l.* |
| | Worcester | Alvechurch | Cottages and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 30*l.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Cottages and land | Copyhold and leasehold for lives. | The payment of 320*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | House, cottages, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 162*l.* 8*s.* |
| | Worcester | Wichenford | Land | Copyhold and leasehold for lives. | The payment of 1,752*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 191*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 51*l.* 3*s.* |
| | Worcester | Kempsey | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 44*l.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Public house and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 67*l.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 46*l.* 2*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 44*l.* 6*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 19*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | House, cottages, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 941*l.* 11*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Land, house, mill, and buildings. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 363*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Cottages, shop, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 46*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 16*l.* 9*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 36*l.* 12*s.* |
| | Worcester | Tredington | Land, cottage, and schoolhouse. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 172*l.* 13*s.* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester - | Worcester, St. Nicholas | Buildings and land - - | Leasehold for lives - - | The payment of 207*l.* 7*s.* |
| Worcester - | Tredington - - | Cottage and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 53*l.* 3*s.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | Houses and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 104*l.* |
| Worcester - | Tredington - - | Houses, land, and premises - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 2,750*l.* |
| Worcester - | Tredington - - | House and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 33*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 942*l.* 5*s.* |
| Worcester - | Worcester, St. Peter the Great. | Land - - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 848*l.* 5*s.* |
| Worcester - | Grimley - - | Land and cottage - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 58*l.* |
| Worcester - | Hallow - - - | Land and house - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 107*l.* 8*s.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | Land - - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 22*l.* |
| Worcester - | Grimley - - - | Land and cottages - - | Leasehold and copyhold for lives. | The payment of 53*l.* 15*s.* |
| Worcester - | Hallow - - - | Mansion and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 7,800*l.* |
| Worcester - | Hartlebury - - | Land - - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 90*l.* 13*s.* |
| Worcester - | Alvechurch - - | Land - - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 245*l.* 17*s.* |
| Worcester - | Tredington - - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 106*l.* 3*s.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | House, cottage, and land - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 189*l.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | House - - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 36*l.* 3*s.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | House and land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 76*l.* |
| Worcester - | Blockley - - - | House and Land - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 449*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* |
| Worcester - | Alvechurch - - | Land - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 318*l.* 10*s.* |
| Worcester - | Claines - - - | House and land - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 235*l.* 14*s.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of Worcester—*continued.* | Worcester | Wichenford | Cottage and Garden | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 13*l.* 16*s.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 468*l.* |
| | Worcester | Alvechurch | House, land, and premises | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 220*l.* |
| | Worcester | Hallow | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 30*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Claines and Worcester, St. Martin. | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 381*l.* 9*s.* |
| | Worcester | Claines | Land and premises | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 120*l.* 13*s.* |
| | Worcester | Worcester, St. Clement | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 180*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Cottages and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 224*l.* 12*s.* |
| | Worcester | Wichenford | House and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 52*l.* 12*s.* |
| | Worcester | Grimley | House, cottage, and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 137*l.* |
| | Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,050*l.* |
| | Worcester | Claines and Worcester, St. Nicholas. | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 300*l.* |
| | Worcester | Hartlebury | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 280*l.* 10*s.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. | Kent | Faversham | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 137*l.* 10*s.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Chichester. | Hants | Bramshott | Houses and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 344*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Durham. | Durham | Jarrow | Cottage and premises | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 75*l.* |
| | Durham | Durham, St. Oswald | House and premises | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 46*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* |
| | Durham | Jarrow | Manufactory, land, and buildings. | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 4,000*l.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham - | Monkwearmouth - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 729*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House, cottage, and premises | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 400*l.* |
| Durham - | Houghton-le-Spring | House and land - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 132*l.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | Shipbuilding yard and premises | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 1,400*l.* |
| Durham - | Durham, St. Giles - | House and buildings - - | Leasehold for 40 years - | The payment of 130*l.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 102*l.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House and buildings - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 493*l.* 5*s.* |
| Durham - | Pittington - - | Houses and land - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 130*l.* |
| Durham - | Monkwearmouth - | Land - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 250*l.* |
| Durham - | Durham St. Oswald - | House and land - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 148*l.* |
| Durham - | Durham, St. Nicholas - | House - - - | Leasehold for 40 years - | The payment of 467*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | Houses, cottage, and premises | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 1,080*l.* 16*s.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House and premises - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 196*l.* 7*s.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House and premises - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 150*l.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | Land - - - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 3,185*l.* |
| Durham - | Durham. St. Oswald - | House, shop, and bakehouse - | Leasehold for 40 years - | The payment of 65*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House, shop, and premises - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 210*l.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House and premises - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 130*l.* |
| Durham - | Jarrow - - - | House, buildings, and premises | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 281*l.* 9*s.* |
| Durham - | Shincliffe - - | House and premises - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 64*l.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dean and Chapter of Durham—*continued.* | Durham | Jarrow | Public house, houses and premises. | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 190*l.* |
| | Durham | Houghton-le-Spring | House, shop, and premises | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 180*l.* |
| | Durham | Jarrow | Cottage and premises | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 62*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Durham | Jarrow | Chapel, school-house, and premises. | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 240*l.* |
| | Durham | Monkwearmouth | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 3,700*l.* |
| | Durham | Shincliffe | House, cottage, and premises | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 100*l.* |
| | Durham | Jarrow | Mansion house and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 900*l.* |
| | Durham | Jarrow | Houses | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 376*l.* 10*s.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Exeter | Devon | Exeter, Holy Trinity | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 170*l.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. | Gloucester | Tuffley | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 3,200*l.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. | Glamorgan | Llandaff | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,384*l.* |
| Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. | Middlesex | London, St. Gregory by St. Paul. | Land | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 1,073*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Westminster. | Middlesex | Hendon | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 32,340*l.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Winchester. | Hants | Wooton, St. Lawrence | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 4,831*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* |
| | Hants | Winchester City | Garden and premises | Leasehold for 30 years | The payment of 170*l.* |
| | Hants | Easton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 7,632*l.* |
| | Hants | Sparsholt | Land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 2,347*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, and the surrender of copyhold interest in 89A. 0R. 25P. of land. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dean and Chapter of Worcester. | Worcester - | Himbleton - - | Land - - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 500*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* |
| | Worcester - | Wolverley - - | Land - - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 2,368*l.* 18*s.* |
| | Worcester - | Icomb - - | Cottage and land - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 179*l.* 1*s.* |
| | Worcester - | Icomb - - - | Houses, buildings, and land - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 1,283*l.* 1*s.* |
| | Worcester - | Crowle - - | Land - - - - | Copyhold for lives - | The payment of 1,079*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* |
| | Worcester - | Worcester, St. Swithin and St. Clement, Worcester City. | Houses - - - | Leasehold for 40 years - | The payment of 415*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Worcester - | Claines - - - | Land - - - - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 251*l.* 8*s.* |
| | Worcester - | Feckenham and Himbleton. | Land - - - - | Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives. | The payment of 4,222*l.* 11*s.* |
| Vicars Choral of Lincoln - | Lincoln - | Lincoln, St. Peter in Eastgate. | Cottage and land - | Leasehold for 40 years - | The payment of 200*l.* |

## PURCHASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of Canterbury | Kent - | Coldred - - | Land, house, and buildings - | Leasehold for 21 years - | The payment of 1,420*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* |
| Archbishop of York - | York - | Marton - - - | Land - - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 15,927*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* |
| | York - | Skipsed - - | Land and money payments - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 5,991*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* |
| | York - | Brafferton - - | Tithe rentcharge - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 2,140*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and the conveyance of the reversion of 88A. 1R. 19P. land. |
| | York - | Raskelf - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 3,000*l.* |
| | Yok - | Marton - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives - | The payment of 1,936*l.* |

PURCHASES— *continued.*

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of London | Middlesex | Hammersmith | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 16,800*l.* |
| Bishop of Ely | Cambridge | Ely, St. Mary, and Downham. | Land | Leasehold for lives, freehold and copyhold of inheritance. | The payment of 39,000*l.* |
| Bishop of Ripon | York | Northallerton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 900*l.* |
| | York | Osmotherley | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 190*l.* |
| Bishop of Peterborough | Northampton | Eye | Land | Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold of inheritance. | The payment of 747*l.* |
| | Northampton | Peterborough City | Land and houses | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,591*l.* |
| | Northampton | Peterborough, St. John the Baptist, Eye, Peakirk, and Newborough. | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,650*l.*, and the conveyance of the reversion of 2A. 3R. 7P. of land. |
| | Northampton | Eye | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,600*l.* |
| | Northampton | Peterborough, St. John the Baptist. | Houses and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,500*l.* |
| | Northampton | Eye and Newborough | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 3,736*l.* |
| | Northampton | Peterborough, St. John the Baptist, and Newborough. | Land | Leasehold for 21 years, leasehold for lives, freehold and copyhold. | The payment of 2,537*l.*, and the conveyance of the reversion of 1A. 0R. 10P. of land. |
| Bishop of Worcester | Worcester | Alvechurch | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 10,750*l.* |
| | Gloucester | Withington | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 7,800*l.* |
| Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. | Essex | High Easter | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 700*l.*, and the conveyance of the reversion of 78A. 0R. 37P. of land. |
| Dean and Chapter of Winchester. | Hants | Exton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives. | The payment of 4,594*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* |

## SALES.

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of Canterbury | Surrey - | Croydon - - | Public house, cottage, and land | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 66*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* |
| | Surrey - | Croydon - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 24*l.* 2*s.* |
| | Surrey - | Croydon - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 167*l.* 13*s.* |
| | Surrey - | Lambeth - - | Houses - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 97*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* |
| | Surrey - | Norwood - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 61*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Surrey - | Norwood - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 71*l.* 15*s.* |
| | Surrey - | Lambeth - - | House, cottage, and land - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 192*l.* |
| | Surrey - | Croydon - - | Land - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 233*l.* 15*s.* |
| | Surrey - | - - - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 344*l.* |
| | Surrey - | Lambeth - - | Chapel and cottage - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 160*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* |
| Bishop of Ely - - | Cambridge - | Ely - - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 60*l.* |
| | Cambridge - | Ely - - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 80*l.* |
| Dean and Chapter of Norwich. | Norfolk - | Norwich, St. James - | Buildings and land - | Copyhold of Inheritance | The payment of 45*l.* |

## PURCHASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop of Peterborough - | Northampton- | Eye - - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 1,583*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Northampton- | Eye - - - | Land - - - | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 1,800*l.* |

## SCHEDULE B.

### CASES IN WHICH TERMS PROPOSED HAVE BEEN REFUSED IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

### SALES.

| Corporation. | County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms proposed. | Grounds of Refusal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of York. | Nottingham | Sutton cum Lound | Land - - | Leasehold for lives. | The payment of 283*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* | Value under-estimated. *See Schedule A. p.* 6.—(1.) |
| | Nottingham | Sutton cum Lound | Land - - | Leasehold for lives. | The payment of 393*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* | Value under-estimated. *See Schedule A. p.* 6.—(2.) |
| | Nottingham | Laneham - - | Houses and land - | Leasehold for lives. | The payment of 3,120*l.* | Value under-estimated. *See Schedule A. p.* 6—(3.) |
| | York - | Sheriff Hutton - | Land - - - | Leasehold for lives. | The payment of 912*l.* - | Value under-estimated. |
| | York - | Ripon - - | Shops and premises - | Leasehold for 21 years. | The payment of 189*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* | Value under-estimated. |
| Bishop of Salisbury. | Dorset - | Chardstock - - | Manor and land - | Leasehold for 21 years. | The payment of 29,092*l.* 6*s.* | Value under-estimated. |

### CASES IN WHICH TERMS PROPOSED HAVE BEEN REFUSED IN PREVIOUS YEARS AND SALES HAVE NOT BEEN EFFECTED.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of York. | York - | Whitby - - | Tithe rentcharge - | Leasehold for 21 years. | The payment of 23,923*l.* | In this case it was proposed to sell tithe rentcharges of 1,692*l.* yearly on the basis of allowing 21 per cent. depreciation of corn averages, and 25 years' purchase thereon for the fee simple. |
| Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. | Gloucester - | Bristol - - | House and premises - | Leasehold for 40 years. | The payment of 7,000*l.* | The price proposed to be taken was so much less than the value of the present receipts from fines that the case was at once referred back for consideration. |
| Bishop of Worcester. | Worcester - | Hallow - - | Houses and Land - | Copyhold for lives. | A rentcharge of 48*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* on estate enfranchised. | Value under-estimated. |
| Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. | Kent - | Eastry - - | Land - - - | Leasehold for 21 years. | The payment of 59*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* | Value under-estimated. |
| Dean and Chapter of Hereford. | Hereford - | Norton Canon - | Land - - | Leasehold for 21 years. | The payment of 114*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and surrender of tithe rentcharge. | The money consideration for equality of exchange was inadequate. |
| Dean and Chapter of Winchester. | Hants - | Dean - - | House, land, and premises. | Leasehold for 21 years. | The payment of 1,185*l.* | Value under-estimated. |

# FIFTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM THE

# CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS;

WITH

# AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. Cap. 104. Sect. 10.,
and
17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

## TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

HER Majesty's Commissioners in their last Report stated, that 597 Churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 584,155 persons, including 350,349 free seats, for the use of the poor.

They have now to state, that 18 Churches (in addition to those then reported) have been, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners, since completed, at the following places; viz., at Cinderhill, in the parish of Basford, in the county of Nottingham; in the parish of St. George, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; in the district of Tonge, in the parish of Bolton le Moors, in the county of Lancaster; in the district of St. Paul Pudsey, in the parish of Calverley, in the West Riding of the county of York; in the district chapelry of Smethwick, in the parish of Harborne, in the county of Stafford; at Mildmay Park, in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of St. Andrew, in the district parish of St. John, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; in the district of Brewery Field, in the parish of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York; in the parish of Milton-next-Gravesend, in the county of Kent; at Craven Hill, in Warwick-road, and in Westbourne Park-road, all in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of St. Matthew, Chadderton, in the parish of Prestwich, and at Pinfold, in the parish of Rochdale, both in the county of Lancaster; in the district parish of St. Mary Haggerstone, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex; at Balham, in the parish of Streatham, in the county of Surrey; at Brampton Bierlow, in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, in the West Riding of the county of York; and in the parish of Whitby, in the North Riding of the county of York.

In these 18 Churches accommodation has been provided for 14,963 persons, including 7,290 free seats, for the use of the poor, as far as the same can be at this time exactly ascertained.

Thus, in the whole, 615 Churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 599,118 persons, including 357,639 free seats, for the use of the poor.

Her Majesty's Commissioners beg further to report, that 21 Churches are now in the course of erection at the following places, towards which they have on certain conditions contributed pecuniary aid from the funds placed at their disposal; viz., at Newbold, in the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby; in the district of Belmont, in the parish of Giles Gate, in the city of Durham; in the district of Paddington-in-Pendleton, in the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster; in Arlington-square, in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex; in the parish of Knaresborough, in the West Riding of the county of York; in the parish of Llanllechid, in the county of Carnarvon; in the parish of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; in the district of Cyfartha, in the parish of

of Merthyr Tidfil, in the county of Glamorgan; in the district of Penmaen, in the parish of Mynyddyslwyn, in the county of Monmouth; at Lorrimore-road, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey; in the district of St. James, in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in the county of Devon;—at Parr Mount, St. Helens, in the parish of Prescot; in the district of Wernith, in the parish of Prestwich; and at Smallbridge Wardle, in St. Clement's district, in the parish of Rochdale; all in the county of Lancaster;—in the district of Holliscroft, in the parish of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the county of York; in the district of St. Matthew, Edgley, in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester; in the district of St. Stephen, Devonport, in the parish of Stoke Dameral, in the county of Devon; in the parish of St. Mary, Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan; at Emscote, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the town of Warwick; at Greets Green, in the district parish of Christ Church, Westbromwich, in the county of Stafford; and in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh.

The state of the works at each of these Churches on the 31st day of May 1856 is fully detailed in the Schedule accompanying this Report, marked (A.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have approved of plans for 16 Churches, to be built at the following parishes or places; viz., in the parish of St. Helen, Abingdon, in the county of Berks; in the districts of Mount Hawke and St. Mythian, both in the parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall; at Hatherden, and at Swanhill, both in the parish of Andover, in the county of Southampton; in the district of St. Stephen, Congleton, in the parish of Astbury, in the county of Chester; at Bradford Moor, in the parish of Bradford, in the West Riding of the county of York; at Branstone, in the district chapelry of Christ Church, Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford; Camden-road, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex; in the district of Halse Town, in the parish of St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall; at Coxhoe, in the parish of Kelloe, in the county of Durham; at Carnarvon, in the parish of Llanbeblig, in the county of Carnarvon; in the district of King's Cross, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex;—in the district of St. John, Barnsley, in the parish of Silkstone; in the district of Dyer's Hill, in the parish of Sheffield; both in the West Riding of the county of York; and in the Westminster Road, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

They have also under consideration plans for new Churches to be erected in the district of St. Thomas, in the district parish of St. John, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; and in the district parish of St. Mary Haggerstone, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have made conditional grants towards the erection of Churches in the following parishes or places; viz., in the hamlets of Shippon and Sandford, and also in the town portion of the parish of St. Helen Abingdon, in the county of Berks; in the parish of St. Peter, in the town of Carmarthen;—in the parish of Llanllechid, and in the town of Carnarvon, in the parish of Llanbeblig, both in the county of Carnarvon;—in the parish of Sandbach, in the district of St. Matthew, Edgley, and at Marple, both in the parish of Stockport; and in the district of St. Stephen, Congleton, in the parish of Astbury; all in the county of Chester;—in the districts of Mount Hawke and St. Mythian, both in the parish of St. Agnes, and in the district of Halse Town, in the parish of St. Ives, all in the county of Cornwall;—in the parish of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland; in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh; at Newbold, in the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby; in the district of St. James, in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, and in the district of St. Stephen, Devonport, in the parish of Stoke Dameral,

Dameral, both in the county of Devon; in the parish of Bridport, in the county of Dorset; in the district of Belmont, in the parish of Giles Gate, in the city of Durham; at Coxhoe, in the parish of Kelloe, in the county of Durham; in the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex;—at Maestog, in the parish of Llangonoyd; in the district of Cyfartha, in the parish of Merthyr Tidfil; and in the parish of Swansea; all in the county of Glamorgan;—in the parishes of Plumstead, and Milton-next-Gravesend, both in the county of Kent;—in the districts of St. Matthew, Chadderton, and Wernith, both in the parish of Prestwich; in the district of Paddington-in-Pendleton, in the parish of Eccles; in the district of All Saints, in the parish of Blackburn; at Smallbridge Wardle, in St. Clement's district, in the parish of Rochdale; at Par Mount, St. Helen's, in the parish of Prescot; in the district of Vauxhall, in the parish of Liverpool; and at Birkdale, in the parish of North Meols; all in the county of Lancaster;—in the parishes of Hammersmith, Isleworth, and Poplar; for two Churches in the district parish of St. John, Notting-hill, Kensington; for two Churches in the parish of Islington; for two Churches in the parish of Paddington, in Oakley-square, and in the district of St. Luke, King's Cross, in the parish of St. Pancras; in Nutford-place, in the district parish of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, St. Marylebone; for two Churches in the district parish of Haggerstone, Shoreditch, and in the parish of Hampstead; all in the county of Middlesex;—at Ebbw Vale Tredegar, in the parish of Bedwelty, and in the district of Penmaen, in the parish of Mynyddyslwyn, both in the county of Monmouth; at Cinder-hill, in the parish of Basford, and in the parish of Mansfield, both in the county of Nottingham; at Hatherden, and at Swanhill, both in the parish of Andover; and in the district of Northam, in the parish of St. Mary; all in the county of Southampton;—in the new parish of Coalbrook Dale, formed out of the parish of Madeley, in the county of Salop;—at Branstone, in the district chapelry of Christchurch, in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, and at Greets Green, in the district parish of Christchurch, Westbromwich, all in the county of Stafford;—in the parishes of Christchurch, and St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, in Lorrimore-road; in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the Brixton-road; in the district parish of St. Mark, Kennington, Lambeth; in the districts of St. Andrew and of St. Thomas, both in the district parish of St. John, Lambeth; at Balham, in the parish of Streatham; and in the parish of Richmond; all in the county of Surrey;—at Emscote, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the town of Warwick; at Bradford Moor, in the parish of Bradford; in the district of Salterhebble, in the parish of Halifax; in the districts of St Luke, Dyer's Hill, and Holliscroft, both in the parish of Sheffield; in the district of St. Paul, Pudsey, in the parish of Calverley; in the district of St. John, Barnsley, in the parish of Silkstone; and in the parish of Knaresborough; all in the West Riding of the county of York;—and in the parish of Whitby, in the North Riding of the same county.

These grants are still pending and unpaid, in consequence of some of the Churches not having been completed and consecrated, and of others not having yet been commenced.

Her Majesty's Commissioners annexed a Schedule to their last Report, containing a list of applications which had been made to them from various places for pecuniary aid towards building new Churches. A list of similar applications from populous parishes with insufficient Church accommodation, which have since been received, accompanies this Report, marked (B.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last Report, afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, the facilities contained in the Church Building Acts (subject to the provisions relating thereto in the Public Health Act, 1848, and

the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134, so far as the same may be applicable to these cases respectively), for obtaining land for the enlargement of existing, or for providing new or additional burial-grounds for the following parishes or places; viz., the parish of Aberffraw, in the county of Anglesey; the parishes of St. Giles and St. Peter, in the town of Cambridge; the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester; the parish of Blandford St. Mary, in the county of Dorset; the parish of Dagenham, in the county of Essex; the parish of Llangynwydd, in the county of Glamorgan; the chapelry of Clearwell, in the parish of Newland, and the parish of Leckhampton, both in the county of Gloucester; the parish of Broxbourne, in the county of Hertford; the parishes of All Saints Sawtry, and Wistow, both in the county of Huntingdon; the parishes of Bexley, Crayford, and Penshurst, in the county of Kent; the parish of Standish, in the county of Lancaster; the parish of Cole Orton, in the county of Leicester; the parishes of Althorpe, Leadenham, and Wrangle, all in the county of Lincoln; the parishes of Catton, Gaywood, and Whitwell, in the county of Norfolk; the parishes of Kettering and Denton, in the county of Northampton; for the parish of Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland; the parish of Thame, in the county of Oxford; the chapelry of Boraston, in the parish of Burford, and the parish of Uffington, both in the county of Salop; the parishes of Bathwick, Easton-in-Gordano, Midsomer Norton, and Radstock, and at Chantry, in the parish of Whatley, all in the county of Somerset; the parish of Highclere, in the county of Southampton;—the chapelry of Great Haywood, in the parish of Colwich; the chapelry of Newborough, in the parish of Hanbury; the parishes of Maer and Forton, and at Lower Gornal and Upper Gornal, in the parish of Sedgley; all in the county of Stafford;—the parish of Kirton, in the county of Suffolk; the parishes of Ash, West Horsley, and Leatherhead, all in the county of Surrey; the parishes of Henfield, East Hoathley, Newhaven, Nuthurst, Rotherfield, Warbleton, Whyke or Rumbolds Whyke, and Wivelsfield, all in the county of Sussex; the parishes of Bulkington, Cubbington, and Upton, all in the county of Warwick; the parishes of Aldbourn, Bremhill, and Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts;—for the parish of St. John, Bedwardine, in the city of Worcester; the chapelry of Bolsterstone, in the parish of Ecclesfield; and for the parishes of Knaresborough and Rothwell; all in the county of York.

Under the powers contained in the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 105, Her Majesty's Commissioners have accepted a conveyance of a piece of land as a site for a burial-ground for the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, and have also agreed to accept a conveyance of land for the same purpose for the Hampshire Lunatic Asylum.

They have also expressed their willingness to afford facilities for obtaining sites for new Churches at the following places; viz., in the parishes of Luton and Ridgmont, in the county of Bedford; at Nash, in the parish of Thornton, in the county of Buckingham; in the parish of Llandygwydd, in the county of Cardigan; at Pont-y-Ates, in the parish of Llangendeirne, and at Felinvole, in the parish of Llanelly, both in the county of Carmarthen; at Hulme Walfield, in the parish of Astbury, in the county of Chester;—at Gulworthy, in the parish of Tavistock; at Hooe, in the parish of Plymstock; and at Torquay, in the parish of Tormoham; all in the county of Devon;—in the parish of Bellingham, in the county of Durham; at Radlet, in the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Essex; at Cwm Avon, in the parish of Michaelstone-super-Avon, in the county of Glamorgan; in the parish of Cradley, in the county of Hereford; at Blackheath, in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent;—at Brightmet, in the district of Tonge, and parish of Bolton-le-Moors; for two Churches in the parish of Manchester; in the district of Vauxhall, in the parish of Liverpool; at Smallbridge,

Smallbridge, in the parish of Rochdale; and at Birkdale, in the parish of North Meols; all in the county of Lancaster;—at Haverstock-hill, in the parish of Hampstead; in the parish of Isleworth, and in the Warwick Road, in the parish of Paddington; all in the county of Middlesex;—at Penybout, in the parish of Pennant, in the county of Montgomery; at Filkins, in the parish of Broughton, in the county of Oxford; at Hales, in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, and at Betton Strange, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, both in the county of Salop; at Clifton Wood, in the parish of Clifton, in the county of Gloucester;—at Sandhill and at Hullernden, both in the parish of Andover; and in the parish of Woodmancott; all in the county of Southampton;—in the parish of Handsworth and in the parish of Tettenhall, both in the county of Stafford; in the parish of St. Margaret, Ipswich, and in the parish of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, both in the county of Suffolk; in the parish of Croydon, in the parish of East Moulsey, and in the parish of Putney, all in the county of Surrey; at Tidebrook, in the parish of Wadhurst, in the county of Sussex; in the parish of Aston juxta Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; at Applethwaite, in the parish of Windermere, in the county of Westmoreland; in the parish of Lacock, and at Axford, in the parish of Ramsbury, both in the county of Wilts; at Drakes Broughton, in the parish of Pershore, and at the Lickey Hills, in the parish of Bromsgrove, both in the county of Worcester;—at Holgate, in the parish of St. Mary Bishophill Junior, in the city of York; in the parishes of Sprotborough and Whitby; at East Keswick, in the parish of Harewood; at Birstwith, in the parish of Hampsthwaite; and in the districts of Haley Hill and Salterhebble, in the parish of Halifax; all in the county of York.

Also for sites for new Churches and Parsonages at Newbold, in the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby; at Coven, in the parish of Brewood, in the county of Stafford; and at Baldersby, in the parish of Topcliffe, in the county of York; at Child's Hill, in the parish of Hendon, and in the district chapelry of St. James, Lower Holloway, in the parish of Islington, both in the county of Middlesex; in Bernard-street, in the parish of St. Mary, in the town of Southampton; in the parish of Dorking, in the county of Surrey; in the parish of the Holy Trinity, Hastings, in the county of Sussex. Also for sites to rebuild thereon the Church of Cerig-y-Barth, in the parish of Llandysilio, in the Isle of Anglesey; at Aylburton, in the parish of Lydney, in the county of Gloucester; the parish of West Derby, in the county of Lancaster; and the parish of Hutton's Ambo, in the county of York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have likewise afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, the same facilities for obtaining sites for Parsonage-houses at Broughton, in the parish of Bridekirk, in the county of Cumberland; in the parish of Weston-upon-Trent, and at New Mills, in the parish of Glossop, both in the county of Derby; in the parish of Painshaw, in the county of Durham; in the parish of Thoydon Garnon, in the county of Essex; at Rhes-y-Cae, in the parish of Halkin, in the county of Flint; in the parish of Norton, and at West Littleton, in the parish of Tormarton, both in the county of Gloucester; at Hey Lees, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, at Flookborough, in the parish of Cartmel, both in the county of Lancaster; in the parishes of Bedwelty and Llanhilleth, both in the county of Monmouth; at Long Load, in the parish of Martock, in the county of Somerset; at Broad Town, in the parish of Broad Hinton, in the county of Wilts; in the new parish of Buslingthorpe, in the county of York; at Langley, in the parish of Hales Owen, in the county of Worcester; and also for additional glebe at Shildon, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, in the county of Durham; and the new parish of Hatcham, and the

parish of Plumstead, in the county of Kent; and at Kingswood, in the parish of Ewell, in the county of Surrey.

In pursuance of the requisition contained in the 15th section of the Act of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 127, intituled, "An Act to make better Provision for the Union of contiguous Benefices, and to facilitate the Building and Endowing of New Churches in spiritually destitute Districts," the Commissioners have to report, that they have received application for the union of the benefices of South Dalton and Holme-on-the-Wolds, in the East Riding of the county of York, under the provisions contained in the said Act, and also that steps are being taken for the preparation of a scheme for effecting such union, in compliance with those provisions.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that the parishes of Lyncombe-cum-Widcombe, in the county of Somerset, and of Tardebigge, in the county of Worcester, have been respectively divided into two distinct and separate parishes for all Ecclesiastical purposes whatever, under the 16th section of the 58 Geo. 3, c. 45; and that all the tithes and other emoluments arising in each division have been assigned to belong to the respective Incumbents thereof.

The parish of Old and New Malton, in the North Riding of the county of York, has also been divided into three distinct and separate parishes for all Ecclesiastical purposes whatever, under the same Act and section; but as there are no tithes belonging to the old parish church, and its emoluments are too small in amount to admit of any abstraction therefrom, the patron thereof, Earl Fitzwilliam, has at his own cost separately endowed two of the new divisions.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that under the powers contained in the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70, and subsequent Church Building Acts, certain contiguous portions of the parish of St. Mary, in the city and county of Chester, and of the parish of Hawarden, in the county of Flint, have been formed into a consolidated chapelry, and assigned to the Church of the Holy Epiphany at Lache, in the said parish of St. Mary, Chester; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Wirksworth, Kirk Ireton, and Duffield, in the county of Derby, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to St. John's Church, at Idridghay, in the said parish of Wirksworth; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Great Warley, Shenfield, and South Weald, in the county of Essex, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to Christ Church, in the said parish of Great Warley; that certain contiguous portions of the parish of Newland, and of the Ecclesiastical district of St. Paul, Dean Forest, in the county of Gloucester, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to St. Peter's Church, at Clearwell, in the said parish of Newland; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Wombridge and Shiffnal, in the county of Salop, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to Trinity Church, in the said parish of Wombridge; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of North Baddesley, Nursling, and Romsey, in the county of Southampton, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to St. John's Church, at Rownhams, in the said parish of North Baddesley; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Michaelmersh, Romsey, and Ampfield, in the said county of Southampton, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to All Saints Church, at Braishfield, in the said parish of Michaelmersh; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Wolstanton, Keele, and Hanford, in the county of Stafford, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to St. Luke's Church, in the said parish of Wolstanton; that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Hurstmonceux, Wardleton, Wartling, and Dallington,

Dallington, in the county of Sussex, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to St. James's Church, at Bodle-street Green, in the said parish of Hurstmonceux; and that certain contiguous portions of the parishes of Stoughton and Up-Marden, in the said county of Sussex, have been formed into a similar consolidated chapelry, and assigned to Christ Church, at Stansted, in the said parish of Stoughton.

Since their last Report, district chapelries, under the 16th section of the 59 Geo. 3, c. 134, and the 3d section of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49, have been assigned to the following churches; namely, St. Thomas's Church, in the parish of Llandwrog, in the county of Carnarvon; St. Paul's Church, at Over Tabley, in the parish of Rostherne, in the county of Chester; Ripley Church, in the parish of Pentrich, in the county of Derby; St. John's Church, at Hooe, in the parish of Plymstock, in the county of Devon; St. John's Church, at Weymouth, in the united parishes of Melcombe Regis and Radipole, in the county of Dorset; St. Peter's Church, at Clifton Wood, in the parish of Clifton, in the county of Gloucester; Trinity Church, at Waltham Cross, in the parish of Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford; Christ Church, in the district parish of Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent; St. Mary's Church, at Wavertree, in the district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, within the parish of Childwall, and St. Alban's Church, in the parish of Rochdale, both in the county of Lancaster;—St. Jude's Church, at Mildmay Park, in the district parish of St. Paul, Islington; St. John's Church, Broad-court, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and Christ Church, Craven-hill, in the parish of Paddington; all in the county of Middlesex;—Christ Church, Brixton-road, in the district parish of St. Mark, Kennington, and St. Mary's Church, at Balham, and Trinity Church, at Upper Tooting, both in the parish of Streatham, and all in the county of Surrey; Christ Church, at Worthing, in the parish of Broadwater, in the county of Sussex; and St. Mary's Church, at Burley, in the parish of Otley, in the West Riding of the county of York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that they have, under the powers vested in them by the first section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70, ordered that the new Church lately erected in and for the parish of Aldham, in the county of Essex, should be substituted for the old Church in the same parish; and that the new Church of the Holy Trinity, lately erected in and for the parish of Bengeo, in the county of Hertford, should be substituted for the old Church of St. Leonard, in the same parish. In each of the beforementioned cases Her Majesty's Commissioners have, with the consents of the several parties interested therein, transferred all the respective endowments, emoluments, and rights of or belonging to each such old Church to each such new Church.

Under the powers vested in Her Majesty's Commissioners by the fifth section 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 38, and subsequent Church Building Acts, they have declared the patronage of a new Church built and endowed by Jonah Cressingham, Esq., at Tulse Hill, in the district parish of St. Luke, Norwood, in the county of Surrey, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns; of a new Church built partly by the Rev. James Spurway, from and out of a trust fund (with the sanction of the Court of Chancery), and partly by Ambrose Brewin, Esq., since deceased, and completed and endowed by his widow, at West Exe, in the parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, to be vested in certain trustees; of two new Churches built and endowed by subscription, in the parish of St. Mary, in the borough of Nottingham, to be vested in certain trustees; of a new Church built by subscription, and endowed by the Rev. Richard Peter Warren, at Hyde, in the parish of Fordingbridge, in the county of Southampton, to be vested in the Bishop of

Winchester and his successors; of a new Church built and endowed by Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., at Miles Platting, in St. George's district, Manchester, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns; of a new Church, built and endowed by Mrs. Sarah Esther Ffarington, in the parish of Lyland, in the county of Lancaster, to be vested in Miss Susan Maria Ffarington and Miss Mary Hannah Ffarington, or the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor; and of a new Church built and endowed by subscription, at Holgate, in the parish of St. Mary Bishop Hill Junior, in the city of York, to be vested in certain trustees.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have had under their consideration the following cases (which are in different stages of progress towards completion), under the last-mentioned Acts, arising out of the following applications for the perpetual patronage of new Churches which have been built or are proposed to be built and endowed; namely, from George Bengough, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at "The Ridge," in the parish of Wootton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester; from the Rev. Edmund Clay, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he has built and proposes to endow in the parish of Leamington Priors, in the county of Warwick; from William Joynson, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription at Sale, in the parish of Ashton-upon-Mersey, in the county of Chester; from Henry Daniel Davies, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Spring Grove, in the parish of Heston, in the county of Middlesex; from the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ousely, Bart., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Tenbury, in the county of Worcester; from John Newbould, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription at Sharrow, in the district of St. Mary, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York; from Archdeacon Allen, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in the Bishop of Lichfield and others (as trustees), of a new Church which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription at Hadley, in the parish of Wellington, in the county of Salop; from Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Fosbury, in the parish of Tidcombe, in the county of Wilts; from the Rev. John R. Oldham, on behalf of himself and certain trustees, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a Chapel which has been built and endowed at East Dulwich, in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; from the Rev. Richard Richardson, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Capenhurst, in the parish of Strotwick, in the county of Chester; from Henry Holdsworth, Esq. and others, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a new Church which is proposed to be built and endowed by subscription in Oldham-road, in St. George's district, Manchester; from Lord Viscount Downe, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Baldersby, in the parish of Topcliffe, in the North Riding of the county of York; from Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in herself, her heirs and assigns, of a new Church which she has built and proposes to endow

at

at Llanybri, in the parish of Llanstephan, in the county of Carmarthen; from Frederick Greenwood, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Birstwith, in the parish of Hampsthwaite, in the county of York; from John Deverell, Esq., for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in him, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which he proposes to build and endow at Purbrook, in the parish of Farlington, in the county of Southampton; from Mrs. Ann Phillimore and Captain Phillimore, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in the latter, his heirs and assigns, of a new Church which they propose to build and endow at Radlet, in the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford; and from H. H. Hinson, Esq., on behalf of a Committee of Subscribers, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in trustees, of a Church which is being erected and proposed to be endowed by subscription near the Railway Station in the parish of Watford, in the said county of Hertford. To all the foregoing Churches particular districts will, on completion and consecration thereof, be assigned under the provisions of the said Acts.

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|---|---|
| J. B. CANTUAR. | C. T. RIPON. |
| CRANWORTH, C. | B. HALL. |
| PALMERSTON. | W. H. HALE. |
| HARROWBY. | JOHN SINCLAIR. |
| G. GREY. | G. C. LEWIS. |
| C. WINTON. | R. W. JELF. |
| J. LICHFIELD. | C. S. LEFEVRE. |

Church Commissioners' Office,
8 July 1856.

## Schedule (A.)

PLACES where New Churches are Building, towards the Erection of which Her Majesty's Commissioners have made Conditional Grants of Money.

| PARISH AND PLACE. | COUNTY. | DIOCESE. | Style and Character of the Church. | ACCOMMODATION: In Pews. | On Free Seats. | Total. | Architect's Estimate, including Incidental Expenses and Commission. £. s. d. | When the First Stone was laid. | STATE of the WORKS at the several CHURCHES on the 31st MAY 1856. | When the Church will be Completed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chesterfield, Newbold | Derby | Lichfield | -- Gothic, of the 14th century, with bell turret at the west end. | 112 | 209 | 321 | 1,080 – – | 29 April 1856. | The walls are carried up to the plinth | Spring of 1857. |
| Durham, Giles Gate, District of Belmont. | Durham | Durham | -- Gothic, of the 14th century. | - - | 304 | 304 | 1,240 – – | - - | The work is brought up to the top of the plinth | 31 January 1857. |
| Eccles, District of Paddington. | Lancaster | Manchester | -- Decorated Gothic, with bell turret. | 320 | 568 | 888 | 3,000 – – | 7 July 1855. | -- The Church is completed, with the exception of the flooring, pew-framing, and external doors. | 1 July 1856. |
| Islington, St. Mary, Arlington-square. | Middlesex | London | -- Anglo-Norman, of the 12th century, with tower. | 639 | 415 | 1,054 | 4,800 – | 25 Oct. 1855. | -- The exterior is finished, and the interior is in a very forward state, progressing towards completion. | About Midsummer 1856. |
| Knaresborough | York | Ripon | -- Gothic, of the 13th century, with tower and spire. | 204 | 612 | 816 | 3,200 – – | 8 Aug. 1854. | -- The seats are partly put in, but not complete. In other respects the Church is finished, with the exception of a little plumber's work. | End of June or beginning of July 1856. |
| Llanllechid | Carnarvon | Bangor | -- Gothic, of the 12th century, with steeple. | - - | 646 | 646 | 3,850 – – | 14 June 1855. | The works are very far advanced | August 1856. |
| Mansfield | Nottingham | Lincoln | -- Decorated Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire. | 360 | 634 | 994 | 6,210 – – | January 1855. | -- The building is nearly completed; the floors are laid, but the seats are not yet fixed. The spire is within 20 feet of the apex. | 20 July 1856. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merthyr Tydvil, District of Cyfartha. | Glamorgan | Llandaff - | - - Geometric decorated Gothic, with bell turret. | 93 | 502 | 595 | 2,750 – – | Sept. 1853. | - - Nearly all the external work is done, with the exception of a portion of the roof at the west end, which is not slated. Much of the internal work has been prepared, but only the flooring of the galleries has been fixed. | - - Uncertain. |
| Mynyddysllwyn, District of Penmaen. | Monmouth | Llandaff - | - - Early English, of the 13th century, with octagonal turret. | - - | 278 | 278 | 1,200 – – | 28 May 1855. | - - The side walls of the nave and chancel are ready to receive the roofs; the chancel arch is turned, and the east window of the chancel fixed. | - - About August 1856. |
| Newington, St. Mary, Lorrimore-road. | Surrey - | London - | - - Gothic, of the 12th century, with tower and spire. | 611 | 593 | 1,204 | 6,000 – – | Aug. 1851. | No alteration since last Report - - - - | - - Uncertain, for want of funds. |
| Plymouth, St. Andrew, District of St. James. | Devon - | Exeter - | - - Decorated English, with tower and spire. | 204 | 579 | 783 | 4,580 – – | June 1854. | - - The whole of the foundations are completed, and the walls levelled up to the top of the plinth. | - - Uncertain, for want of funds. |
| Prescot, St. Helen's, Parr Mount. | Lancaster | Chester - | - - Gothic, of the 12th century, with bell gable. | 19 | 639 | 658 | 2,270 – – | Midsmr. 1854. | - - The exterior is finished, except the slating of the porch. The interior is plastered, but not floored. | - - 1 Aug. 1856. |
| Prestwich-cum-Oldham, District of Wernith. | Lancaster | Manchester | - - Gothic, of the 12th to 13th century, with tower and steeple. | 250 | 348 | 598 | 2,580 – – | 4 Aug. 1853. | The works are nearly completed. | |
| Rochdale Wardle - - | Lancaster | Manchester | - - Lancet period, with tower and spire. | 100 | 405 | 505 | 2,700 – – | 16 May 1856. | - - The walls on the south side are built up to the window-sills, and part of the jambs are up. On the north the walls are still further advanced, the jambs being finished, and ready to receive the arch stones for the window-heads. | |

(*continued*)

Schedule (A.)—Places where New Churches are Building, &c.—*continued.*

| PARISH AND PLACE. | COUNTY. | DIOCESE. | Style and Character of the Church. | ACCOMMODATION: In Pews. | ACCOMMODATION: On Free Seats. | ACCOMMODATION: Total. | Architect's Estimate, including Incidental Expenses and Commission. £. s. d. | When the First Stone was laid. | STATE of the WORKS at the several CHURCHES on the 31st MAY 1856. | When the Church will be Completed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheffield, District of Hollis-croft. | York - | York - | - - Gothic, of the 13th century, with tower and spire. | 349 | 418 | 767 | 2,900 – – | 29 June 1854. | No alteration since last Report - - - - | - - Uncertain, for want of funds. |
| Stockport and Cheadle, District of St. Matthew, Edgeley. | Chester - | Chester - | - - Early geometric pointed, with tower and spire. | 254 | 388 | 642 | 4,000 – – | July 1855. | - - The nave, aisles, and organ chambers are roofed in, and the plasterers are at work. The tower is advanced to the contract height. | - - Uncertain. |
| Stoke Dameral, District of St. Stephen, Devonport. | Devon - | Exeter - - | - - Decorated, with tower and spire. | - - | 497 | 497 | 5,400 – – | June 1853. | - - The works are progressing, and the tower and spire completed. The roofs will be proceeded with immediately. | - - About June 1857. |
| Swansea, St. Mary - - | Glamorgan | Saint David's | - - Early English, of the 13th century, with bell turret. | - - | 307 | 307 | 1,495 3 6 | 12 May 1856. | - - The walls are carried up to the level of the window-sills, and the stone sills are set. | - - 1 Dec. 1856. |
| Warwick, St. Nicholas, Emscote. | Warwick | Worcester - | - - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire. | 187 | 380 | 567 | 3,290 – – | 11 June 1854. | The works are nearly completed. | |
| Westbromwich, Christ Church, Greets Green. | Stafford - | Lichfield - | - - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower. | 250 | 561 | 811 | 3,800 – – | - - | The foundations are commenced. | |
| Wrexham - - - | Denbigh | St. Asaph - | - - Gothic, of the 14th century, with tower and spire. | - - | 761 | 761 | 3,912 – – | - - | Excavations are now being made - - - - - | - - April 1858. |

## Schedule (B.)

APPLICATIONS for further Church Accommodation since the last Report.

| PARISH. | COUNTY. | DIOCESE. | Population. | Church Accommodation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor | Carnarvon | Bangor | 9,564 | 842 |
| Blackburn, Bottom Gate, Nova Scotia, Whalley Bank. | Lancaster | Manchester | 84,889 | 16,600 |
| Darfield, Worsborough | York | Ripon | 7,672 | 1,933 |
| Halifax, the District of Salterhebble. | York | Ripon | 150,000 | 23,692 |
| Hampstead, South Hampstead | Middlesex | London | 11,986 | 2,600 |
| Islington, St. James's District | Middlesex | London | 7,604 | 1,840 |
| Kingswinford | Stafford | Lichfield | 27,301 | 6,239 |
| Liverpool, Vauxhall District, St. Andrew's District. | Lancaster | Chester | 270,000 | 40,000 |
| Llanelly, Felinfole | Carmarthen | St. David's | 13,516 | 1,400 |
| Llangyfelach | Glamorgan | St. David's | 11,239 | 943 |
| Manchester, Cheetwoode | Lancaster | Manchester | 400,000 | 60,000 |
| Meols, North, Birkdale | Lancaster | Manchester | 12,000 | 2,813 |
| Peterborough | Northampton | Peterborough | 8,211 | 2,450 |
| Shoreditch, Haggerstone | Middlesex | London | 31,627 | 2,995 |
| Snenton | Nottingham | Lincoln | 8,440 | 1,232 |
| Wakefield, Alverthorpe District | York | Ripon | 33,123 | 7,637 |
| Wigan, Hindley | Lancaster | Manchester | 63,287 | 7,832 |

CHURCHES.

# THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches.

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1856.

390.

*Under* 2 *oz.*

COPY of the FOURTEENTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

SIR, *Copyhold Commission, December* 31, 1855.

WE have the honour of presenting our Fourteenth Report of the progress made under the Copyhold Acts, and the state of the proceedings during the present year.

We append a list of the Enfranchisements effected, or which are now in an advanced state.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

WM. BLAMIRE.
G. DARBY.
H. C. MULES.

*The Right Honourable the Secretary of State*
*for the Home Department,*
*&c. &c. &c.*



2025

## ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

| | | Clerical. | Collegiate. | Lay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years | 1841 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | 1842 | 9 | — | 3 | 12 |
| | 1843 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 29 |
| | 1844 | 24 | — | 15 | 39 |
| | 1845 | 44 | — | 12 | 56 |
| | 1846 | 49 | — | 7 | 56 |
| | 1847 | 38 | 1 | 13 | 52 |
| | 1848 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 25 |
| | 1849 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 30 |
| | 1850 | 27 | 1 | 9 | 37 |
| | 1851 | 31 | 2 | 31 | 64 |
| | 1852 | 31 | — | 13 | 44 |
| | 1853 | 36 | 6 | 16 | 58 |
| | 1854 | 59 | 11 | 61 | 131 |
| | 1855 | 42 | 32 | 146 | 220 |
| Total | | 441 | 56 | 357 | 854 |

## ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

| | | No. | Consideration. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Payment in full. | | Rentcharges. | | Land. | |
| | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | A. R. P. | |
| Years | 1841 | 1 | 8 14 0 | | — | | — | |
| | 1842 | 12 | 594 19 0 | | 120 0 0 | | — | |
| | 1843 | 29 | 4,815 7 2 | | 17 0 0 | | — | |
| | 1844 | 39 | 9,572 0 0 | | 138 19 5 | | — | |
| | 1845 | 56 | 10,651 3 4 | | 763 5 6 | | — | |
| | 1846 | 56 | 13,162 18 6 | | 286 0 0 | | 97 3 6 | |
| | 1847 | 52 | 12,158 14 8 | | 474 15 0 | | — | |
| | 1848 | 25 | 3,091 17 7 | | 56 19 1 | | — | |
| | 1849 | 30 | 3,929 6 10 | | 144 7 6 | | — | |
| | 1850 | 37 | 7,530 6 3 | | 88 0 1 | | 798 2 2 | |
| | 1851 | 64 | 22,723 4 8 | | 273 13 0 | | — | |
| | 1852 | 44 | 16,699 17 9 | | 116 12 0 | | 313 1 25 | |
| | 1853 | 58 | 15,299 19 9 | | 157 15 9 | | — | |
| | 1854 | 131 | 30,732 10 3 | | 150 6 5 | | — | |
| | 1855 | 220 | 44,874 14 8½ | | 166 10 4½ | | 13 1 15 | |
| Total | | 854 | 195,845 14 5½ | | 2,954 4 1½ | | 1,223 0 8 | |

# COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

## ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drayton West | Berks | The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary College of Winchester, in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford. | Copyholds for two lives and a widowhood. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six and a half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six and a half years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven and a half years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eleven years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six and a half years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About eight years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven and half years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Nine and a half years' annual value; *5s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Bassetsbury | Bucks | The Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Sir George Henry Dashwood, Bart. Lessee. | - | - | Settled by award | Award received. |
| Hardwick-cum-Weedon. | Ditto | The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary College of Winchester, in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford. | Copyholds for three lives and a widowhood. | Ditto | Six years' annual value; heriot 12*l.* 10*s.*; 6*s.* per acre for minerals; quit-rents 25 years; | Signed and sealed. |
| Ivinghoe | Ditto | Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., and Earl of Powis. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six fines; three fourths of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ivinghoe | Bucks | Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., and Earl of Powis. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six fines; half a year's annual value; heriots 2*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 30 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Buristead in Great Shelford. | Cambridge | Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Chatteris Ramsey | Ditto | John Dunn Gardner, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Draft deed received. |
| Chesterton | Ditto | Henry Benson, Esq. | Ditto | Fines certain and quit-rents. | A rentcharge based upon about two fines, one fourth of a year's annual value, and 30 years' purchase of the quit-rents at 4 per cent. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | A rentcharge based upon about two fines, one fourth of a year's annual value, and 28 years' purchase of the quit-rents at 4 per cent. | Ditto. |
| Grant—Chester and Coton. | Ditto | The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Huntingtons in Sawston | Ditto | Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq., | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Draft deed received. |
| Topcliffes | Ditto | The Governors of Saint Thomas's Hospital. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Terms approved. |
| Aglionby | Cumberland | Charles Aglionby, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | 5·550498 years' annual value; heriots 10*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Aspatria | Ditto | General Henry Wyndham | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Seven years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eight years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years | Ditto. |
| Braithwaite and Coledale. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eight years' annual value; timber 15*s.*; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eight years' annual value; timber 15*s.*; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; timber 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms of Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Braithwaite and Coledale. | Cumberland | General Henry Wyndham | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents | Eight years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Cockermouth | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eight years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Ditto. |
| Sebraham | Ditto | The Duke of Devonshire | Ditto | Fines certain, quit-rents, and free-rents. | Quit-rents 50 years; free-rents 27 years | Ditto. |
| Beaureper otherwise Belper. | Derby | Sir. R. P. Jodrell, Baronet | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | About one-sixth of fee simple value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | One-sixth of fee simple value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About one-sixth of fee simple value | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 40 acres arbitrary, 8 acres certain, and quit-rents. | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Matlock | Ditto | William Pole Thornhill, Esq. | | | | Notice of enfranchisement served upon Lord. |
| Sawley Rectory | Ditto | Prebendary of the Rectory of Sawley and Frederick Madan and Charles Gresley, Esquire, Lord Farmers. | | | | Draft deed received. |
| Yetminster Prima | Dorset | William Ffooks, Esq. | Copyholds for lives. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | About four years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 30 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Yetminster Secunda | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About four years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Baddow, Great | Essex | John Archer Houblon, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Ditto | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Bradwell next Coggeshall. | Ditto | Milbourne P. C. Brunwin, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; one-third value of timber; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Brightlingsea | Ditto | John Dorrien Magens, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burnham with Mangapp. | Essex | Lady St. John Mildmay | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Signed and sealed. |
| Chelmsford otherwise Bishops Hall. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Draft deed approved. |
| Costead | Ditto | Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Signed and sealed. |
| Eastwood otherwise Eastwood Bury. | Ditto | Mrs. Sophia Bristow and others. | Ditto | | | Notice of enfranchisement served on lady. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| Fryerning | Ditto | The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; timber 2*l.* 14*s.*; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years and one-third value of timber. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | | Application for enfranchisement received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Award confirmed. |
| Hedingham, Upland | Ditto | The Reverend Henry Majendie and Peter Levesque, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Terms approved. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Hutton otherwise Hoten Hall. | Ditto | William Stephenson Scholey, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Three-and-half years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*; one-third value of timber; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Loughton otherwise Lucton. | Ditto | William Whitaker Maitland, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; one-third value of timber; quit-rents 24 years. | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overhall and Netherhall in Dedham. | Essex - - | Francis Smythies, Esq. - | Copyholds of inheritance. | Part fines arbitrary, part fines customary, and quit-rents. | About five years' annual value of land, subject to arbitrary fines, 3 customary fines, and quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Settled by award - - - - | Ditto. |
| Priors Hall at Birchanger. | Ditto - | The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; minerals 4*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Prittlewell Priory - | Ditto - | Daniel Robert Scratton, Esq. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Radwinter Hall - | Ditto - | Jonathan Bullock, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | About three-and-a-half years' annual value - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | About five years' annual value - - | Ditto. |
| Rayleigh - - | Ditto - | Mrs. Sophia Bristow and others. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value - - - | Ditto. |
| Shenfield - - | Ditto - | Earl de Grey - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | The sum of 7*l.* was agreed upon as the consideration, the annual value being very trifling. | Ditto. |
| Takely St. Wallerice | Ditto - | The Warden and Scholars of Saint Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; minerals 3*s.* 8*d.*; 25 years' quit-rents. | Draft deed received. |
| Tollesbury Hall - | Ditto - | Charles Du Cane, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value, and quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Warley, Great - | Ditto - | Lord Headley - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Settled by award - - - - | Signed and sealed. |
| Wivenhoe - - | Ditto - | Nicholas Cæsar Corsellis, Esq. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | - - - - - - - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord. |
| Barton and Tupsley - | Hereford - | The Bishop of Hereford - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value of the land; three years' annual value of the houses; one-tenth value of timber; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | Four years' annual value; one-tenth value of timber; quit-rents 24 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Draft deed received. |
| Bosbury, Colwall, and Coddington. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Four years' annual value - - - | Signed and sealed. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bosbury, Colwall, and Coddington. | Hereford | The Bishop of Hereford | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 24 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; one-tenth value of timber; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value; one-tenth value of timber; quit-rents 30 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Holmer and Shelwick | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value of the land; two and three quarters' annual value of the houses; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Aldenham | Hertford | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., Viscount Hawarden, and Edward James Dawkins, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eight years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Amphibal, Saint, in Redbourne. | Ditto | The Earl of Verulam | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Bishops Stortford | Ditto | The Bishop of London | Ditto | Fines certain and quit-rents | One year's annual value | Ditto. |
| Bruntrux, Wigginton, and Pendley. | Ditto | Guardians of Sarah M. S. Harcourt, Elizabeth M. C. Harcourt, and Alice Anne C. Harcourt. | Ditto | Ditto | Five fines, quit-rents 28 years, and a consideration for possible rights in identified copyholds. | Ditto. |
| Cashio | Ditto | Earl of Essex | - | - | - | Notice of enfranchisement served upon Lord, and valuers appointed. |
| Cheshunt | Ditto | The Reverend James Wood, as Testamentary Guardian of Sir G. R. Prescott, Baronet. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | The sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* was agreed upon as the consideration, the annual value being very trifling. | Signed and sealed. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheshunt | Hertford | The Reverend James Wood, as Testamentary Guardian of Sir G. R. Prescott, Baronet. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 24 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 23 years | Ditto. |
| Croxley otherwise Croxley Hall. | Ditto | The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Flamstead | Ditto | Mrs. Fanny Rosier | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Rentcharge about one seventh of annual value, and the amount of quit-rent in addition. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Hemel Hempstead | Ditto | Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Baronet, and others. | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents, | Two-and-a-half fines, half a years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Two-and-a-half fines; half a years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots at 10*l.* each; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines certain and quit-rents. | About two years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | - | Notice of enfranchisement served on the Lord, and valuers appointed. |
| Moor | Ditto | Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; four heriots 70*l.*; quit-rents 30 years | Draft deed received. |
| Much Hadham, Rectory of. | Ditto | The Reverend Thomas Randolph as Rector, with consent of Bishop of London, Patron. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | 3·347914 years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Park | Ditto | The Earl of Essex | Ditto | Ditto | - | Notice of enfranchisement served on the Lord. |
| Rickmansworth | Ditto | William Purcy Dimes, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and heriots | Five years annual value; heriots 40*l.* | Draft deed received. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shenley Bury - | Hertford | William Joseph Myers, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; heriot 1*l.* timber, mines, &c., one-sixth; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Titburst and Kendalls | Ditto - | William Brough Phillimore, Esq. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four-and-a-half years' value, and quit-rents 28 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Tring, Great - - | Ditto - | William Kay, Esq. | Ditto - | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Half a year's annual value; 2 heriots at one-and-a-half each; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | - - - - - - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord, and valuers appointed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Fines certain and quit-rents. | - - - - - - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Fines certain, heriots, and quit rents. | - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Fenstanton and Hilton | Huntingdon and Cambridge | The Reverend Launcelot Brown. | Ditto - | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One year's annual value - - - | Signed and sealed. |
| Warboys - - | Hunts - | The Reverend Hugh Chambres Jones. | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Maidstone - - | Kent - | Lord Romney. | Customary freeholds. | Subject to relief and quit-rents. | One fine, and quit-rents 30 years - - | Schedule of apportionment received, |
| Westerham - | Ditto - | William Lambarde, Esq., surviving Trustee under Will of the late John Ward, Esq., and Charles Ward, Esq. | Ditto - | Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents. | Two-and-a-half reliefs; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 26 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years - | Ditto. |
| Prescot - - | Lancaster - | The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge. | Ditto - | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Settled by award - - - - | Ditto. |
| Ealing - - | Middlesex - | The Bishop of London - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | One-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ealing | Middlesex | The Bishop of London | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Two years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Edgware & Kingsbury | Ditto | The Warden and College of All Souls College, Oxford. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value, quit-rents 30 years, and one-third value of timber. | Ditto. |
| Edmonton | Ditto | The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Friern Barnet | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | - - - - - - - | Draft deed received. |
| Fulham | Ditto | The Bishop of London | Ditto | Fines certain and quit-rents. | About one-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | One-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | One-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Hampstead | Ditto | Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Baronet. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Hanwell | Ditto | The Bishop of London | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Hendon | Ditto | Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | - - - - - - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord, and valuer appointed. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisements. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heston - - | Middlesex - | The Earl of Jersey - | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One-and-a-quarter year's annual value, quit-rents 22 years, and 10*l.* per acre for brick earth. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | About one-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | One-and-a-quarter years' annual value, 10*l.* for mines and minerals, and for quit-rent of 6*d.* | Draft deed received. |
| Hornsey - - | Ditto - | The Bishop of London - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | One-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Draft deed approved. |
| Isleworth Syon - | Ditto - | The Duke of Northumberland. | Ditto - | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | - - - - - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord, and valuers appointed. |
| John, Saint, of Jerusalem. | Ditto - | John Wainewright, Esq., and George Talke Kemp, Esq. | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | - - - - - | Terms approved. |
| Knightbridge cum Westbourne Green. | Ditto - | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Settled by award - - - - | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Ruislip - - | Ditto - | The Provost and Scholars of King's College Cambridge. | Ditto - | Fines certain and quit-rents | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Stanwell with its Members. | Ditto - | Sir John Gibbons, Baronet | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Stebunheath otherwise Stepney. | Ditto - | Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Baronet. | Ditto - | Fines certain and quit-rents. | About one-sixth of annual value - - | Ditto. |
| Attleburgh Mortimers with its Members. | Norfolk - | Sir William Bowyer Smÿth, Baronet. | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value - - - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attleburgh Mortimers with its Meembers. | Norfolk - | Sir William Bowyer Smyth, Baronet. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five year's annual value; timber 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five year's annual value; quit-rent 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Carbonels in Rockland | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Caston Hall in Caston Barries and Thompson. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Claxton - - | Ditto - | Sir Charles Henry Rich, Baronet. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Foxley with Bawdeswell. | Ditto - | Charles Lombe, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | 3·802532 years' value, quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of timber. | Terms settled by the Commissioners. |
| Gymingham Lancaster. | Ditto | Lord Suffield - - | Ditto - | Fines part certain, and part arbitrary and quit-rents. | Two-and-a-half fines and one quarter of a year's annual value for lands subject to fines certain; five years annual value in lieu of fines arbitrary; quit rents 28 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Howards, Harveys, and Pages. | Dtto - | The Reverend William Grigson. | Ditto - | Fines certain and quit-rents | One year's annual value, and quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Kirkhall Moynes and Gurneys in Rockland Tofts. | Ditto - | Sir William Bowyer Smyth, Baronet. | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Raveningham - | Ditto - | Sir Edmund Bacon Baronet. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Raveningham Holme Hall. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Scoulton Newlands - | Ditto - | - - - - | - - - | - - - - | - - - - - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kettering Rectory | Northampton | The Reverend Thomas H. Madge, as Rector of Kettering. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | - - - - - | Valuer agreed upon. |
| Bensington | Oxford | The Misses Maria and Catherine Stapleton. | Ditto | Fines certain and quit-rents | Ten shillings per acre; quit-rents 20 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Heyford Warren | Ditto | The Warden and Scholars of St. Mary's College Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New College in Oxford. | Copyholds for three lives. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots at 50*l.*; minerals 52*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 5*s.* for minerals; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four-and-a quarter years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; minerals 5*l.* per acre; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Eight years annual value; 5*l.* per acre, for minerals; heriot 50*l.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About six-and-three-quarters years' annual value, calculated according to the ages of the lives; two-and-a-half heriots; minerals 5*s.* per acre; quit-rents 25 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About seven years' annual value, calculated according to the ages of the lives; two-and-a-half heriots; minerals 5*s.* per acre; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Kengham | Ditto | Ditto | Copyholds for three lives. | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots at 8*l.* each; minerals 5*l.* 15*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots at 5*l.* 5*s.*; minerals 1*l.* 7*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots at 30*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Stanton St. John | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; minerals 5*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrockwardine | Salop | The Honourable R. C. Herbert and Wife. | Copyholds of Inheritance. | Fines certain, heriots, and chief-rents. | Five fines, two-and-a-half heriots, and chief-rents 26 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Five fines; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 26 years. | Ditto. |
| Barton (Isle of Wight) | Southampton | The Warden and Scholars of St. Mary's College, Winchester. | Copyholds for lives. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Eight years annual value; timber 74*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Bitterne | Ditto | The Bishop of Winchester. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | One year's annual value; one-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Burghclere | Ditto | Earl of Carnarvon. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; eleven heriots at one-and-a-half each; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Crondall | Ditto | The Dean and Chapter of Winchester. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One year's annual value; timber 3*l.* 3*s.*; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | One year's annual value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Merdon | Ditto | Sir William Heathcote, Baronet. | Ditto | Ditto | Land equivalent to one year's annual value, and quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Barton under Needwood. | Stafford | Lady Ann B. W. Horton, | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Tettenhall Regis | Ditto | George Robinson, Esq., and others. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Three years' annual value. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | One-sixth of fee simple value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Stafford | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About four years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | About one-sixth of the fee-simple value | Draft deed received. |
| Uttoxeter Rectory | Ditto | Dean and Canons of Windsor. | - | - | - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord. |
| Alderton Hall | Suffolk | Nathaniel Clark Barnardiston, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Ampners in Thrandeston | Ditto | Sir Edward C. Kerrison, Baronet. | Ditto | Ditto | Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ash Biggotts - | Suffolk - | The Honourable Sophia North. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | About four year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Barking with Needham | Ditto - | The Earl of Ashburnham | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 26 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Bawdsey Butley with Willoughby - | Ditto - | John George Sheppard, Esq. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value - - - | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Customary free-holds. | Subject to free-rents - | Thirty-eight years' purchase - - - | Ditto. |
| Boyton - - | Ditto - | The Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Baronet, and Charles Tyrrell, Esq., as Trustees of Mary Warner's Charity. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Terms approved. |
| Bredfield Campsey - | Ditto - | John Wood, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Draft deed received. |
| Bredfield with Windervills - - | Suffolk - | William Jenney, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Brome Hall - - | Ditto - | Sir Edward C. Kerrison, Barronet. | Ditto - | Ditto - - - | Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Brusyard - - | Ditto - | The Earl of Stradbroke - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Draft deed received. |
| Cretingham and Rectory of Saint Peter's in Ipswich - | Ditto - | Edgar Chenery, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Four-and-a-half years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Cretingham otherwise Tyes. | Ditto - | Charles Austin, Esq. - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Customary free-holds. | Subject to free-rents - | Thirty years' purchase - - - | Ditto. |
| Crows Hall with Woodwards - | Ditto - | Lord Henniker - - | Ditto - | Free-rents - - - | - - - - - - | Application for enfranchisement received. |
| Debenham Butley - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years - | Terms approved. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Customary free-holds. | Free-rents - - - | - - - - - - | Application for enfranchisement received. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desning with its Members | Suffolk | W. F. Gamul Farmer, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | - - - - - - | Application for enfranchisement received. |
| Earls Alderton | Ditto | Bishop of Norwich, and Nathaniel Clark Barnardiston, Esq., Lessee. | Ditto | Ditto | Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit rents 28 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Earl Soham | Ditto | John Crabtree, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years | Ditto. |
| Eyke Rectory | Ditto | The Reverend William A. Norton, as Rector. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Eye Sokemere | Ditto | Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet. | Ditto | Ditto | Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Falkenham Dodnish | Ditto | George Tomline, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary ; quit and free-rents. | Five years' annual value ; quit and free-rents 28 years. | Terms approved. |
| Fennhall in Sutton | Ditto | Charles Austin, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Framsden | Ditto | John Tollemache, Esq. | Ditto | Fines certain ; quit and freehold rents. | - - - - - - - | Application for enfranchisement received. |
| Hacheston | Ditto | Mrs. Anne Harriet Arcedeckne. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, quit-rents, and free-rents. | Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit and free-rents 28 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Halesworth, Rectory of | Ditto | The Reverend R. E. Hankinson, as Rector. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Three years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Harolds in Cretingham. | Ditto | Charles Austin, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Customary freeholds. | Subject to free-rents | Thirty years' purchase | Ditto. |
| Howes in Alderton | Ditto | Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Kessingland Stapletons | Ditto | The Reverend William Bycatt, Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart., and William Burroughs, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Kettleburgh | Ditto | Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years. | Ditto. |
| Knodishall | Ditto | Thomas Mayhew, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leiston | Suffolk | Lord Huntingfield | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Customary free-holds. | Free-rents | 28 years' purchase | Ditto. |
| Loudham Hall | Ditto | Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary; quit and free-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit and free-rents 28 years. | Draft deed approved. |
| Parham Hall | Ditto | Frederick Corrance, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Draft deed received. |
| Polstead Hall | Ditto | Charles Tyrell, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Signed and sealed. |
| Rendham Barnies | Ditto | John Crabtree, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Customary free-holds. | Free-rents | Twenty-eight years' produce | Ditto. |
| Sutton Hall | Ditto | Thomas Waller, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Draft deed received. |
| Sutton Hall and Talvas. | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, free-rents, and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value, and 28 years for free and quit-rents. | Ditto. |
| Thrandeston Woodhall | Ditto | Sir Edward C. Kerrison, Baronet. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Thrandeston Woodhall, Ampners in Thrandeston, Mavisons in Thrandeston. | Ditto | Ditto | Customary free-holds. | Free-rents | Free-rents, 25 years' purchase | Ditto. |
| Ufford with the Members. | Ditto | Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esq. | Copyhold of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years | Draft deed approved. |
| Walsham Church House. | Ditto | The Reverend Thomas Baden Powell. | - | - | - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord, and valuers appointed. |
| Walsham le Willows | Ditto | Ditto | - | - | - | Ditto. |
| Walton with Trimley | Ditto | The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value; quit rents 28 years | Draft deed approved. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wickham with its Members and Byng on the part of Byng. | Suffolk - | The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Draft deed approved. |
| Ditto - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Wickham with its Members, and Byng on the part of Wickham with its Members, and Byng. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Wickham with its Members, and Byng on the part of Wickham with its Members. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Wickham with its Members, and Byng on the part of Wickham with its Members, and Byng. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Wissett and Le Roos | Ditto - | Sir W. E. C. Hartopp, Baronet. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Woodbridge Hasketon | Ditto - | Mrs. Selina Smith, Rolla Rouse, Esq., and others. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Five years' annual value. | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Six years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years - | Ditto. |
| Biggin and Tamworth | Surrey - - | Thomas Edward Penfold, Esq. | Ditto - | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | About four fines; heriots 4*l.*; quit-rents 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Bookham, Great - | Ditto - | David Barclay, Esq. - | Ditto - | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Five-and-a-half years' annual value; four heriots 70*l.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Terms agreed upon. |
| Bookham, Little - | Ditto - | Charles Lestock Boileau, Esq., Committee of the Estate of John Douglas Pollen Boileau, Esq. | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Settled by award - - - - - | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - - - | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coulsdon | Surrey | Thomas Byron, Esq., and others. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Five fines; two heriots 20*l.*; quit-rents 30 years | Signed and sealed. |
| Dorking | Ditto | The Duke of Norfolk | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | | Terms approved. |
| Ebbisham otherwise Epsom. | Ditto | John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., and Wife. | Ditto | Ditto | Three-and-a-half years' annual value | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value, and 15*l.* for 2 heriots | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Fauxhall | Ditto | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. | Ditto | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Two years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Kingston Canbury | Ditto | The Earl of Dysart | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Four years' annual value, quit-rents 34 years, and three heriots 53*l.* 5*s.* | Draft deed received. |
| Norbury | Ditto | Charles H. H. Carew, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Signed and sealed. |
| Nutfield | Ditto | William Newton, Esq., and others. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | One-sixth of fee-simple value; heriot 21*l.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ravensbury | Ditto | Charles H. H. Carew, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; heriot 10*l.* | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*; one third value of timber; quit-rents 30 years. | Terms approved. |
| Amberley | Sussex | The Bishop of Chichester | Ditto | Ditto | | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord. |
| Cokeham | Ditto | Colonel George Wyndham | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; two heriots 30*l.*; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | Land subject to fine sarbitrary; four years' annual value; one heriot 25*l.*; quit-rents 30 years; land subject to fines certain; about half a year's annual value; heriot one shilling and sixpence; quit-rent 30 years. | Ditto. |
| Cowdrey | Ditto | Earl of Egmont | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Settled by award | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuckfield | Sussex | Earl of Abergavenny and Sergison Warden, Esq. | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Five years annual value; half value of timber; heriot 25*l.*; quit-rents 30 years; release of royalties, &c. 1*l.* | Signed and sealed. |
| Cuckfield Vicarage | Ditto | The Reverend Thomas Astley Maberley. | Ditto | Ditto | Five years annual value; heriot 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 30 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Eastbourne Gildridge | Ditto | Mrs. Ann Dorothea Gilbert, as Guardian of Carew Davis Gilbert, a Minor. | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Signed and sealed. |
| Ebernow, otherwise Ibernow. | Ditto | The Reverend John Peachey | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value, heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, and three-fourths value of timber after deducting for repairs. | Ditto. |
| Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia. | Ditto | The Prebendary of Hova Villa and Hova Ecclesia, and Avery Roberts, Esq. and others, Lord Farmers. | Ditto | Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents. | | Application for enfranchisement received. |
| Houghton | Ditto | The Duke of Norfolk | Ditto | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Linchmere and Shulbred. | Ditto | The Earl of Egmont | Ditto | Ditto | Settled by award | Ditto. |
| Lurgashall | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Petworth | Ditto | Colonel George Wyndham | Ditto | Ditto | This is an enfranchisement for heriots only, first heriot at 25*l.*, and three heriots at 15*l.* each. | Terms approved. |
| Streatham | Ditto | The Bishop of Chichester | Ditto | Ditto | Five years' annual value; heriots 140*l.*; half value of timber; quit-rents 28 years. | Signed and sealed. |
| Warnham | Ditto | Wm. Augustus Commerell, Esq. | Customary freeholds. | Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rent. | Two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Colerne | Wilts | The Warden and Scholars of St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, commonly called New College, in Oxford. | Copyholds for two lives and a widowhood. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots at 25*l.*; mines and minerals 5*s.* per acre; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Seven years' annual value; heriot 28*l.*; minerals 5*s.* per acre; the value of all the timber; quit-rents 25 years. | Ditto. |

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

| Manor. | County. | Lord. | Nature of Copyholds. | Incidents of the Manor. | Terms for Enfranchisement. | Progress made in Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corsham | Wilts | Lord Methuen | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain and quit-rents. | One year's annual value | Draft deed received. |
| Iccomb | Worcester | The Dean and Chapter of Worcester. | Copyholds for four lives. | Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. | Rent-charge about one-sixth of annual value | Signed and sealed. |
| Tardebigg | Worcester and Warwick. | Lady Harriet Clive | Copyholds of inheritance. | Fines certain and chief-rents on admission of heir-at-law, fines arbitrary, heriots, and chief-rents on admission of purchaser, mortgagee, or otherwise. | About one-sixth of fee-simple value | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Aldborough | York | Andrew S. Lawson, Esq. | Ditto | Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. | Six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Holmpton | E. R. York | The Reverend William Potchett. | Ditto | Ditto | Rentcharge based on five-and-a-half years' annual value, quit-rents 25 years. | Draft deed received. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | A rentcharge based on five-and-a-half years' annual value, with the addition of the quit-rent. | Ditto. |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Five-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years. | Terms approved. |
| Leven | York | Richard Bethell, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Six years' annual value | Signed and sealed. |
| Rawcliffe | Ditto | Ralph Creke, Esq. | - | - | - | Notice of enfranchisement served on Lord. |
| Roecliffe | Ditto | Andrew Sherlock Lawson, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Five-and-a-half years' annual value | Signed and sealed. |
| Templenewsam | Ditto | Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram, Esq. | Ditto | Ditto | Land equivalent to about six years' annual value | Ditto. |
| Welwick Provost | D itto | The Reverend Jacob Clements. | Ditto | Ditto | A rentcharge based on five-and-a-half years' annual value, with the addition of the quit-rents. | Draft deed received. |

# COPYHOLDS.

COPY of the FOURTEENTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

103

# EIGHTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND;

WITH

## AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 13 & 14 Vict. Cap. 94. Sect. 26. and 17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2039

# EIGHTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

# THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

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TO THE RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c. &c. &c.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the 26th section of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94., and the 10th section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., a Report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st November 1855.

Copies of all Schemes prepared by the Commissioners, and sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council, during the same year, are, as required by the first-mentioned Act, annexed to this Report, and will be found in the Appendix, No. 1, from p. 11 to p. 87.

An Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners for the same period, together with the amounts of the different Government and other securities, and a summary of balances certified by the Auditor, is also annexed, in compliance with the directions of the first-named Act. See Appendix, Nos. 2, 2 a, 2 b, pp. 88, 89, 90.

During the year to which this Report relates, the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Durham, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, London, and Worcester, have, in consideration of money payments, transferred to the Commissioners portions of their respective episcopal estates. The Schemes for authorizing the several arrangements appear in the Appendix, No. 1, pp. 23, 74, 49, 54, 47, 81.

An arrangement has been concluded with the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester for the transfer to the Commissioners of the capitular estates upon terms similar to those already adopted in the cases of the Chapters of York, Carlisle, Chester, and Peterborough, referred to in former Reports. The Scheme relating to the transaction is in the Appendix, No. 1, p. 51.

With a view to facilitating the necessary proceedings for the enfranchisement of certain estates belonging to the Archbishop of York, in which, under the provisions of an Act passed in the 21st year of the reign of King James the First, the Dean and Chapter of York have a beneficial interest during any vacancy of the see, an arrangement has been entered into for the transfer of the capitular interest to the Commissioners. The Scheme relating to the measure will be found in the Appendix, No. 1, p. 17.

The Commissioners have passed a Scheme for providing, in accordance with the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., fixed instead of fluctuating annual incomes for one of the present Canons and for the future Canons of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; and also for revising the arrangements contained in the Order of Her Majesty in Council, of the 7th day of August, 1851, relative to the provision of the income of the present and future Deans of the same Church. The Scheme for this purpose appears in the Appendix, No. 1, p. 14.

The canonries suspended, the non-residentiary prebends vacated, the sinecure rectory suppressed, and the prebends of which the endowments have either wholly or in part become vested in the Commissioners by commutation of the interests of the Incumbents under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., during the year to which this Report relates, are enumerated in the Appendix, Nos. 4, 5, 6, pp. 91, 92; and the Schemes for effecting the last-mentioned arrangements appear in the Appendix, No. 1, pp. 43, 44, 86.

Measures have been taken by the Commissioners for providing under the powers of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94. endowments for the several Archdeaconries of Berks, Carlisle, Lewes, and the East Riding of York. The Archdeaconry of Worcester has also received a further grant out of the Common Fund to make up its income to the amount of 200*l.* per annum, to which it was intended to be raised by the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 3d February, 1851, but which, upon investigation, it did not appear to reach. See Appendix, No. 1, pp. 82, 33, 71, 29, 73, and No. 3, p. 91.

The Commissioners have continued to give effect to the provisions of the Patronage Exchange Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 50., by the preparation of Schemes for effecting further exchanges of patronage between the Crown and the Bishop of Oxford, and between the Bishop of Lincoln and the Master and Scholars of Balliol College, Oxford. The details of these transactions and the Schemes for effecting them are inserted in the Appendix, No. 1, pp. 35, 64.

The Commissioners have taken the necessary steps for procuring the confirmation of a plan prepared by the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, London, for effecting, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., certain alterations in the chapter statutes and rules relative to the disposal of benefices in the patronage of the Chapter, so as to meet the claims of the Minor Canons of that Cathedral. The details of the arrangement, and the Scheme for effecting it, will be found in the Appendix, No. 1, p. 11.

A Scheme for assigning the patronage of the new parish of Saint James, Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield, in consideration of a benefaction towards the augmentation of the endowment of the benefice, will be found in the Appendix, No. 1, p. 37.

A Scheme prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. has been passed for apportioning the revenues of

the rectory of Croxton, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, between that benefice and the vicarage of Ulceby, in the same county and diocese. See Appendix, No. 1, p. 72.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., a Schedule is annexed of all sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests effected during the year preceding the 1st of November last, and also of all cases of refusal, with the special reasons for the same. (See Appendix No. 7, p. 93 to p. 101.) The Commissioners have continued to effect these sales and purchases on terms generally in accordance with the recommendations made in the year 1851 by the Committee of the House of Lords on Church Leaseholds, and the negotiations have, with very few exceptions, been promptly arranged. It is satisfactory to remark that although the lessees in the north of England were at first more disposed than others to object to the terms of enfranchisement offered by the Commissioners, no less than fifty of the one hundred and eight cases of enfranchisement reported last year arose in the counties of Cumberland and York, and that of those now reported a larger proportion will be found to belong to the same district.

A Schedule of the cases in which local claims on estates which have been enfranchised are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 67. and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116. s. 8. is, in compliance with the directions of the last-mentioned Act, annexed to this Report, and shows the period at which it was estimated that the previously subsisting lease or grant would in each case have expired. See Appendix, No. 8, p. 102.

Since the date up to which their last Report was made the Commissioners have received from the Church Estates Commissioners, in respect of the surplus arising from transactions under the provisions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts, an additional sum of 200,000*l.*, a moiety of that amount being the sum already referred to in the notes (pages 4 and 60) appended to that Report. The total amount which has now accrued to the Common Fund from this source is 300,000*l.* See the Abstract of Accounts in the Appendix, Nos. 2, 2a, pp. 88, 90.

The Commissioners explained in their Sixth Report (p. 5) the circumstances which had required them, under the authority of Parliament, to undertake, about the year 1843, permanent annual charges far beyond the amount of the income of the Common Fund at that time, and which, with a view to the permanent security of such Fund, had for some years compelled them to limit their grants, except in a very few special cases, to the recognition of local claims upon tithes vested in them. They have now the satisfaction of stating that in the course of the current year such income will begin to exceed the expenditure so as to give a balance, small at first, but gradually increasing, which will be applicable towards making better provision for the cure of souls.

The augmentations made to benefices since the last Report appear in the Appendix, Nos. 9, 10, p. 103. These grants, with the exception of two

cases presenting special circumstances, were made in respect of local claims, under the 67th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. The Schemes for confirming the grants will be found in the Appendix, No. 1, pp. 20, 41, 55.

The total number of benefices permanently augmented by the Commissioners, exclusive of new districts mentioned below, amounted on the 1st November last to 859, with an aggregate population of 2,364,620, and the annual grants payable by the Commissioners in respect of those benefices, exclusive of the value of land and tithe rentcharge annexed in certain cases, amounted in the aggregate to the annual sum of 46,427*l.*, in perpetuity.

Five districts have been constituted under the Church Endowment Act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37., since the date up to which the last Report was made, the endowments for two of them having been the gift of private individuals, and those of the remaining three having been provided by the Commissioners in consideration of local claims upon tithes vested in them in possession, and arising within the parishes from which such districts were respectively taken. The particulars of these districts are set forth in the usual form in the Appendix, No. 12, p. 104, and the Schemes for constituting them will also be found in the Appendix, No. 1, pp. 55, 69, 78, 84.

The total number of districts constituted by the Commissioners up to the 1st of November last amounted to 247, and their aggregate population to 862,752; and of those districts 202 have been already provided with churches, and have so become "new parishes" under the 15th section of the Act, and the incumbents thereof respectively thus entitled to an annual income of not less than 150*l.*, besides surplice fees and dues arising within their respective parishes. The annual payment by the Commissioners in respect of districts and new parishes is accordingly increased to 34,513*l.*, and is subject to further increase from time to time as new churches are consecrated.

The total permanent charge upon "The Common Fund" for augmentation and endowment of parochial cures amounts, therefore, at present, to the sum of 80,940*l.* per annum, exclusive of the 18,000*l.* per annum payable to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, under the arrangement for the endowment of additional cures described in the Sixth Report above referred to.

A list of the benefices to the incumbents of which grants have been made during the year by way of compensation for loss of fees transferred to the incumbents of new parishes formed under the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37., is given in the Appendix, No. 13, p. 104, and the Scheme for confirming them is also in the Appendix, No. 1, p. 45.

In continuation of the statements contained in former Reports relating to the endowment of the University of Durham under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., the Commissioners have to report that certain estates which have become vested in them in right of the Fifth Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham, have been transferred to the University, in lieu of a portion of the annual money payment to which it was entitled out of the Common Fund. The particulars of this arrangement and the Scheme for effecting it will be found in the Appendix, No. 11, p. 103, and No. 1, p. 39.

The Commissioners have received from the Bishop of Durham, during the year to which this Report relates, a further sum of 3,766*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on account of the "Maltby Fund," which, added to his Lordship's previous contributions, makes a total amount received of 21,275*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The particulars of the further grants from this fund during the same period are set forth in the Appendix, No. 14, p. 105, and there is now an unappropriated balance exceeding 5,000*l.* which the Commissioners are prepared to apply towards providing Parsonage Houses within the Diocese of Durham, upon the principles hitherto acted upon.

Some of the grants voted out of "The Gally Knight Fund," referred to in the Sixth Report, having reverted to the Commissioners by reason of the non-fulfilment of the conditions upon which they were offered, the Commissioners have re-appropriated the several grants to other livings. A list of the benefices to which the lapsed grants have been conditionally assigned, together with the particulars of the several amounts offered, is set forth in the Appendix, No. 15, p. 105.

A list of building and mining leases granted with the sanction of the Commissioners, under the authority of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108., during the year preceding the 1st of November last, will be found in the Appendix, No. 16, p. 106.

All which is reported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners have hereunto set their Common Seal, this Twenty-eighth day of February, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

L. S.

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE EIGHTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

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# APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

### Schemes sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council during the Year preceding the 1st of November 1855.

No. 712.—*For confirming certain Alterations in the Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London.—Gazetted 13th February* 1855.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for confirming certain alterations in the statutes of the cathedral church of Saint Paul, in London:

"Whereas it is by the said recited Act enacted, that the chapters of the several cathedral and collegiate churches shall from time to time, of their own accord, or upon being required by the visitors of the said churches respectively, propose to such visitors such alterations in the existing statutes and rules as shall provide for the disposal of the benefices in their patronage so as to meet the just claims of the minor canons of such churches, and that all such alterations may be confirmed by the authority of the visitor, and that all such statutes and rules, when so altered, shall be submitted to us and may be confirmed by the authority in the same Act provided; that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Saint Paul have, in pursuance of the directions in that behalf of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James, Bishop of London, as their visitor, prepared a plan for effecting certain alterations in the statutes of their said church, which plan is set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed:

"And whereas the alterations proposed by such plan have been confirmed by such visitor, and it appears to us to be expedient that the same should also be confirmed by Your Majesty as contemplated by the said recited provisions of the said Act:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the alterations in the statutes and rules of the said cathedral church, which are set forth in the plan contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed as aforesaid, shall be confirmed accordingly.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

SCHEDULE.

"To the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of London, and Visitor of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London.

"The Representation and Proposal of the Very Reverend Henry Hart Milman, D,D., Dean of the said Cathedral Church, and the Chapter of the same Church.

"That by an instrument in writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, signed by your Lordship, being a sentence, or adjudication, upon an appeal to your Lordship as such Visitor as aforesaid by the Reverend Robert Collier Packman, Clerk, and the Reverend James Lupton, Clerk, two of the minor canons of the said cathedral church, your Lordship was pleased to require of us,

the said Dean and Chapter, to prepare a plan for the disposal of benefices in our gift or patronage, according to the forty-seventh section of the Act of Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues.'

"That by the forty-fourth section of the said Act it is enacted as follows:

"'And be it enacted that upon the vacancy of any benefice in the patronage of the chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church, the chapter shall present or nominate thereto either a member of such chapter, or one of the archdeacons of the diocese, or a non-residentiary prebendary, or honorary canon, as the case may be, or any spiritual person who shall have served for five years at the least in the office of minor canon or lecturer of the same church, or of master of the grammar or other school, if any, attached to or connected with such church, or as incumbent or curate in the same diocese, or as public tutor in either of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or who, so far as relates to the cathedral church of Durham, shall have served for the like term in the office of professor, reader, lecturer, or tutor in the said University of Durham, or shall have been educated thereat, and shall be a licentiate or graduate in theology therein, or who shall have served as incumbent or curate within the same diocese for the period aforesaid; and that every such office of minor canon, lecturer, schoolmaster, professor, reader, lecturer, or tutor shall, immediately upon the expiration of one year from the time of his institution to such benefice, if not previously resigned, become and be vacant; and that if neither a member of the chapter, nor an archdeacon of the diocese, nor a minor canon, nor lecturer, nor such schoolmaster, incumbent, or curate, professor, reader, lecturer, tutor, licentiate, or graduate, as the case may be, shall be presented or nominated to such benefice within six calendar months from the time of the vacancy thereof, the bishop of the diocese in which the same is situate may, within the next six calendar months, collate or license thereto a spiritual person who shall have actually served within such diocese, as incumbent or curate, for five years at the least; and if no such collation or licence shall be granted within such time, the right of presentation or nomination to such benefice for that turn shall lapse to the archbishop of the province.'

"That by the forty-sixth section of the said Act it is enacted as follows:

"'And be it enacted, that no minor canon hereafter to be appointed in any cathedral or collegiate church shall be allowed to take and hold, together with his minor canonry, any benefice beyond the limit of six miles from such church.'

"That by the forty-seventh section of the said Act it is enacted as follows:

"'And be it enacted, that the chapters of the several cathedral and collegiate churches shall from time to time, of their own accord, or upon being required by the visitors of the said churches respectively, propose to such visitors such alterations in the existing statutes and rules as shall provide for the disposal of the benefices in their patronage, so as to meet the just claims of the minor canons of such churches, and as shall make them consistent with the constitution and duties of the chapters respectively, as altered under the authority of this Act; and all such alterations, if approved, may be confirmed by the authority of such visitor, and that in any case in which such alterations shall not be approved, or in which such requisition shall not be complied with within twelve calendar months after the making thereof, the visitor shall be at liberty of himself to make the necessary alterations; and all such statutes and rules, when so altered, shall be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and may be confirmed by the authority herein-after provided; and that as to any alteration made by a visitor alone, the said Commissioners shall communicate a draft thereof to the chapter to be affected thereby, and shall, together with any scheme to be prepared by them under the authority herein-after contained, lay before Her Majesty in Council such remarks as may within three months have been made thereon by such chapter; and that out of the proceeds of the suspended canonries in any chapter provision may from time to time be made, by the authority herein-after provided, for relieving the present canons of such chapter from the performance of any additional duty by reason of such suspension, by the employment of substitutes to be approved by the respective bishops: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any existing right of chapters with their visitors to make statutes.

"That by a certain other Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 39, section 15, it is enacted as follows:

"'And be it declared and enacted that, notwithstanding anything in the secondly-recited Act contained [3 and 4 Vict. c. 113.], any minor canon in any cathedral or collegiate church may take and hold, together with his minor canonry, any benefice which is within the distance prescribed by the said Act.'

"Now we, the said dean and chapter, in obedience to the said requisition made to us by your Lordship, and according to the directions of the first-mentioned Act of Parliament, do hereby respectfully propose to your Lordship the following plan of alterations in our existing statutes and rules, being such as in our judgment, formed upon a full consideration of the subject, will provide for the disposal of the benefices in our patronage, so as to meet the just claims of the minor canons of the cathedral, and as will make them consistent with the constitution and duties of the chapter, as altered under the

authority of the said Act; and we solicit your Lordship's approval and confirmation of the same by your visitatorial authority.

"*Proposed Plan.*

"1. That the dean and chapter shall, in the first place, if they think fit, from time to time, when and as often as any one of the benefices in their patronage shall become vacant, present or nominate thereto either the dean or one of the canons, if qualified to hold the same.

"2. That, subject to the foregoing regulation, the dean and chapter from time to time, when and as often as any one of the seventeen benefices* named in the schedule hereunder written (being all the benefices in the city of London in their patronage, except the vicarage of Saint Giles, Cripplegate) shall become vacant, shall, by writing under the hand of the dean, or of the registrar or deputy registrar for the time being of the said dean and chapter, make the offer of presentation or nomination thereto to any one of the minor canons of the said cathedral church whom they may think proper to select, he being duly qualified according to the provisions of the said Act; and in case of his refusal, then they shall in the same manner make the like offer to any other of the minor canons who shall be so qualified, and so on, in case of refusal, until such offer shall be accepted by one, or shall have been refused by all of them, and on acceptance by a minor canon of such offer, the dean and chapter shall forthwith present or nominate him to the said benefice; but in the event of refusal of such offer by all the said minor canons to whom the same shall have been so made, the dean and chapter shall be at liberty to present or nominate to the said benefice any one of the other persons described in the forty-fourth section of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament: provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the dean and chapter from nominating or presenting a minor canon to any benefice in their patronage which he may be qualified to hold, although the same may not be one of the benefices named in the said schedule: provided also, that it shall not be obligatory on the dean and chapter to present or nominate to any benefice named in the schedule, a minor canon who, at the time of the vacancy thereof, shall be already in possession of a benefice with the cure of souls, whether the same be in the patronage of the said dean and chapter or not, but in every such case they shall use their own discretion with respect thereto.

"3. That every minor canon to whom the dean and chapter shall make an offer of presentation or nomination to a benefice, shall signify by writing under his hand his refusal or acceptance thereof to the dean or to the canon in residence, within ten days after such offer shall be made to him, and in default of so doing he shall be considered to have refused such offer.

"4. That the presentation or nomination of minor canons by the dean and chapter to the benefices named in the schedule as hereby proposed shall be subject to such alterations as may from time to time be made by the proper authorities in that behalf by reason of any future Act of the Legislature, or under special circumstances requiring such alterations.

"5. That in all cases not provided for by and subject to the preceding regulations the dean and chapter shall, upon the vacancy of any benefice in their patronage, present or nominate thereto one of the archdeacons of the diocese, or a non-residentiary prebendary of the said cathedral church, or one of the other spiritual persons described in the forty-fourth section of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament.

"Schedule above referred to:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. St. Alban, Wood Street with R. St. Olave, Silver Street | Alternate with Eton College. |
| R. St. Anne, and St. Agnes, Aldersgate with R. St. John Zachary | Alternate with Bishop of London. |
| R. St. Antholin with R. St. John the Baptist | Alternate with the Crown. |
| R. St. Augustin with R. St. Faith | Sole patronage. |
| R. St. Benedict with R. St. Peter, Paul's Wharf | Sole patronage. |
| R. St. Benet, Gracechurch with St. Leonard, Eastcheap | Alternate with Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |
| R. St. Clement, Eastcheap with R. St. Martin, Orgar | Alternate with Bishop of London. |

* As to these seventeen benefices, five of them are in the sole patronge of the dean and chapter; to one they present twice in three times and the remaining eleven are in their alternate patronage.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. St. George, Botolph Lane with R. St. Botolph, Billingsgate | Alternate with the Crown. |
| V. or P. C. St. Helen's, Bishopsgate | Sole patronage. |
| V. St. Lawrence, Jewry with R. St. Mary Magdalen | Alternate with Balliol College, Oxford. |
| R. St. Mary Magdalen with St. Gregory | Sole patronage. |
| R. St. Michael, Bassishaw | Sole patronage. |
| R. St. Michael, Queenhithe with R. Trinity-the-Less | Alternate with Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |
| R. St. Nicholas, Cole-abby with L. St. Nicholas, Olave | Alternate with the Crown. |
| R. St. Peter-le-Poor with P.C. St. Benet, Fink | Two turns Dean and Chapter, Eton College one turn. |
| R. St. Thomas-the-Apostle with R. St. Mary, Aldermary | Alternate with Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| R. St. Vedast or Foster with R. St. Michael-le-Querne | Alternate with Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |

" Sealed with the Chapter Seal this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.)

" We, Charles James, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London, Visitor of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London, do hereby signify our approval of the alterations which in the foregoing representation and proposal by the very Reverend Henry Hart Milman, D.D., dean of the said cathedral church, and the chapter of the same church, are set forth and proposed to be made in the existing statutes and rules of the said cathedral church; and we do hereby, by our visitatorial authority, confirm all the said alterations, and do enjoin that the proposed alterations in the existing statutes and rules of the said cathedral church contained in the five several items in the said representation or proposal, respectively numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, upon the same being duly confirmed by the authority in that behalf provided by the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Victoria, chapter 113, shall form part of the statutes and rules of the said cathedral church. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand, and caused our episcopal seal to be affixed, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the twenty-seventh year of our translation.

(L.S.)

(Signed) " C. J. LONDON."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 713.—*For regulating the Incomes of the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 13th February* 1855.

At the Court of Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report " of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Eccle- " siastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in

Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for regulating the incomes of the dean and canons of the cathedral church of Salisbury.

"Whereas it is by the first-recited Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same,) such annual sums shall be determined on to be paid, and shall be accordingly paid by us, or such deductions shall be allowed to be made out of the proceeds of any suspended canonry or canonries as, after due inquiry and calculation, shall give to the dean of every cathedral and collegiate church in England an average annual income of one thousand pounds, and to the respective canons of every cathedral church in England an average annual income of five hundred pounds:

"And whereas it is by the secondly-recited Act declared and enacted, that notwithstanding such last-recited provision it shall be lawful, by the authority aforesaid, to carry the said purposes or any of them into effect by any other mode of payment, contribution, augmentation, or endowment which may be deemed fit, as well as by the mode in the said first-recited Act specified, and that the scale of payments and receipts may from time to time in any case be revised, and, if need be, varied by the like authority, so as to preserve, as nearly as may be, the intended average annual incomes respectively, but not so as to affect any dean or canon in possession at the time of making any such variation:

"And whereas, by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and duly published in the London Gazette, it was inter alia provided, that the annual income of the present and every succeeding dean of the said cathedral church of Salisbury should be one thousand pounds, to be provided in manner therein mentioned:

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that the further arrangements hereinafter recommended should be adopted with regard to the income of the said deanery:

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the annual incomes of the canons of the said cathedral church of Salisbury are subject to much fluctuation and uncertainty, and do not on the average amount to the sum of five hundred pounds each, and we have satisfied ourselves, after due inquiry and consideration, that the following arrangement should also be adopted for regulating such incomes:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that, together with the account directed by the before-mentioned Order of the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, to be rendered to us by the treasurer of the said cathedral church in respect of the income of the deanery of the said church, there shall also be delivered to us by such treasurer in this present and every future year, so soon as conveniently may be after the annual audit of the accounts of the chapter of the said cathedral church, a correct account in writing, in such form and verified in such manner as we shall from time to time direct, showing every sum of money, from whatever source arising, which, according to the statutes and usage of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, shall have become due and payable to each canon of the said cathedral church as such canon, for the year ending on the day up to which such accounts shall have been so audited as aforesaid; and that if it shall appear by any such accounts that the amount which may have so become due and payable shall exceed in the case of any canon the sum of five hundred pounds, then in every such case the amount of the surplus shall at the same time be paid by the said treasurer to our credit at the Bank of England, and that upon any accounts so delivered being examined and approved by our treasurers for the time being, their receipt for the amount of any such surplus shall be given to the treasurer of the said cathedral church, and shall be a good and valid discharge for the same; and that if it shall appear by any such account that the amount which may have become so due and payable in the case of any canon be less than the sum of five hundred pounds, then in every such case there shall be paid by us forthwith to such treasurer on account of such canon such a sum of money as shall make up the deficiency, and the receipt of such treasurer, countersigned by the same canon, shall be a good and sufficient discharge for any claim which any such canon may have on us in respect of the average annual income to which he may be entitled for the year to which the same account relates, under the provisions of the before-mentioned Order, or of the said first-recited Act.

"Provided always, and we further recommend and propose that all monies which, according to the statutes and usage of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, may be receivable by any dean or canon thereof succeeding upon the first vacancy of the deanery, and of each canonry happening after the date of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, shall be included in the next yearly account to be delivered to us as aforesaid, and that the income of the dean or canon so newly appointed shall be made up or limited, as the case may be, in manner aforesaid, to such

part of the sum of one thousand pounds or five hundred pounds respectively, and no more, as shall be proportioned, according to such rate, to the period during which he shall have been appointed to such deanery or canonry.

"And that upon every subsequent vacancy of the deanery or of any canonry all the monies which, according to the statutes and usage of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, would, if such vacancy had not taken place, have become due and payable to the dean or canon making such vacancy, out of the corporate revenues of the said cathedral church for the year ending on the day of the next ensuing annual audit as aforesaid, shall be included in the account so to be delivered to us as aforesaid after such audit, and that the whole of any surplus above the sum of one thousand pounds, in the case of a dean, and five hundred pounds, in the case of a canon, shall be paid to us; and that in case the amount of such monies shall be below the said sum of one thousand pounds or five hundred pounds, as the case may be, we shall not be called upon to pay in respect of such deanery or canonry any greater sum for that year than shall, together with the amount of such monies, be necessary to make up the income of such deanery or canonry for that year to one thousand pounds or five hundred pounds, as the case may be, and that the respective incomes of one thousand pounds to the dean, and five hundred pounds to each canon, so to be secured as aforesaid, shall on every such vacancy be strictly apportioned between the dean or canon making the vacancy, or his representatives, and the dean or canon succeeding thereto, any statutes or usage of the said cathedral church to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend Robert Bickersteth, one of the canons of the said church, testified by his having hereunto set his hand and seal, that the provisions of this scheme shall apply to and affect him, the said Robert Bickersteth, and the income payable to him as such canon.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the said cathedral church, or the dean and canons thereof, in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

WM. L. BATHURST

No. 714.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Liddington, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.—Gazetted 16th February* 1855.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855.

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Liddington, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none

of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Liddington (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the fifteenth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and duly published in the London Gazette of the eighteenth day of the same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Liddington, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 715.—*For substituting a Money Payment for certain Property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of York.—Gazetted 16th February* 1855.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical 'Commissioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Saint Peter of York.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted, that by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might be made, with the consent in writing, under the corporate seal of any chapter, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or hereditaments in lieu thereof, or

for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas, under the provisions of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the twenty-first year of the reign of His Majesty King James the First, intituled 'An Act for the assuring of a messuage, called York House, and of divers other messuages 'and tenements, part of the possessions of the Archbishop of York, situate in the parish 'of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, unto the King's Most 'Excellent Majesty, his heirs, successors, and assigns, and of the manors or lordships of 'Breighton, Sancton, Acomb, alias Acom with Holgate, and the Grange, called Beckhay 'Grange, in the county of York, or in the county of the city of York, part of His 'Majesty's possessions, unto Toby, Lord Archbishop of York, and his successors,' the said dean and chapter are entitled, during any vacancy of the see of York, to the rents, issues, and profits of the estates acquired by the said see of York under the provisions of such Act, the natures and situations whereof are specified in the schedule hereto annexed:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the two firstly herein-before recited Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said dean and chapter have proposed to us, with the consent of their visitor, that all the interest possessed by them, under the last-recited Act, in such estates as aforesaid, should be dealt with in manner herein-after mentioned; and we are of opinion that it would be conducive to the improvement of the said fund, and also to the permanent benefit of the said dean and chapter, that the same should be dealt with accordingly:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of St. Peter of York, and also of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Thomas Archbishop of York, as visitor of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their respective corporate seals, we humbly recommend and propose, that in consideration of the annual money payment herein-after mentioned, to be paid by us to the said dean and chapter, all the estate and interest, claim and demand of them, the said dean and chapter, to which, by virtue of the herein-before recited Act of the twenty-first of King James the First, they are now or may at any time hereafter become entitled in the estates which were acquired by the see of York, under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, the natures and situations of which are specified in the said schedule hereto annexed, shall, from and after the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be published in the London Gazette, and without any other conveyance or assurance in the law, become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors, and that we and they shall become and be absolutely possessed of the same, in the same manner and to and for the same estate and interest as the said dean and chapter now are; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said dean and chapter and their successors the fixed annual sum of twenty-five pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in every year, the first of such payments to become due and be payable on the first day of May next, and that the receipt or receipts of the treasurer for the time being of the said dean and chapter shall be good and valid discharges to us for all or any and every such sum or sums of money as shall in such receipt or receipts be expressed to have been paid to him by us, under the authority of such Order as last aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matter aforesaid, in conformity with the said Acts or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

SCHEDULE.

| Description of Property. | Parish or Place. | County. |
|---|---|---|
| Manor and lands - | Acomb - - | York, Ainsty. |
| Lands - - | Bedale - - | York, North Riding. |
| Lands - - | Clifton - - | York, North Riding. |
| Lands - - | Goodmanham - | York, East Riding. |
| Lands - - | Sancton - - | York, East Riding. |
| Lands - - | Breighton - - | York, East Riding. |
| Lands - - | Melbourne - - | York, East Riding. |

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

No. 716.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Alrewas, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.—Gazetted 16th February* 1855.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Alrewas, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Alrewas (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette of the ninth day of the same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Alrewas, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 717.—*For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the Parish of Saint Peter, in the Town of Carmarthen and Diocese of Saint David's.—Gazetted 6th March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Saint Peter, in the town of Carmarthen and diocese of Saint David's.

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, with an especial view to the better cure of populous parishes, that arrangements might from time to time be made, by the authority therein provided, (namely, by a scheme prepared by us, ratified by Your Majesty in Council, and duly gazetted,) for improving the value or making a better provision for the spiritual duties of ill-endowed parishes by means of such alterations in the exercise of patronage as might be agreed upon by patrons, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese:

"And whereas the church of Saint Peter, Carmarthen, is in the patronage of John Burder, of Parliament Street, Westminster, Esquire, and therefore does not fall within the provisions of the several Orders of Your Majesty in Council respecting grants in augmentation of benefices and churches out of the monies in our hands, under the said recited Act, so far as such provisions relate to unconditional grants; and in order to bring it within such provisions, the said John Burder desires to transfer his right of patronage in such church, in manner herein-after mentioned:

"And whereas the parish of Saint Peter, Carmarthen, contains a population exceeding four thousand, and the average annual income of the incumbent does not exceed the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Connop Bishop of Saint David's, and of the said John Burder, testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme, that the advowson and perpetual right of patronage and presentation to the vicarage of the parish church of Saint Peter, in the town of Carmarthen aforesaid, and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, trust, property, claim, and demand therein of the said John Burder, shall, upon and from the day of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such gazetted Order, become and be transferred to and absolutely vested in the said Connop Bishop of Saint David's, and his successors Bishops of Saint David's for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of the said church the fixed annual sum of five pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the first of such payments shall be made on the first day of November next.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the further augmentation of such benefice, if it shall be deemed fit, when we shall have at our disposal sufficient means for that purpose; and that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the incumbent of such benefice, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed to such benefice in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such substitution."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Saint David's.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No 718.—*For determining the Portion of the improved Value to be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in a certain Lease of a Coal Mine about to be granted by the Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Saint Peter, Earl's Heaton, in the Parish of Dewsbury and County of York.—Gazetted 6th March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for enabling ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to "grant leases for long terms of years," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for enabling ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for 'long terms of years,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to us in a certain lease of a coal mine about to be granted by the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Peter, Earl's Heaton, in the parish of Dewsbury and county of York.

"Whereas by the said last-recited Act it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical corporation, aggregate or sole, (with certain exceptions, which do not include perpetual curates,) from time to time, with the consent or consents thereby required, to grant or demise by lease, in manner therein-after mentioned, any mines, minerals, quarries, or beds belonging to such corporation, together with the right of working or of opening and working the same:

"And whereas by the same Act it is further enacted, that in case of any lease of mines, minerals, quarries, or beds granted thereunder, such portion of the improved value accruing under such lease, as by the authority provided in the first-recited Act shall be determined, not being more than three fourth parts nor less than one moiety of such improved value, shall forthwith, and from time to time as the same shall accrue, be paid to us, and shall be subject to the provisions relating to monies payable to us:

"And whereas, with the consent required by the said Act, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions thereof, it is proposed by the Reverend George Rose, the present perpetual curate of St. Peter, Earl's Heaton, to grant or demise by lease a certain bed of coal, situate at Earl's Heaton, in the parish of Dewsbury aforesaid, belonging to him as such perpetual curate:

"And whereas the improved value to acrue under the lease so proposed to be granted as aforesaid will, according to the meaning of the same Act, be the whole of the rents, royalties, or other reservations which will become payable by virtue of such lease:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that three fourth parts of the whole net amount of the reservation or reservations to be made in the said lease so to be granted, whether consisting of rent, royalty, or otherwise, shall by such lease be made directly payable to us, and that we shall have all the like remedies in respect of such three fourth parts of any such reservation as aforesaid, as if the same were a separate rent reserved to us as lessors or grantors and reversioners of the premises comprised in such lease, independently of the rights and remedies of the said George Rose, and his successors, perpetual curates of Saint Peter, Earl's Heaton, in respect of the remaining one fourth part thereof, without any priority or preference between us and the perpetual curates of Saint Peter, Earl's Heaton, for the time being; and, further, that we shall have full benefit and advantage, either jointly with or separately from the said George Rose and his successors, perpetual curates of Saint Peter, Earl's Heaton, for the time being, of all or any of the covenants, conditions, and agreements in the said lease to be contained on the lessee's part, in like manner as if we had been grantors, lessors, and reversioners as aforesaid, and as in such lease shall be expressed; and that for effectuating such objects the said lease shall and may be framed in such manner and contain all such clauses and provisions as we shall approve, and shall have full force accordingly, any rule of law, statute, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we be authorized to apply, from time to time, as we shall think fit, all or any part of the monies which shall be received by us by virtue or on account of the reservation or reservations aforesaid, (after deducting

therefrom all costs, charges, and expenses which we may have incurred in respect of the premises,) towards making better provision for the cure of souls within the present limits of the hamlet of Saint Peter, Earl's Heaton.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas notice of the said scheme has been given to the said George Rose as such perpetual curate as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the first-recited Act, and he has made no objection thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 719.—*For determining the Portion of the improved Value to be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in a certain Lease of Coal about to be granted by the Vicar of Radford, in the County of Nottingham.—Gazetted 9th March* 1855.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for enabling ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to "grant leases for long terms of years," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for enabling ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant 'leases for long terms of years,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to us in a certain lease of coal about to be granted by the Vicar of Radford, in the county of Nottingham.

"Whereas by the said last-recited Act it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical corporation, aggregate or sole, (with certain exceptions, which do not include vicars,) from time to time, with the consent or consents thereby required, to grant or demise by lease, in manner therein-after mentioned, any mines, minerals, quarries, or beds belonging to such corporation, together with the right of working or of opening and working the same:

"And whereas by the same Act it is further enacted, that in case of any lease of mines, minerals, quarries, or beds granted thereunder, such portion of the improved value accruing under such lease as by the authority provided in the first-recited Act shall be determined, not being more than three fourth parts nor less than one moiety of such improved value, shall forthwith, and from time to time, as the same shall accrue, be paid to us, and shall be subject to the provisions relating to monies payable to us:

"And whereas, with the consent required by the said Act, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions thereof, it is proposed by the Reverend Samuel Cresswell, the present vicar of Radford aforesaid, to grant or demise by lease certain beds of coal, situate in the parish of Radford aforesaid, belonging to him as such vicar:

"And whereas the improved value to accrue under the lease so proposed to be granted as aforesaid will, according to the meaning of the same Act, be the whole of the rents, royalties, or other reservations which will become payable by virtue of such lease:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that three fourth parts of the whole net amount of the reservation or reservations to be made in the said lease so to be granted, whether consisting of rent, royalty, or otherwise, shall by such lease be made directly payable to us, and that we shall have all the like remedies in respect of such three

fourth parts of any such reservation as aforesaid, as if the same were a separate rent reserved to us as lessors or grantors and reversioners of the premises comprised in such lease, independently of the rights and remedies of the said Samuel Cresswell and his successors, vicars of Radford, in respect of the remaining one fourth part thereof, without any priority or preference between us and the vicar of Radford for the time being; and further, that we shall have full benefit and advantage, either jointly with or separately from the said Samuel Cresswell and his successors, vicars of Radford for the time being, of all or any of the covenants, conditions, and agreements in the said lease to be contained on the lessee's part, in like manner as if we had been grantors, lessors, and reversioners as aforesaid, and as in such lease shall be expressed; and that, for effectuating such objects, the said lease shall and may be framed in such manner and contain all such clauses and provisions as we shall approve, and shall have full force accordingly, any rule of law, statute, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we be authorized to apply, from time to time, as we shall think fit, all or any part of the monies which shall be received by us by virtue or on account of the reservation or reservations aforesaid, (after deducting therefrom all costs, charges, and expenses which we may have incurred in respect of the premises,) towards making better provision for the cure of souls within the present limits of the parish of Radford aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas notice of the said scheme has been given to the said Samuel Cresswell, as such vicar as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the first-recited Act, and he has made no objection thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 720.—*Relating to the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells.—Gazetted 9th March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesias- "tical Commissioners for England," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to alter "and amend the law relating to ecclesiastical houses of residence," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the fifteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed 'in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesias- 'tical Commissioners for England,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to alter and 'amend the law relating to ecclesiastical houses of residence,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme relating to the bishoprick of Bath and Wells.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared, that, by the authority of a scheme prepared by us and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any sum of money which should have been invested in the public funds, or in other security or securities, in trust, for any ecclesiastical body corporate, aggregate or sole, might, upon application in writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, under

the hand and seal of such body corporate, be directed to be sold, and the same should be sold accordingly, and that the produce of such sale should be applied to such purpose and in such manner as should appear most conducive to the permanent benefit of such body corporate; and also that for any like purpose any arrangement might be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, and that the aforesaid provisions relating to the sale and application of any sum of money invested, in trust, for any ecclesiastical body corporate, did and should include and apply to all monies and securities for money, and to all stock in the Government funds, or elsewhere, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, or in the name or names of any other public officer, or of any individual or individuals for or to the credit of or in trust for any bishop, dean and chapter, dean or canon, whether for the purpose of being laid out in land or otherwise:

"And whereas the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is seised in right of his bishoprick of divers manors, lands, tithes, tenements and hereditaments, the whole or the greater part of which have been demised on leases for lives or years for small annual reserved rents, and upon payment of fines, and the said bishop is also, in right of his said bishoprick, beneficially interested in or otherwise entitled to certain sums of stock or cash invested or held in trust in the manner mentioned in the said recited Acts, and particularly described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked B:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said recited Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said bishop has agreed with us that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements and hereditaments (except as herein-after excepted), stock and cash, should be dealt with in the manner herein-after mentioned, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce as well to the improvement of the said fund as to the permanent benefit of the said bishoprick to deal with the same accordingly:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, testified by his having hereunto affixed his hand and episcopal seal, that in consideration of the money payment herein-after mentioned, to be paid by us to the said bishop and his successors in the said bishoprick, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements and hereditaments, which now belong either in possession or reversion to the said Robert John Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in right of his bishoprick, (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and the palace or episcopal house of residence at Wells, with the grounds thereunto belonging, and excepting also the lands, tenements, and hereditaments mentioned and described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A,) and all the estate and interest therein of the said bishop, shall, upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be duly published in the London Gazette, and without any other conveyance or assurance in the law, become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors, and that we and they shall thereupon become and be absolutely seised or possessed of the same in fee, and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from the fifteenth day of May now last past; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall, on the first day of May and the first day of November in every year, be paid by us to the said Robert John Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and his successors, bishops of Bath and Wells, the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, (a proportionate part of the first such payment, calculated from the said fifteenth day of May to the first day of November last past, to be made on the day on which such order shall be so published as aforesaid,) subject, nevertheless, to the deduction by us from each of such half-yearly payments of the amount which for the corresponding half year shall have been paid or payable to the Governors of the bounty of Queen Anne in respect of the mortgage of the estates of the said bishoprick, effected under the provisions of the Orders of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, for adding to, altering, and improving the episcopal house of residence of the see of Bath and Wells, and the tenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, respecting the alteration and improvement of the episcopal house of residence at Wells: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right (if any) of the Bishop of Bath and Wells for the time being to be reimbursed the deficiency in his income hereby provided, occasioned by the said deductions in respect of the said mortgage or the powers of the Commissioners to prevent or supply such deficiency.

"And we further recommend and propose that none of the monies or estates to be received or acquired under the provisions of this scheme shall be applicable to the purposes of our common fund (except only so far as it may be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made under the provisions of this scheme) until or unless by and under the like authority the Bishop of Bath and Wells for the time being, and his successors, shall have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates, sufficient, together with the lands, tenements, and hereditaments mentioned and described in the said Schedule,

marked A, to secure to such bishop a clear annual income (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including costs of management,) of five thousand pounds.

" And we further recommend and propose, with the like consent of the said Robert John Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, that the said sums of stock and cash so described as aforesaid in the said Schedule, marked B, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the gazetting of such Order as aforesaid, be transferred or sold out, and the proceeds thereof paid to our account at the Bank of England, to be applied towards the objects of this scheme, and particularly to investment in the purchase of any interest in the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us or any or either of them, or of any other real estates.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the operation of the provisions of the Orders of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date respectively the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, for regulating the incomes of the several archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, so far as the same relate to the bishoprick of Bath and Wells.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

SCHEDULE A.

" All that messuage or tenement and premises, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying on the north side of the present episcopal residence of the said Bishop of Bath and Wells, and situate in the liberty of Saint Andrew, in Wells, in the county of Somerset, which said premises are now in the tenure or occupation of the Misses Parfitt, by virtue of a lease thereof, dated the third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for a term of twenty-one years, from the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, subject to an annual reserved rent of one pound and eleven shillings, and a fat turkey at Christmas. And also all that messuage or tenement and premises, called Islington Cottage, with the garden, yard, and buildings thereunto adjoining, and situate in the said liberty, and now in the tenure or occupation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, or their under-tenants, by virtue of a lease thereof, dated the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for a term of three lives, subject to annual reserved payments of five shillings and eightpence for rent, and ten shillings for redeemed land tax. And also all that barn, called the Palace Barn, with the yard and other buildings thereto belonging, and the piece of meadow land, called the Conygre, situate in the said liberty, and now in the occupation of the said Lord Bishop, or his under-tenant, as parts of the demesne of the see.

" And also all that messuage or tenement, stabling and outbuildings, with the garden, lawn, and premises whereon the same are erected, situate in the said liberty, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said messuage, land, and premises are now in the tenure or occupation of the Reverend Edgar Huxtable and others, by virtue of a lease thereof, dated the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, granted for a term of three lives, subject to an annual reserved rent of one shilling.

" And also all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-four perches, formerly part of a close of ground called the Conygre, situate in the said liberty, near the said episcopal residence, now inclosed, and forming part of a garden belonging to John Belfour Plowman, and in his occupation, by virtue of a lease thereof, dated the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for a term of three lives, subject to an annual reserved rent of ten shillings and sixpence.

" And also all that close of pasture land called Bell Close, comprising three acres, three roods, and twenty-three perches, situate in the in-parish of Saint Cuthbert, in Wells, and numbered 69 on the tithe commutation map and apportionment of the said parish, and now in the tenure or occupation of William Chester Berryman, his heirs, assigns, or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease dated the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells for a term of three lives, subject to annual reserved payments of six shillings and eightpence for rent, and one pound thirteen shillings and sixpence for redeemed land tax.

" And also all that close of pasture land called Tor Furlong, comprising nine acres and fourteen perches, situate in the said in-parish of Saint Cuthbert, and numbered 948 on the said tithe commutation map and apportionment, and now in the tenure or occupation of Robert Charles Tudway, or his under-tenants, by virtue of a lease, dated the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for a term of three lives, subject to annual reserved payments of one pound for rent, and one pound two shillings and eleven pence for redeemed land-tax. And also all that close of land, comprising three roods and six perches, with a homestead thereon; another close of pasture land, called Culvers Close, comprising eight acres, three roods, and twenty-seven perches; and another close of pasture land, called Park

Side, comprising six acres and twenty-four perches, which said several closes and premises are situate in the out-parish of Saint Cuthbert, in Wells, and are numbered respectively 2041, 2042, and 2043 on the said tithe commutation map and apportionment, and are now in the tenure or occupation of Edward Parfitt, or his under-tenants, by virtue of a lease thereof, dated the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for a term of three lives, subject to annual reserved payments of two pounds six shillings and eightpence for rent, and two pounds twelve shillings and sixpence for redeemed land tax. And also all those two small plantations or woods, the one comprising twelve perches of land, and the other nineteen perches of land, and a close of land, called the Eight Acres, comprising eight acres and twenty-four perches, which said three several pieces of land are situate in the said out-parish of Saint Cuthbert, and are numbered respectively 2957, 2958, and 2959 on the said tithe commutation map and apportionment, and are now in the tenure or occupation of the said Robert Charles Tudway, or his under-tenants, by virtue of a lease, dated the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, granted by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for a term of three lives, subject to an annual reserved rent of one pound and eight shillings. And also all that piece or parcel, or all those pieces or parcels of pasture land, called The Park, comprising sixty-seven acres, two roods, and thirty-five perches.

" And also all that plantation or wood, called Park Wood, comprising forty-one acres, two roods, and twenty perches, situate in the said out-parish of Saint Cuthbert, and numbered respectively 2040 and 2047 on the said tithe commutation map and apportionment, and now in the occupation of the said Lord Bishop or his under-tenants, as parts of the demesne of the see.

SCHEDULE B.

" The under-mentioned sums of Three Pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, ex parte the several companies or parties whose names or titles are set against the same sums respectively:

| Sums of Stock. | | | Name of Company or Party. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £ | s. | d. | |
| 600 | 4 | 9 | The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. |
| 100 | 14 | 7 | The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. |
| 114 | 17 | 8 | The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, ex parte the Lunatic Asylums Regulation Act, 1845. |

" The sum of one thousand and sixty-six pounds six shillings and sevenpence, Three Pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of Edward Coles and Edward Lovell, being the proceeds of monies arising from sales in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, for the purposes of the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum.

" The sum of one hundred and twenty-four pounds sixteen shillings, Three Pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of Edward Lovell and Henry Brookes the younger, being the proceeds of monies arising from the sale of lands at Huish Episcopi, for the purposes of the Parrett Navigation Company.

" The sum of one thousand and two pounds seven shillings and twopence, Three Pounds per centum Reduced Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, under the title 'An Account of the sale of the Land Tax,' being the proceeds of various sales of property effected under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Acts.

" The sum of twenty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-one pounds two shillings and fourpence, Three Pounds per centum consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, and the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, being the proceeds of certain monies paid to them, as Church Estates Commissioners, for estates sold by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, under the powers of the Act fourteen and fifteen Victoria, chapter one hundred and four, and of the Act seventeen and eighteen Victoria, chapter one hundred and sixteen."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 721.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Bilton, in the Cathedral Church of York.—Gazetted 20th March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Bilton, in the cathedral and metropolitical church of York, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Bilton (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette of the thirty-first day of the same month, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Bilton, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 722.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.—Gazetted 20th March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments, vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette on the second day of the following month of May, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said dean and chapter (except such portion thereof as by such Order is excepted) became vested in us, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases of the same:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said dean and chapter of Peterborough, which are so vested in us under the provisions of the said Order as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 723.—*For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of York.* —*Gazetted 23d March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners "for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 'England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the archdeaconry of the East Riding of York, in the diocese of York.

"Whereas it is by the first-recited Act enacted that, by the authority therein provided, that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, any archdeaconry may, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed, amongst other modes, by augmentation out of the common fund in the said Act mentioned, but not so as in that case to raise the average annual income thereof to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon shall be entitled hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument, as such archdeacon, under the provisions of the said Act, unless he shall be resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry is situate, subject however to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and the residence of the clergy, in the same Act mentioned:

"And whereas it is by the said first-recited Act further enacted, that upon the endowment of an archdeaconry being made under the provisions thereof, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments (except any right of patronage) belonging to such archdeaconry at the time of such endowment, may, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of any archdeacon in possession at the time of the passing of the same Act, and by the authority therein provided, be vested in us for the purposes of the said Act:

"And whereas by the secondly-recited Act it is declared and enacted, that in the case of any archdeaconry which shall no longer be held by the archdeacon who was, at the time of the passing of the said first-recited Act, in possession thereof, the provisions of the same Act which relate to the transfer to us of the estates of any archdeaconry upon its endowment in either of the modes therein provided, shall be construed and held to authorize such transfer, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of the archdeacon in possession of the archdeaconry at the time:

"And whereas the said archdeaconry of the East Riding of York is endowed by the annexation thereto of the rectory and parsonage of Mappleton, in Holderness, in the county of York, with the lands, tithes, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, now demised upon a lease for lives; and it has been made to appear to us that the average annual income of the said archdeaconry, arising from other sources, does not exceed the sum of twenty pounds:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Thomas, Archbishop of York, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, that there shall be paid by us out of the common fund, in the said first-recited Act mentioned, to the said Charles Maitland Long and his successors in the said archdeaconry, so long as he or they shall respectively hold the same, and shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the said first-recited Act, or shall have obtained licence of non residence, the annual sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, on the first day of January in every year, and that the first such whole yearly payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of January next; and that every such payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate, under the hand of the Archbishop of York for the time being, that the said Charles Maitland Long, or his successor for the time being in the said archdeaconry, has duly resided as aforesaid during the preceding year, or on the production to us of a licence of non-residence; and that whenever a vacancy in the said archdeaconry shall happen on any other day than the first day of January, the then next yearly payment shall be duly

apportioned, and paid between and to the archdeacon making the vacancy, or his representatives, and the archdeacon succeeding to such archdeaconry.

"And we further recommend and propose (with the like consent of the said Thomas, Archbishop of York, and also with the consent of the Venerable Charles Maitland Long, the present archdeacon of the said archdeaconry, in testimony whereof the said archdeacon has signed and sealed this scheme), that without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, the said rectory and parsonage of Mappleton, in Holderness, and all lands, tithes, tenenements and hereditaments whatsoever at any time heretofore annexed to, and now forming part of, the endowment of the said archdeaconry of the East Riding of York (except any right of patronage), shall forthwith be disannexed therefrom, and become and be absolutely transferred to and vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

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No. 724.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Oxton Secunda, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell.—Gzetted 23d March* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of March 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Oxton Secunda, in the collegiate church of Southwell, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Oxton Secunda (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred in or about the month of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by the elevation of the Reverend Frederick Anson, the then prebendary, to the deanery of Chester, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

" We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Oxton Secunda, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 725.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of York.—Gazetted 11th May* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous " parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Saint Peter, at York, and now vested in us.

" Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other nereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

" And whereas the estate and interest, claim and demand of the said dean and chapter in certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments were transferred to and became vested in us under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of February now last past, and duly published in the London Gazette on the sixteenth day of the same month:

" And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest, claim and demand in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all the estate and interest, claim and demand of the said dean and chapter in all or any of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or endowments above referred to which has been so transferred to and become vested in us as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 726.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Teignton Regis, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.—Gazetted 11th May* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Teignton Regis, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Teignton Regis (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by the decease of the Reverend Jarvis Kenrick, the then prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Teignton Regis, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 727.—*For endowing the Archdeaconry of Carlisle, and for disannexing from such Archdeaconry the Rectory of Great Salkeld, in the County of Cumberland.—Gazetted 25th May* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 'England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for endowing the archdeaconry of Carlisle, in the diocese of Carlisle, and for disannexing from such archdeaconry the rectory of Great Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland, now held with the same.

"Whereas it was by the said first-recited Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed by the annexation of a canonry, or by augmentation out of the common fund, in the same Act mentioned, but not so as in that case to raise the average annual income thereof to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument as such archdeacon under the provisions of the said Act unless he should be resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry is situate, subject, however, to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities, and the residence of the clergy, in the same Act mentioned:

"And whereas it was by the said first-recited Act further enacted, that, upon the endowment of an archdeaconry by either of the modes of endowment therein provided, any benefice annexed to such archdeaconry might, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of any archdeacon in possession at the time of the passing of the said Act, and by the authority therein provided, be disannexed therefrom, and that the patronage of

such benefice should thenceforth revert to the patron to whom it belonged before such annexation, subject to any transfer of patronage provided for by the said Act:

"And whereas by the secondly recited Act it was declared and enacted, that in the case of any archdeaconry which should no longer be held by the archdeacon who was at the time of the passing of the said first-recited Act in possession thereof, the provisions of the same Act which related to the disannexing from any such archdeaconry upon its endowment, in either of the modes therein provided, of any benefice with cure of souls, should be construed and held to authorize such disannexation, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of the archdeacon in possession of the archdeaconry at the time of such disannexation, or, if the archdeaconry were at such time vacant, with the consent of the bishop only:

"And whereas the archdeaconry of Carlisle is endowed chiefly by the annexation thereto of the rectory or benefice of Great Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland, and it has been made to appear to us that the average annual income of the said archdeaconry, exclusive of the said rectory or benefice, does not exceed the sum of eight pounds:

"And whereas the said archdeaconry and the said rectory or benefice thereto annexed are now vacant, and it appears to us to be expedient that the same should be disunited, and that the endowment of the said archdeaconry should be provided for in manner herein-after mentioned:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the approval and consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Hugh, Bishop of Carlisle, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the canonry in the cathedral church of Carlisle which shall next become vacant shall, immediately upon the vacancy thereof, become and be annexed and united to the said archdeaconry of Carlisle, and be held by the Archdeacon of Carlisle for the time being, so long as he shall hold such archdeaconry, and no longer, and that the then and every future Archdeacon of Carlisle shall, as such archdeacon, be entitled to installation to the same canonry, and shall be invested with and, so long as he shall remain Archdeacon of Carlisle but no longer, shall hold and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and emoluments of a canon of the same church.

"And we further recommend and propose, that until the said canonry of the said cathedral church shall become vacant, and an endowment be thereby provided for the said archdeaconry, there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said first-recited Act mentioned, to the Archdeacon of Carlisle for the time being (provided that he shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the same Act, or shall have obtained licence of non-residence), the yearly sum of one hundred and ninety-two pounds, on the first day of January in every year, and that a proportionate part of the first such payment shall be made on the first day of January next, and that every such payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate from the bishop that the archdeacon claiming such payment has duly resided within the diocese of Carlisle, according to the provisions of the said firstly-recited Act, or has been legally exempt from such residence.

"And we further recommend and propose, that upon and from the day on which an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be published in the London Gazette, the said rectory or benefice of Great Salkeld, now annexed as aforesaid to the said archdeaconry of Carlisle, shall become and be disannexed therefrom.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 728.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Archdeaconry of Merioneth, in the Diocese of Bangor.—Gazetted 25th May* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1855,

PRESENT

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date

the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, in the diocese of Bangor, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, formerly belonging to the said archdeaconry (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us, by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette on the fifth day of the then following month of July, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said archdeaconry of Merioneth, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bangor.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 729.—*For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of certain Livings belonging to the Crown for certain other Livings belonging to the See of Oxford.—Gazetted 1st June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to effect exchange of patronage by archbishops,

" bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled ' An Act to effect exchange of patronage by archbishops, bishops, and ' other ecclesiastical corporations,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of certain livings belonging to the Crown for certain other livings belonging to the See of Oxford.

" Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, that it should be lawful for any bishop, by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, ratified by Your Majesty in Council, and duly gazetted, to assign and transfer by way of exchange only, and not otherwise, any benefice or benefices of which he should be seised in right of his see, to any person for the patronage of any other benefice or benefices, and that from and after the publication of the scheme and Order in Council effecting such transfer, the benefice or benefices and patronage thereby purporting to be transferred and exchanged should be and remain thereby duly vested in the respective bishop, or other person party to such exchange, without any transfer, conveyance, or assurance in the law other than the said scheme and Order, so published in the Gazette as aforesaid; provided that in every such case we should, before submitting such scheme for the consideration and approval of Your Majesty in Council, make due inquiry into the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and into the equal or relative value of the benefices and patronage proposed to be thereby transferred, and should certify the same to Your Majesty, with such particulars thereof as might be necessary to show that such exchange was made in conformity with the intentions of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven; and it was also enacted that the word person should extend to and include Your Majesty, as well in respect of patronage vested or to be vested in or exercised by Your Majesty in right of the Crown or otherwise, and that in every case of exchange in right of the Crown, where the benefice should be of the yearly value of twenty pounds or under in the Queen's books, the assent of Your Majesty should be testified by the signature of the Lord High Chancellor for the time being, and that where the patronage of any benefice or benefices should be given in exchange by the Crown, the benefice or benefices respectively taken in exchange for the same should follow and be subject to the course of patronage of the benefice or benefices so given by the Crown:

" And whereas the several benefices mentioned and described in the first Schedule hereto annexed are in the patronage of Your Majesty in right of the Crown, and do not respectively exceed the value of twenty pounds in the Queen's books, and the benefices mentioned and described in the second Schedule hereto annexed are in the patronage of the Right Reverend Samuel Bishop of Oxford, in right of his see:

" And whereas the Right Honourable Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and the said Samuel Bishop of Oxford, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed:

" And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and the relative value of the said benefices and patronage; and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that, after making all proper deductions and allowances, the value of the patronage of the four benefices mentioned and set forth in the second of the said Schedules is equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the value of the patronage of the five benefices mentioned and set forth in the first of the said Schedules, and that the particulars of such benefices respectively are as set forth in the said Schedules:

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty as patron in right of the Crown, and of the Right Reverend Samuel Bishop of Oxford, in testimony whereof the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth hath signed, and the said Samuel Bishop of Oxford hath signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that, immediately from and after the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any further or other assurance or conveyance in the law, the patronage of or right of nomination to the said benefices mentioned and described in the said first Schedule hereto annexed shall be assigned and transferred from Your Majesty and Your successors, and shall become and be vested in and be exercised by the said Samuel Bishop of Oxford, and his successors in the said see, and that in exchange for the same the patronage of or right of nomination to the benefices mentioned and described in the said second Schedule hereto annexed shall be assigned and transferred from the said bishop and his successors, and shall in like manner become and be vested in and be exercised by Your Majesty and Your successors.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

FIRST SCHEDULE.

| Name and Quality of Benefice. | County. | Diocese. | Value in Liber Regis. | Population. | Income after ordinary Deductions. | Net Income after Allowance for Service. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Aston Rowant Vicarage - - | Oxford - | Oxford - | 16 18 11 | 900 | 170 0 0 | 90 0 0 | A house. |
| Reading, St. Giles, Vicarage - | Berks - | Oxford - | 14 17 3½ | 5500 | 555 0 0 | 395 0 0 | A house. |
| Reading, St. Mary, Vicarage - | Berks - | Oxford - | 11 12 3½ | 9000 | 670 0 0 | 430 0 0 | A house. |
| * Wallingford, St. Leonard, Rectory, with Satwell or Sotwell Chapelry. | Berks - | Oxford - | 7 12 6 | 920 | 150 0 0 | 70 0 0 | No house belonging to St. Leonards; a glebe house in Sotwell, but not fit for residence. |
| * Wallingford, St. Mary, Rectory. | Berks - | Oxford - | 4 0 0 | 1000 | 120 0 0 | 40 0 0 | A house, but not fit for residence. |

* These benefices are at present held together by one incumbent.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

| Name and Quality of Benefice. | County. | Diocese. | Value in Liber Regis. | Population. | Income after ordinary Deductions. | Net income after Allowance for Service. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Climping Vicarage - - - | Sussex - | Chichester | 9 11 0½ | 300 | 225 0 0 | 145 0 0 | A house. |
| Ditchling Vicarage - - | Sussex - | Chichester | 11 0 0 | 1100 | 170 0 0 | 90 0 0 | A house. |
| Kelshall Rectory - - - | Herts - | Rochester | 21 0 0 | 326 | 360 0 0 | 280 0 0 | A house. |
| Rettenden Rectory - - | Essex - | Rochester | 32 6 3 | 815 | 665 0 0 | 585 0 0 | A house. |

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of Chichester, Oxford, and Rochester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 730.—*For assigning the Right of Patronage of the New Parish of Saint James, Wednesbury, in the County of Stafford and in the Diocese of Lichfield, and for augmenting the Income of the Perpetual Curate of the said New Parish.—Gazetted 1st June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for assigning the right of patronage of the new parish of Saint James, Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford and in the diocese of Lichfield, and for augmenting the income of the perpetual curate of the said new parish.

"Whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that it shall be lawful, by the authority therein provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying such scheme,) at any time to assign the right of patronage of any district or new parish constituted under the provisions of the said Act, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereof respectively, either in perpetuity or for one or more nomination or nominations, to any ecclesiastical corporation, aggregate or sole, or to either of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, or to any college therein respectively, or to any person or persons or the nominee or nominees of such person or persons, or body respectively, upon condition of such corporation, university, college, person or persons contributing to the permanent endowment of such minister or perpetual curate, or towards providing a church or chapel for the use of the inhabitants of such district or new parish, in such proportion and in such manner as shall be approved by the like authority:

"And whereas by a scheme duly prepared and laid before Your Majesty in Council by us, and an Order ratifying the same made by Your Majesty in Council, on the twenty-

third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette, the district of Saint James, Wednesbury, was constituted out of the parish of Wednesbury, in the said county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield, and such district has since become a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes under the provisions of the said Act:

"And whereas by the said scheme and Order no specific assignment was made of the whole or any part of the right of patronage and nomination of the minister of the said district, or so soon as the same should become a new parish as aforesaid, of the perpetual curate thereof, and such right of patronage and nomination has hitherto continued to be exercised in accordance with the directions of the said Act in such case provided:

"And whereas a sum of one thousand pounds has been contributed by John Nock Bagnall, of Charlemont Hall, in the parish of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford aforesaid, Esquire, towards the permanent endowment of the said new parish of Saint James, Wednesbury, and the augmentation of the income of the perpetual curate thereof for the time being; and it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that in consideration of such contribution, the right of patronage of the said new parish and nomination of the perpetual curate thereto should be assigned in manner herein-after mentioned:

"And whereas the said sum of one thousand pounds has been paid to us by the said John Nock Bagnall:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said new parish of Saint James, Wednesbury, and the nomination of the perpetual curate thereto, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day upon which such Order shall be published in the London Gazette, be assigned to and absolutely vested in the said John Nock Bagnall, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of the said sum of one thousand pounds so paid to us as aforesaid, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of the said new parish of Saint James, Wednesbury, in addition to the payment or stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds now payable to him by us under the provisions of the herein-before recited scheme and Order of Your Majesty in Council, a further sum of thirty-four pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, such last-named amount being equivalent to the interest which would have accrued from the said sum of one thousand pounds if the same had been invested in Government stock, according to the current prices thereof, upon the day upon which the money was so paid to us as herein-before mentioned.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if a vacancy in the perpetual curacy of the said new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount hereby recommended to be made payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his representatives, and the perpetual curate succeeding to such new parish.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said recited Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 731.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property arising in the Township of Brompton, in the Parish of Northallerton.—Gazetted 1st June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign,

intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property arising in the township of Brompton, in the parish of Northallerton, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas, under and by virtue of an indenture, dated the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and made between Francis Simpson, therein described, of the first part; Robert Brown, therein also described, of the second part; Thomas Brown and Hill Parker, therein also described, of the third part; William Bowes, therein also described, of the fourth part; and the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fifth part, a memorial of which said indenture has been duly registered in the Registry of the county of York, a rentcharge amounting to three hundred and forty-nine pounds, two shillings, and three pence, allotted in lieu of certain rectorial tithes, formerly arising within the township of Brompton, in the parish of Northallerton, in the county of York, has become vested in us, subject to the provisions of the said Act:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said tithe rentcharge; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any part of the said tithe rentcharge, with its appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

WM. L BATHURST.

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No. 732.—*Respecting the Endowment of the University of Durham.—Gazetted 5th June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled

'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Com-'missioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme respecting the endowment of the University of Durham.

"Whereas it is by the said Act enacted that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein provided, such arrangements shall be made with respect to the deanery and canonries in the cathedral church of Durham and their revenues, as upon due inquiry and consideration of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled 'An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate part of 'the property of their church to the establishment of a university in connexion therewith 'for the advancement of learning,' and of the engagements entered into by William late Bishop of Durham, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, shall be determined on with a view to maintaining the said university in a state of respectability and efficiency:

"And whereas, in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and upon due inquiry and consideration of the Act therein referred to, we have from time to time prepared and submitted to Your Majesty in Council schemes for effecting the arrangements aforesaid; and such schemes have been ratified by Your Majesty in Council by Orders, bearing date respectively the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

"And whereas, by virtue of the said secondly-mentioned Order, as modified by the provisions of the said lastly-mentioned Order, the said warden, masters, and scholars have become entitled to receive from us a money payment of the sum of four hundred pounds, on the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, until further and other arrangements for endowing the said university shall have been recommended and proposed by us, and ratified by Your Majesty in Council:

"And whereas it has been represented to us, on behalf of the said warden, masters, and scholars, that it would be advantageous to the said university that our estate and interest in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the Schedule hereunto annexed should be transferred to them in lieu of an equivalent portion of the before-mentioned money payment; and we have ascertained, after due inquiry and calculation, that it would be expedient to effect the proposed transfer, and that the sum of eighty-five pounds or thereabouts would be such equivalent portion of such money payment:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said warden, masters, and scholars of the University of Durham, testified by their common seal being hereunto affixed, we humbly recommend and propose, that all the estate and interest now vested in us in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the said Schedule hereunto annexed shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be, upon and from the day of the date of such Order, transferred to and permanently vested in the warden, masters, and scholars of the said University of Durham, and their successors for ever, in full substitution for the said sum of eighty-five pounds, part of the said annual money payment of four hundred pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the rents and profits of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments which have accrued to us since the twenty-ninth day of September now last past shall belong to and be receivable by the said warden, masters, and scholars, and that the said money payment of four hundred pounds shall, as from the said twenty-ninth day of September, cease and determine, and that in lieu thereof a money payment of three hundred and fifteen pounds, and no more, shall be paid by us to the said warden, masters, and scholars, on the twenty-ninth day of September in this and every subsequent year.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the endowment of the said University of Durham in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament, and particularly the substitution of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for the said annual money payment of three hundred and fifteen pounds, or any part thereof.

"SCHEDULE.

"All those five several closes of land lying in the parish of Saint Oswald, Durham, in the county of Durham, and called and known by the name of Howland's Fields, containing together, by estimation, forty-four acres, three roods, and thirty perches, little more or less, now or late in the occupation of John Gowland, which said closes are bounded on or towards the north by a lane called Howling Lane; on or towards the north-east and north by lands formerly part of Elvet Moor, and now or late belonging to Henry Taylor and George Wilkinson respectively; on or towards the south and south-east by lands called Houghall Grounds, now belonging to the warden, masters, and scholars of the said University of Durham; on or towards the west by the lands and grounds of Farewell Hall, now or formerly belonging to B. J. Salvin, Esq.; and on or towards the north-west by lands which became vested in the warden, masters, and scholars of the aid university by virtue of the above-mentioned Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

"And also all that close of land called Duckett's close, containing by estimation one acre, one rood, and twenty-two perches, little more or less, with the barn, stable, cowhouses, and foldyard thereupon erected, also now or formerly in the occupation of the said John Gowland, which said land and premises are bounded on the north, east, and south sides thereof by lands and buildings which became vested in the warden, masters, and scholars of the said university, by virtue of the said Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and on the west in part by the lands last above referred to, and in other part by waste ground called Hall Garth, together with all rights, ways, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, saving and excepting and always reserving out of the said lands unto the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, their successors and assigns, the woods, underwoods, and trees now standing or hereafter to stand upon the said lands, and the mines, quarries, and beds of coal, stone, clay, and minerals of all descriptions within or under the said lands, with free and exclusive authority to cut down and carry away the said woods, underwoods, and trees, or any of them, and to dig, win, work, get up, and carry away coal, stone, clay, and minerals of all descriptions, in, out of, and from the said lands, with free ingress, egress, and regress, wayleave, and passage into, out of, and through, or underneath any part of the said lands, to or from any part of the same lands, or any other lands whatsoever, whether on foot or on horseback, or with carts or other carriages, with full and exclusive authority to make, grant, and use any railway or railways or other way or ways, upon or across the said lands, for the purposes aforesaid, or for any other purposes which the said dean and chapter, their successors or assigns, shall think fit, and to construct such machinery, buildings, and erections on any part of the said premises as shall be necessary or convenient for working the said mines, quarries, or beds, or making, using, and enjoying the said railways and other ways, and to burn and make lime, bricks, and tiles upon the said lands, whether for sale or otherwise, and also with all other necessary or convenient ways, passages, conveniences, privileges, and powers whatsoever, for or in relation to the purposes of this present exception, or any of them, the said dean and chapter, their successors and assigns, paying reasonable compensation for spoil of ground to be thereby occasioned, such compensation to be determined by the adjudication of two indifferent persons, one to be chosen by the said dean and chapter, their successors or assigns, and the other by the warden, masters, and scholars of the said university for the time being, to the intent that the said fields, closes, or parcels of land, and premises, with the appurtenances (saving and excepting as herein-before is excepted), may be henceforth held and enjoyed by the warden, masters, and scholars of the said university for the time being for ever, subject nevertheless to a payment to the said dean and chapter and their successors of an annual rent or sum of eighteen shillings, and also of an annual sum of nineteen shillings in respect of redeemed land tax."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 733.—*For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes.—Gazetted 5th June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes.

"Whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that except as therein otherwise specified, all the monies and revenues to be paid to us, and all the rents and profits of the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments vested and to be vested in us by and under the authority of the

same Act, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, shall be from time to time carried over by us to a common fund, and by payments or investments made out of such fund, or, if in any case it be deemed more expedient, by means of an actual conveyance and assignment of such lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of a portion thereof, additional provision shall be made by the authority in the same Act provided (that is to say, by Orders of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying schemes prepared by us,) for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall, by the like authority, be deemed most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; provided always, that in making any such additional provision out of any tithes, or any lands or other hereditaments allotted or assigned in lieu of tithes, so vested or to be vested in us, or out of the rents and profits thereof, due consideration shall be had of the wants and circumstances of the places in which such tithes now arise or have arisen:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the said common fund, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices or churches described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A., the fixed annual sum set opposite to the name of such benefice or church in the last column of the same Schedule, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year; provided nevertheless, that the amount of the payment on the first day of November next in respect of each of the annual sums specified in the said Schedule shall be calculated from such date as, according to the circumstances of each case, shall appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we also recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the said common fund, to the Reverend James Halls Croft, incumbent of the vicarage of Timberscombe, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, or to the incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage, a gross sum of one hundred and thirty pounds, to be applied towards providing a fit house of residence for the same benefice.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the tithes or rentcharges allotted in lieu of tithes, and the lands and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked B., with their appurtenances, now vested in us for the purposes of the said Act, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the gazetting thereof, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the several spiritual persons herein-after mentioned; that is to say, the tithes or rentcharge allotted in lieu of tithes described in the same Schedule, and therein numbered 1, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the Reverend David Lloyd James, incumbent of the consolidated chapelry of Pont Robert, in the county of Montgomery, and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, and his successors, incumbents of the said consolidated chapelry; and the lands described in the same Schedule, and therein numbered 2, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the Reverend John Gibson, incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Muggleswick, in the county and diocese of Durham, and his successors, incumbents of the said perpetual curacy.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the further augmentation by us of any of the said benefices or churches, if it shall be deemed fit, when there shall be sufficient means for that purpose; and that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the incumbent of any benefice, or instead of any part of such annual sum, a gross sum equivalent thereto should be substituted, or any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed to such benefice in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution, or from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE A.

| Name of Benefice or Church. | County. | Diocese. | Annual Grant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| Camden Town (in St. Pancras), P.C. | Middlesex - - | London - - | 63 0 0 |
| Early St. Peter (in Sonning), P.C. | Berks - - | Oxford - - | 20 0 0 |

"SCHEDULE B.

"No. 1.

"All that the yearly rentcharge or sum of sixteen pounds and ten shillings awarded to the sinecure rectory of Llansaintfraid, in the county of Montgomery, in lieu of tithes arising out of or upon lands situate within the township of Llaethbwlch, in the parish of Llanvihangel, in the same county.

"No. 2.

"All those two several pieces or parcels of land, containing together seven acres and and one perch, little more or less, now commonly called or known by the names of 'Pry Field' and 'Fox Hill' respectively, situate in the parish of Muggleswick, in the county of Durham, and formerly belonging to the eighth canonry in the cathedral church of Durham, and bounded on the north-west partly by lands now or late in the occupation of Thomas Ritson, and partly by the Derwent woods; on the north-east and south-east partly by the said woods and partly by lands now or late in the occupation of Anne Oliver; and on the south-west and west by lands now or late in the occupation of William Bullman and of Anne Oliver; all which woods and lands forming such boundaries as aforesaid are now in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in right of the said canonry."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of London, Durham, Saint Asaph, Bath and Wells, and Oxford.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 734.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Ashill, in the Cathedral Church of Wells, for the Property belonging to him as such Prebendary.—Gazetted 19th June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesias- "tical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis- 'sioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Ashill, in the cathedral church of Wells, for the property belonging to him as such prebendary.

"Whereas, by and under the provisions of the said Acts, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said prebend of Ashill will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of the said prebend, become absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebend, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend Richard Peter Whish, the present prebendary of Ashill, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said Richard Peter Whish, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes,

and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) now belonging to the said Richard Peter Whish as such prebendary as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said Richard Peter Whish to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said Richard Peter Whish the sum of one thousand and seven hundred pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall since the thirteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have been or shall be granted or made by the said Richard Peter Whish, or by any of his predecessors in the said prebend.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 735.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Givendale, in the Cathedral Church of York, for certain Property belonging to him as such Prebendary.* —*Gazetted 19th June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th Day of June 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the prebendary of Givendale, in the cathedral church of York, for certain property belonging to him as such prebendary.

"Whereas, by and under the provisions of the said Acts, it was provided that the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the prebend of Givendale should (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of the said prebend, become absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebendary, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and duly

published in the London Gazette on the twenty-seventh day of the then following month of February, the interest of the Venerable Charles Musgrave, the present and then prebendary, in certain of the estates belonging to him in right of his prebend was transferred to us, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the said Charles Musgrave, the present prebendary, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said Charles Musgrave, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose, that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) now belonging to the said Charles Musgrave as such prebendary as aforesaid, which were not transferred to us by virtue of the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said Charles Musgrave to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof, and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall be paid by us to the said Charles Musgrave the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds sterling, provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the twenty-second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, have been or shall be granted or made by the said Charles Musgrave, or by his predecessor in the said prebend.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

C. C. Greville.

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No. 736.—*For compensating certain spiritual Persons whose Emoluments have been diminished by reason of Proceedings under the Act for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of populous Parishes.—Gazetted 22d June* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes," have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for compensating certain spiritual persons whose emoluments have been diminished by reason of proceedings under the said Act.

"Whereas the said Act, together with the Acts therein recited, authorize the assigning at any time, and from time to time, to the incumbent of any church or chapel whose fees, dues, or other emoluments shall be diminished by or in consequence of any proceeding under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act, of such an annual sum as shall, upon due inquiry, appear to be a just and reasonable compensation for such diminution:

"And whereas, by certain duly gazetted Orders of Your Majesty in Council for confirming certain schemes prepared by us, pursuant to the same Act, certain new parishes have been duly constituted, and the perpetual curates thereof respectively have become entitled to receive certain fees, dues, or other emoluments arising therein, and we deem it just and reasonable that compensation should be made to the incumbents of the

churches or chapels herein-after mentioned whose fees, dues, or other emoluments have been diminished by or in consequence of such proceedings, and that the annual sums herein-after mentioned should be assigned to such incumbents:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that in respect of the new parishes mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereunto annexed, there shall be paid by us, to the several incumbents named and described in the second column of the same Schedule, so long as they shall respectively remain such incumbents, and no longer, the annual sums mentioned in the third column thereof, by way of such compensation as aforesaid, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the payment to be made in each case on the first day of November next shall be a sum calculated at the annual rate applicable to such cases from the day on which the fees, dues, and other emoluments became so as aforesaid receivable by the perpetual curates of such new parishes respectively.

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us to the Reverend William Quekett, formerly the incumbent of the chapelry district of Christ Church, in Saint George's-in-the-East, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, the sum of eighty-one pounds eight shillings and fourpence, by way of compensation for the loss of fees, dues, and other emoluments sustained by him when incumbent of the said district, by reason of the formation thereout of the new parish of Saint Mary in Saint George's-in-the-East.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

SCHEDULE.

| 1. New Parish. | 2. Grantees. | 3. Annual Grant. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| Pottery Field - | The Reverend John Clark, Incumbent of the Vicarage of Hunslet, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon - | 5 |
| South Ossett - - | The Reverend Thomas Allbutt, Incumbent of the Vicarage of Dewsbury, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon - - - - - - - - | 15 |

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of London and Ripon.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 737.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property situate in the Parishes of Newborough and Saint John the Baptist, Peterborough.—Gazetted 3d July* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of June 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property situate in the parishes of Newborough and Saint John the Baptist, Peterborough, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by

us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein; and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"Whereas, under and by virtue of an indenture of assignment, bearing date the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, made between Henry Parsons, therein described, of the one part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part; of another indenture of assignment, bearing date the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, made between John Gates, therein described, of the one part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part; and of another indenture of grant, bearing date the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, made between George Lord Bishop of Peterborough of the first part, Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, John George Shaw Lefevre, and the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, therein respectively described as Church Estates Commissioners, of the second part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part; all that the site of the manor or mansion-house of Boroughbury, comprising six hundred and ninety-five acres, three roods, and two perches of land, more or less, with certain messuages thereon, situate in the parishes of Saint John the Baptist Peterborough and Newborough, in the county of Northampton, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, became vested in us, subject to the provisions of the said Act:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 738.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of London for an Estate belonging to his See.—Gazetted 6th July* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of June 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect the reports of the Com-"missioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and "Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they relate to "episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An "Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners

"of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act "to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for "England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the reports of the Commissioners 'appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales, with 'reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they relate to episcopal 'dioceses, revenues, and patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act 'to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners 'of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to 'explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Bishop of London for an estate belonging to his see.

"Whereas it was by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted, that, by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangements might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James Bishop of London is seised, in right of his see, of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the Schedule hereto annexed, subject nevertheless to a subsisting lease thereof, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, granted for three lives, of which only one survives, and is now aged sixty-three years or thereabouts, at annual reserved rents, amounting together to seven pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence:

"And whereas the said Charles James Bishop of London is now entitled to grant a renewal of the said lease by the insertion therein of two additional lives, and it has been represented to us by the said bishop that the lessee is desirous of taking such renewal, but that it is not expedient to grant the same:

"And whereas, after full inquiry and calculation, we have estimated the fine which ought to be paid for such renewal at the sum of three thousand three hundred pounds, and the sums which, after full stating the existing lease, the bishop and his successors might have expected to have derived from the before-mentioned annual reserved rents, and from future fines upon renewals, as equivalent to an annuity of forty-five pounds:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments should be transferred from the said see of London to us, and that a money payment to the said Charles James Bishop of London should forthwith be substituted for his interest in the same:

"And whereas the said bishop has consented to accept a money payment accordingly, and that the same shall be the sum of three thousand three hundred pounds, being the amount of such fine as aforesaid, together with an annual sum of forty-five pounds to himself and to his successors in respect of the sums which he and they might have expected to have received from future renewals, and from the reserved rents herein-before mentioned, and thereupon to relinquish all further benefit by renewal of the said lease or otherwise in respect of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James Bishop of London, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his episcopal seal, that from and after the day of the due publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described and set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be and become conveyed and transferred from the said bishop and his successors Bishops of London, and shall be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said herein-before recited Acts.

"And we further recommend and propose, that as part consideration for the transfer to us of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments as aforesaid, there shall at the same time be paid by us to the said Charles James Bishop of London, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sum of three thousand three hundred pounds; and

that there shall, as a further consideration, be paid by us to the said Charles James Bishop of London, and to his successors in the said see, the said annual sum of forty-five pounds by equal half-yearly payments, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six months from the date of such Order being gazetted as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matter aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference:—

"All that and those the several pieces or parcels of land, comprising together one hundred and ten acres, three roods, and six perches, little more or less, situate in the parishes of Hornsey and Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging, all which are now in the tenure of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield or his under-tenants, by virtue of a certain indenture of lease, bearing date the thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and made between the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James Bishop of London of the one part, and Edward Robert Butler, Esquire, of the other part."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 739.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for certain Estates belonging to his See.—Gazetted 17th July* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of June 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect "the reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established "Church in England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, "so far as they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the "fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating "to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the reports 'of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in 'England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Com-'missioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for certain estates belonging to his see.

"Whereas it was by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted, that, by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same,) and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other

hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Reverend James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is seised, in right of his see, of the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, subject, nevertheless, to the subsisting leases thereof:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund that the said hereditaments and premises should be transferred from the said see of Gloucester and Bristol to us, and that an annual money payment to the said James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and to his successors, should forthwith be substituted for the same:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his corporate seal, that without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, the hereditaments and premises so described and referred to in the said Schedule hereunder written, and all the estate, right, title, and interest therein of the said James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and of his successors Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, shall be and become transferred and conveyed from the said bishop and his successors Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be, for the purposes of the said Acts, absolutely vested in us, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, as from the twenty-fifth day of December last past.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of and for such conveyance and transfer, and in substitution for the said hereditaments and premises, there shall be paid by us to the said James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and to his successors Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, the annual sum of three hundred and sixty-five pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, and that the first of such payments shall be payable on the twenty-fifth day of June now next ensuing.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"The SCHEDULE to which the above scheme refers:—

"All that and those the rectories of Glasbury, Wentworth, and Talgarth, and the chapel of Peperton, in the counties of Brecon and Radnor, or either of them, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all which are now (with certain exceptions) in the tenure or occupation of Walter de Winton and William Richard Stretton, their heirs, assigns, or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease, dated the 13th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, granted to them by the said Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the term of three lives, subject to an annual reserved rent of ten pounds.

"And also all that the rectory of Much Cowarne, in the county of Hereford, with certain other lands and tenements there, commonly called 'Newman's Lands,' with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all which are now (with certain exceptions) in the tenure or occupation of Francis Henry Thomas, his heirs, assigns or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease, dated the twentieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, granted to him by the then Bishop of Gloucester, for the term of three lives, subject to annual payments in respect of reserved rent and redeemed land tax, amounting together to twenty-six pounds three shillings and fourpence.

"And also all those the rectories, churches, and chapelwicks of Deyveynock Ystrod Velk and Ystrod Lynlais, in the county of Brecon, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all which are now (with certain exceptions) in the tenure or occupation of Sir William Clayton, Baronet, and Watkin Watkins, their heirs, assigns, or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease thereof, dated the twenty-first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, granted to them by the then Bishop of Gloucester, for the term of three lives, subject to annual payments in respect of reserved rent and redeemed land tax, amounting together to twenty pounds two shillings and twopence three farthings."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 740.—*For substituting a Money Payment for certain Property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.—Gazetted 17th July* 1855.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of June 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to alter and "amend the law relating to ecclesiastical houses of residence," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical 'Commissioners for England,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to alter and amend 'the law relating to ecclesiastical houses of residence,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Gloucester.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Acts enacted and declared, that, by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the said first-recited Act, any sum of money which should have been invested in the public funds, or in other security or securities, in trust, for any ecclesiastical body corporate, aggregate or sole, might, upon application in writing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England under the hand and seal of such body corporate, and in the case of any chapter with the consent of the visitor thereof, be directed to be sold, and the same should be sold accordingly, and that the produce of such sale should be applied to such purpose and in such manner as should appear most conducive to the permanent benefit of such body corporate; and also that for any like purpose any arrangement might be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any chapter, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such chapter, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments; and that the aforesaid provisions relating to the sale and application of any sum of money invested, in trust, for any ecclesiastical body corporate, did and should include and apply to all monies and securities for money, and to all stock in the Government funds, or elsewhere, standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, or in the name or names of any other public officer, or of any individual or individuals for or to the credit of or in trust for any bishop, dean and chapter, dean or canon, whether for the purpose of being laid out in land or otherwise:

"And whereas the said chapter now consists of a dean and four canons; two canonries having been suspended under the provisions of the said first-recited Act:

"And whereas the said dean and chapter are now seised in fee of divers manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, the whole or the greater part of which have been heretofore demised on leases for years or lives, at small annual reserved rents and upon payment of fines, and they are also beneficially interested in, or otherwise entitled to, certain sums of stock and cash invested or held in trust as aforesaid, and particularly described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A:

"And whereas, by an order and decree of the said dean and chapter, bearing date the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and duly confirmed as a statute by their visitor, and registered in the registry of the diocese, it was provided that one moiety of the yearly sum of eight thousand four hundred and sixty pounds herein-after mentioned, or of the net annual proceeds of the estates which may be substituted for the same, should be appropriated to or for the several persons or objects connected with the said dean and chapter, and enumerated and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked B:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and the said dean and chapter have proposed to us,

with the consent of their visitor, that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments (except as herein-after excepted), should be dealt with in manner herein-after mentioned, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce as well to the improvement of the said fund as to the permanent benefit of the said dean and chapter that the same should be dealt with accordingly :

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Gloucester, and of the Right Reverend James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, as visitor of the said dean and chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their respective corporate seals, we humbly recommend and propose, that, in consideration of the money payments herein-after mentioned to be paid by us to or on account of the said dean and chapter, and of our relinquishing all our right and claim in respect of the said suspended canonries to and in the estates and property to be retained by the said dean and chapter, and to any participation in the rents and profits thereof, or in the money payments herein-after mentioned, or the estates to be substituted for the same, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments which now belong either in possession or reversion to the said dean and chapter, (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage, and any property situate within the precincts of the said cathedral church, and excepting also the lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.,) and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter shall, upon and from the day on which any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme shall be duly published in the London Gazette, and without any other conveyance or assurance in the law, become and be transferred to and vested in us and our successors, and that we and they shall thereupon become and be absolutely seised of the same in fee, and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, we shall surrender all right and be excluded from all participation in respect of the said suspended canonries to and in the property to be excepted from such transfer to us as aforesaid, and that there shall, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year, be paid by us to the said dean and chapter, in respect of the half year then last past, the sum of four thousand two hundred and thirty pounds, and also, until the said dean and chapter shall have been put into possession of real estates as herein-after mentioned, the further sum of one hundred and seventy pounds, (such last-mentioned sum to be by them appropriated and paid to the chapter clerk for the time being, in respect of the profits which would have accrued to him on account of the management of the estates hereby proposed to be transferred to us,) and that the first payment of each of such half-yearly sums respectively be made on the first day of July next, and that the receipt or receipts of the treasurer for the time being of the said dean and chapter shall be a good and valid discharge to us for all or any and every such sum or sums of money as shall therein be expressed to have been paid to him by us, under the authority of this scheme, when ratified as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that none of the monies or estates to be received or acquired under the provisions of this scheme shall be applicable to the purposes of our common fund (except only so far as it may be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout under the provisions of this scheme) until or unless, by and under the like authority, the said dean and chapter shall have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates (of which not more than one-fourth part shall consist of tithes or tithe rent-charges) sufficient to secure to the said dean and chapter a clear annual income therefrom (after deducting rates, taxes, and other outgoings, including costs of management,) of eight thousand four hundred and sixty pounds, free from any claim by us on account of the shares to which we may be entitled in respect of suspended canonries, subject, however, as well to the charges and outgoings herein-before mentioned as to all other capitular liabilities, except the herein-before mentioned payment of three hundred and forty pounds per annum to the chapter clerk.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the like consent of the said dean and chapter, and of their visitor, that the said sums of stock and cash so described as aforesaid in the said Schedule, marked A., shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the gazetting of such Order as aforesaid, be sold out or transferred, and the same or the proceeds thereof be paid or carried to our account at the Bank of England, to be applied towards the objects of this scheme, and particularly to investment in the purchase of any interest in the estates herein proposed to be transferred to us, or any or either of them, or of any other real estates.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"SCHEDULE A.

"The sum of one hundred and seventy pounds, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of John Aubrey Whitcombe and Henry Hooper Wilton, being the proceeds of a sale of certain lands, which was effected by the said dean and chapter under the powers of an 'Act for establishing a proper place for 'holding markets and fairs for the sale of live stock in the city of Gloucester and the 'suburbs thereof, and for opening convenient avenues thereto, and for watching and

otherwise improving the said city.' The sum of two thousand eight hundred and fifteen pounds and twopence, like annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery ex parte the said Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Company.

"The sum of two hundred and fourteen pounds, six shillings, and twopence, like annuities, standing in the names of the Reverend Francis Jeune, Doctor of Civil Law, and of the said John Aubrey Whitcombe, as trustees appointed under the powers of the Aberdare Railway Act.

"The sum of six hundred and forty-four pounds, nineteen shillings, and ninepence, like annuities, standing in the name of the said John Aubrey Whitcombe, as administrator of the survivor of Thomas Mee and Samuel Whitcombe, being the proceeds of a sale to the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company, of copyhold lands forming part of an estate held of the said dean and chapter as lords of the manor of Tuffley, for three lives, one of which survives, and is entitled during the life of himself and his widow to the dividends to accrue on the said sum.

"The sum of three hundred and seventy-four pounds, six shillings, and twopence, like annuities, standing in the names of the said Francis Jeune, Doctor of Civil Law, the said John Aubrey Whitcombe, and Edwin Payne, being the consideration money paid under the authority of the Act nine and ten Victoria, chapter seventy-three, for the redemption of the rentcharge in lieu of the tithes of the parish of Chipping Norton, in the county of Oxford.

"The sum of fifty-nine pounds, fifteen shillings, and threepence, Three Pounds per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, under the title 'An account of the sale of the Land Tax,' being the proceeds of various sales of property effected under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Acts.

"The sum of one hundred and ninety-three pounds, fourteen shillings, and fivepence, cash, or such other sums as may be due in respect of unpaid dividends upon the last-named and upon former balances of stock, standing in the name of the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

"The sum of one hundred pounds, cash, in the hands of Charles Frederick Sage, and of the said John Aubrey Whitcombe, being the proceeds of a sale of land to the Cheltenham and Great Western Railway Company.

"The sum of one hundred and five pounds, cash, in the hands of the treasurer of the said cathedral church, being the proceeds of a further sale of land to the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Company.

"The sum of seventy-two pounds, six shillings, and threepence, cash, in the hands of the said treasurer, being the proceeds of a sale of land to the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Canal Company.

"The sum of one thousand, two hundred, and thirty-two pounds, eight shillings, and fourpence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the names of the Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, and the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, being the proceeds of certain moneys paid to them as Church Estate Commissioners, for estates sold by the said dean and chapter, under the powers of the Act fourteen and fifteen Victoria, chapter one hundred and four, and of the Act seventeen and eighteen Victoria, chapter one hundred and sixteen.

"The sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, cash, in the hands of the said treasurer, being the proceeds of a sale of land to the Governors of the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum.

"SCHEDULE B.

"For the repair, restoration, maintenance, and improvement of the fabric of the cathedral, of the Grammar School, of the houses of minor canons, and others, ministers, officers, and servants of the cathedral, not being the residentiary houses of the dean or any of the canons, for the statutable stipends and allowances to the dean and canons, and the usual and accustomed allowances and payments to the subdean and treasurer, for the stipends and allowances to the minor canons and other ministers, officers, and servants of the church, for the Grammar School, the choir, and library, for providing and repairing the church furniture, for lighting, watching, and otherwise for the care, management, and improvement of the precincts, and all other expenses connected with the cathedral and with the services of the church, and for subscriptions and donations to schools and other charitable objects.

"SCHEDULE C.

"All that messuage or tenement, with the outbuildings, garden, and two closes of ground adjoining thereto, containing in the whole five acres, one rood, and six perches, or thereabouts, situate in the hamlet of Kingsholm, and parish of Saint Catherine, near the city of Gloucester, now in the occupation of Thomas Slater, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or his or their under-tenants, by virtue of a lease dated the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, granted by the said dean and chapter for a term of twenty-one years, subject to annual reserved rents of two pounds and four shillings, and three pounds and ten shillings."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 741.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of Lichfield for certain Estates belonging to his See.—Gazetted 27th July* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 21st day of July 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect the "Reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the State of the Established Church "in England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as "they relate to Episcopal Dioceses, Revenues, and Patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the Fourth Report of "the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-"sioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the Reports 'of the Commissioners appointed to consider the State of the Established Church in Eng-'land and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they relate 'to Episcopal Dioceses, Revenues, and Patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the Fourth Report of the Com-'missioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act 'to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 'England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Bishop of Lichfield for certain estates belonging to his see.

"Whereas it was by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted, that, by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lichfield, is seised, in right of his see, of the manors, lands, and hereditaments, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, subject to the several leases in such schedule mentioned;

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund, that the said manors, lands, and hereditaments, should be transferred from the said see of Lichfield to us, and that an annual money payment to the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, and his successors, should forthwith be substituted for the same:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his corporate seal, that from and after the day of the due publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the manors, lands, and hereditaments, so described or referred to in the said schedule hereunto

annexed (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), and all the estate, right, title, and interest therein and thereto of the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, and of his successors, Bishops of Lichfield, shall be and become conveyed and transferred from the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of Lichfield, and shall be absolutely vested in us (subject to any legally subsisting leases or grants thereof).

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of and for such conveyance and transfer, and in substitution for the said manors, lands, and hereditaments, there shall be paid by us to the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, and his successors, Bishops of Lichfield, the annual sum of eight hundred and eighty-four pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, and that two of such payments, in respect of the year ended the twenty-fifth day of March now last past, shall be made forthwith.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

"The SCHEDULE to which the above scheme refers:—

"All that the Rectory of Belgrave, in the county of Leicester, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, now (with certain exceptions) in the tenure or occupation of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Baronet, his executors, administrators, assigns, or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease dated the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, granted to him by the said Bishop of Lichfield, for the term of twenty-one years from the twenty-fifth day of March then last past, subject to annual reservations, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and forty-seven pounds, three shillings, and tenpence.

"Also all that the Rectory of Towyn Merion, otherwise Towyn Merioneth, and the chapels of Lenwyhangel, Tallyllynn, and Pennall, in the county of Merioneth, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all which are now (with certain exceptions) in the tenure or occupation of the Honourable Adolphus Frederick Charles William Vane Tempest, commonly called Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and James Edwards, their executors, administrators, assigns, or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease, dated the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, granted to them by the said Bishop of Lichfield, for the term of twenty-one years from the twenty-fifth day of March then last past, subject to annual reservations, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and twenty-three pounds, three shillings, and sixpence.

"And also all and singular those four late several prebends, commonly called by the names of Mordall, otherwise Moorhall Prebend, Beveley Hall, otherwise Beverley Hall Prebend, Chilton, otherwise Chilterton Hall Prebend, and Sucker Hall, otherwise Suckers Hall Prebend, heretofore founded and erected, and being within the Parish Church or Church Collegiate of Gnosall, in the county of Stafford, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all which are now (with certain exceptions) in the tenure or occupation of Richard Hinckley, his executors, administrators, assigns, or under-tenants, by virtue of a lease, dated the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, granted to him by the said Bishop of Lichfield, for the term of twenty-one years from the twenty-fifth day of March then last past, subject to annual reservations, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ninety-three pounds, thirteen shillings, and elevenpence."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 742.—*For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the Parish of Henllan, in the County of Denbigh and in the Diocese of Saint Asaph, and for constituting Two separate Districts for Spiritual Purposes out of that Parish and out of the Parish of Llansannan, in the same County and Diocese.—Gazetted* 31*st July* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 21st day of July 1855.

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the Fourth "Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her

Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of "populous Parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a schemes bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the Fourth Report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Henllan, in the county of Denbigh, and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, and for constituting two separate districts for spiritual purposes out of that parish, and out of the parish of Llansannan, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas it is by the said first-recited Act enacted, that, except as therein otherwise specified, all the monies and revenues to be paid to us, and all the rents and profits of the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments vested and to be vested in us by and under the authority of the same Act, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, shall be from time to time carried over by us to a common fund, and by payments or investments made out of such fund, or if in any case it be deemed more expedient, by means of an actual conveyance and assignment of such lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of a portion thereof, additional provision shall be made by the authority in the same Act provided (that is to say, by orders of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying schemes prepared by us,) for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall, by the like authority, be deemed most conducive to the efficiency of the established church; provided always, that in making any such additional provision out of any tithes, or any lands, or other hereditaments allotted or assigned in lieu of tithes, so vested or to be vested in us, or out of the rents and profits thereof, due consideration shall be had of the wants and circumstances of the places in which such tithes now arise or have arisen:

"And whereas all the separate estates and endowments formerly belonging to the deanery of the cathedral church of Saint Asaph have, by the recent avoidance of such deanery, become transferred to and vested in us, under the provisions of the said first-recited Act: And whereas such estates and endowments comprise, inter alia, the tithes or rentcharges allotted in lieu of tithes of the appropriate rectory of the said parish of Henllan, and the greater portion thereof is now in possession:

"And whereas the present endowment of the vicarage and parish church of Henllan is very inadequate to the requirements of the parish, and it appears to us to be expedient that the same should be augmented, in manner herein-after mentioned:

"And whereas it is by the said secondly-recited Act enacted, that if at any time it shall be made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion, that any part or parts of any parish or parishes, chapelry or chapelries, district or districts, of great extent and containing a large population, and wherein or in parts whereof the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof, or any extra-parochial place or places, or any part or parts thereof, should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, it shall be lawful by the authority in the same Act provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying such scheme,) with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese, under his hand and seal, to set out by metes and bounds and constitute a separate district accordingly, such district not then containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, and to fix and declare the name of such district; and it is by the same Act provided, that the draft of any scheme for constituting any such district shall be delivered or transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron or patrons of the church or chapel of any parish, chapelry, or district, out of which it is recommended that any such district or any part thereof should be taken, in order that such incumbent, patron or patrons, may have an opportunity of offering or making to us, or to such bishop, any observations or objections upon or to the constituting of such district; and that such scheme shall not be laid before Your Majesty in Council until after the expiration of one calendar month next after such copy shall have been so delivered or transmitted, unless such incumbent and patron or patrons shall in the meantime consent to the same; and it is by the same Act also provided, that in every such scheme for constituting any such district we shall recommend to Your Majesty in Council that the minister of such district, when duly licensed according to the same Act, shall be permanently endowed under the provisions of the same Act, to an amount of not less than the annual value of one hundred pounds, and also if such endowment be of less than the annual value of one hundred and fifty pounds, that the same shall be increased to such last-mentioned amount at the least so soon as such district shall have become a new parish as therein-after provided:

"And whereas the said parishes of Henllan and Llansannan are respectively of great extent, and contain a large population, and the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence therein is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof; and

it has been made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion, that the particular parts of such parishes herein-after mentioned and described, such parts not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted separate districts in the manner herein-after set forth :

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Thomas Vowler, Bishop of Saint Asaph, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that all that part of the said parish of Henllan described in the first schedule hereunto annexed, and also all that part of the same parish, and all that part of the said parish of Llansannan, described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are respectively delineated and set forth on the maps or plans hereunto also annexed, and are marked with the names herein-after recommended to be given to the same respectively, shall be constituted separate districts for spiritual purposes accordingly, and that the same shall be respectively named as follows; that is to say: the district described in the first schedule shall be named 'The District of Trefnant,' and the district described in the second schedule shall be named 'The District of Bylchau.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that the ministers of the districts herein recommended to be constituted as aforesaid, and, so soon as the same shall have become, according to the provisions of the herein secondly-recited Act, new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, the perpetual curates thereof, shall respectively be permanently endowed with the portions of the tithes or rentcharges allotted in lieu of tithes of the appropriate rectory of the said parish of Henllan, now vested in us as aforesaid, and respectively set forth in the third and fourth schedules hereunto annexed, and that such portions of tithes or tithe rentcharges, and all our estate and interest therein, shall accordingly, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be respectively transferred and secured to such ministers or perpetual curates, so soon as they shall respectively be appointed, and to their successors, in manner following; that is to say: the portion of the said tithes or tithe rentcharges described in the extract from the summary of the apportionment of the rentcharges allotted in lieu of tithes in the several townships of Lleweni-isav, Lleweni-uchav, Llan, Rhanhir, Rhanvawr, Parc, and Uwch Caeran, in the said parish of Henllan, set forth in the said third schedule, shall be transferred to and absolutely vested in and form the endowment of the minister or perpetual curate for the time being of the said district or new parish of Trefnant; and the portion of the said tithes or tithe rentcharges described in the extract from the said summary set forth in the said fourth schedule shall be transferred to and absolutely vested in and form the endowment of the minister or perpetual curate for the time being of the said district or new parish of Bylchau.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the portion of the tithes or tithe rentcharge of the said appropriate rectory so vested in us as aforesaid, and described in the extract from the said summary set forth in the fifth schedule hereunto annexed, together with all our estate and interest therein, shall in like manner be transferred to and absolutely vested in the Reverend Edward Smart, Master of Arts, incumbent of the said vicarage and parish church of Henllan, and his successors, incumbents of the said benefice, as from the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that such last-mentioned portion of the tithes or tithe rentcharge so to be annexed as aforesaid shall be and be deemed to be in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the yearly stipend or salary of one hundred and twenty pounds, heretofore paid to the incumbent of the said vicarage out of the appropriate rectory aforesaid, and that such annexation shall also include and be in full satisfaction of any claim which the said Edward Smart, as vicar of the said parish of Henllan, may, under the provisions of the secondly-recited Act, have to compensation for any loss of fees, dues, or other emoluments, which he may sustain by the formation of the districts herein-before recommended to be constituted.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

### First Schedule.

The district of Trefnant, being,—

All that portion of the parish of Henllan, in the county of Denbigh, and in the diocese of St. Asaph, situate on the eastern side of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the old turnpike road leading from Saint Asaph over Pont-yr-allt-goch to Denbigh.

### Second Schedule.

The district of Bylchau, being,—

All those portions of the parishes of Henllan and Llansannan, in the county of Denbigh, and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, situate on the southern and eastern sides of an imaginary line commencing at a point marked A on the map or plan hereunto annexed on the eastern boundary of the said parish of Henllan and in the middle of the high road leading from Felin Segrwyd or Egryn Mill to YGroes Fawr, and thence extending

towards the north-west along the middle of such road and of the high road leading from YGroes Fawr aforesaid to Llansannan as far as the boundary between the parishes of Henllan and Llansannan aforesaid, and thence continuing in a north-westerly direction along the middle of the same road as far as the middle of the bridge called Pont Deunant, which crosses the stream called Afon Deunant, and thence extending southwards along the middle of the course of the said stream as far as the junction of the stream called Afon Uchaf, and thence continuing in a south-easterly direction up the middle of the course of the said last-mentioned stream until it again meets the aforesaid boundary between the parishes of Henllan and Llansannan.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

| Landowners. | Occupiers. | Quantities. A. | R. | P. | Rentcharges. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Right Hon. William Lewis Hughes Lord Dinorben. | Catherall, John | 14 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Edwards, Elizabeth | 22 | 3 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| Eleanor Peake | Tellet, Francis | 169 | 3 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards | Horne, James Vaughan | 20 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Edward Humphry Griffith, Esq. | Howarth, Elizabeth | 36 | 2 | 39 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| | | 53 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Ann Elizabeth Allinson | Allinson, Ann Elizabeth | 263 | 3 | 9 | 19 | 14 | 8 |
| | Roberts, Robert | 21 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| | Hughes, Robert | 65 | 1 | 28 | 11 | 7 | 5 |
| | Lewis, Edward | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| | Roberts, Peter | 222 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 3 |
| | Williams, William | 3 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 19 | 11 |
| | Lloyd, Edward | 25 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 10 |
| | Hughes, Thomas | 3 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| John Heaton, Esq. | Davies, John | 8 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 15 | 8 |
| | Williams, David | 189 | 0 | 15 | 39 | 18 | 7 |
| Thomas Hughes, Esq. | Jonas, David | 31 | 2 | 32 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| | Hughes, Robert | 13 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| John Lloyd and Edward Lloyd | Lloyd, Edward | 3 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 5 |
| John Williams | Williams, John | 24 | 2 | 26 | 4 | 16 | 4 |
| Edward Jones | Griffith, William | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| Miss Harriet Myddleton | Davies, Catherine | 7 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| John Lloyd Salisbury, Esq. | Jones, David | 87 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 4 |
| | Jones, David | 34 | 3 | 39 | 7 | 16 | 11 |
| | Chambers, John | 25 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| James Roberts | Parry, John | 34 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| John and Elizabeth Ellis | Jones, Thomas | 14 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Burgesses of Denbigh | Williams, William | 9 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| | Jones, David | 12 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 11 |
| John Edwards | Edwards, John | 118 | 3 | 32 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| John Parry | Parry, John | 4 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | £ | 250 | 13 | 5 |

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

| | | A. | R. | P. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards | Davies, Robert, and Hughes, David | 56 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| | Roberts, John | 22 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| Edward Humphrey Griffith, Esq. | Williams, Robert | 37 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| | Williams, Evan | 70 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| Rev. Robert Myddleton | Davies, David | 53 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | Davies, David | 6 | 0 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jones, John | 53 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| | Jones, David | 80 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| Edward Grainger, Esq. | Evans, Thomas | 52 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 19 | 4 |
| | Evans, John | 95 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| | Jones, David | 91 | 3 | 27 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| | Salusbury, Henry | 7 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| | Williams, Joseph and Edward | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Roberts, Edward | 19 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| | Evans, John | 7 | 3 | 32 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| | Evans, Owen | 23 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 8 |
| John Jones, Esq. | Jones, John | 12 | 3 | 37 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| | Jones, John | 109 | 0 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 2 |
| | Jones, John | 7 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 3 |
| | Jones, Robert | 66 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| | Williams, John | 43 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| | Edwards, Edward | 19 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 3 |

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

| Landowners. | Occupiers. | Quantities. A. R. P. | Rentcharges. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Jones, Esq. | Williams, Joseph and Edward | 44 3 27 | 2 18 9 |
| | Roberts, John | 56 3 32 | 4 4 5 |
| | Evans, John | 2 1 9 | 0 3 6 |
| | | 63 1 36 | 1 7 1 |
| | Jones, David | 40 0 11 | 2 16 3 |
| Trustees of the Methodist Chapel | Thomas, John | 0 3 33 | 0 3 3 |
| John Jocelyn Foulkes, Esq. | Edwards, Robert | 62 3 29 | 4 7 0 |
| | Hughes, Roger | 9 1 13 | 0 15 0 |
| | Evans, Joseph | 54 2 21 | 3 10 7 |
| | Roberts, Ann | 51 0 6 | 1 17 8 |
| | Jones, Evan | 30 0 25 | 1 19 9 |
| | Hughes, Roger, and Edwards, Robert | 10 1 20 | 0 6 7 |
| | Williams, John | 17 2 0 | 0 11 5 |
| | Williams, John | 4 3 10 | 0 13 8 |
| Miss Harriet Myddelton | Williams, Catherine | 62 3 5 | 1 9 6 |
| John Lloyd Salusbury, Esq. | Foulkes, John | 3 0 13 | 0 7 0 |
| | Jones, David, jun. | 132 0 12 | 8 14 10 |
| | Roberts, Robert | 132 3 10 | 6 18 11 |
| George Griffith, Esq. | Williams, Evan | 23 0 21 | 0 17 5 |
| | Parry, Thomas | 17 3 23 | 2 2 0 |
| Aneurin Owen, Esq. | Owen, Aneurin, Esq. | 77 2 14 | 8 16 0 |
| | Lloyd, Richard | 1 0 3 | 0 1 6 |
| | Jones, Thomas | 0 2 7 | 0 1 2 |
| | Williams, Hugh | 52 2 30 | 2 0 0 |
| | Roberts, John | 6 0 37 | 0 10 0 |
| | Foulkes, John | 16 1 28 | 0 8 0 |
| John Robin, Esq. | Robin, John, Esq. | 524 2 30 | 10 4 2 |
| | Owen, Samuel | 1,028 2 22 | 18 10 8 |
| | Hughes, Griffith | 241 2 15 | 2 16 5 |
| | Williams, Robert | 33 0 32 | 1 13 9 |
| Rev. James Price | Roberts, Thomas | 3 1 11 | 0 7 0 |
| | Roberts, John | 15 1 6 | 1 5 9 |
| Peter and William Browne, Esquires. | Jones, John | 0 2 24 | 0 2 8 |
| | Williams, John | 47 3 30 | 5 1 10 |
| | Williams, Robert | 47 1 25 | 3 1 5 |
| Edward Lloyd, Esq. | Williams, Henry | 94 0 3 | 7 0 0 |
| | | 18 0 3 | 1 18 1 |
| Thomas Lloyd | Lloyd, Thomas | 4 3 20 | 0 14 8 |
| | Hughes, David | 2 3 30 | 0 1 8 |
| John Davies | Davies, John | 78 1 39 | 9 9 7 |
| Crown Land | Davies, John | 28 0 36 | 1 4 2 |
| | Jones, David | 27 2 25 | 1 4 2 |
| | Lloyd, John | 30 3 31 | 1 4 3 |
| James Roberts | Evans, David | 22 1 14 | 1 10 10 |
| Robert Williams | Evans, John | 20 1 15 | 1 4 0 |
| Morris Jones | Jones, Thomas | 6 2 14 | 0 4 9 |
| Joseph Morris | Evans, Robert | 1 1 28 | 0 3 3 |
| John Roberts | Hughes, David | 47 3 30 | 2 17 3 |
| David Jones | Davies, William | 1 2 34 | 0 4 5 |
| | Jones, John | 5 1 38 | 0 11 0 |
| | Jones, Robert | 1 2 3 | 0 2 10 |
| Evan Lloyd Jones Evans, Esq. | Roberts, Catherine | 50 2 15 | 3 7 8 |
| | Evans, Robert | 38 2 36 | 1 0 7 |
| | Hughes, Mary | 63 2 35 | 1 7 3 |
| Edward Jones | Evans, Hugh | 4 2 5 | 0 8 4 |
| Thomas Roberts | Foulkes, Robert | 2 1 37 | 0 4 11 |
| John Evans | Evans, John | 15 3 12 | 1 4 4 |
| John Evans and Selina Harrison | Roberts, Robert | 46 2 29 | 3 5 11 |
| John Evans | Roberts, David | 42 3 7 | 2 17 5 |
| William Evans | Evans, William | 1 0 17 | 0 3 3 |
| Devisees of the late Jones Panton, Esq. | Roberts, Robert | 167 1 12 | 3 11 0 |
| Poor of Llanrhaiadr | Jones, John | 9 3 14 | 1 0 10 |
| Richard Lyfton Wynne, Esq. | Williams, Catherine | 59 1 17 | 5 0 7 |
| | | £ | 250 18 3 |

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

| Landowners. | Occupiers. | Quantities. A. | R. | P. | Rentcharges. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Humphrey Griffith, Esq. | Williams, Robert, and Williams, Evan | 17 | 3 | 34 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| John Heaton, Esq. | Heaton, John, Esq. | 330 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 6 |
| | Davies, Robert | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| | Evans, Thomas | 158 | 1 | 20 | 27 | 15 | 7 |
| | Cooper, George | 123 | 1 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| | Davies, Phœbe | 114 | 1 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 5 |
| | Williams, William | 16 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | Williams, Robert | 146 | 0 | 21 | 28 | 11 | 2 |
| | Roberts, Robert | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 9 |
| Thomas Hughes, Esq. | Pierce, Thomas | 2 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| | Hughes, Hugh | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Williams, Thomas | 26 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| | Salusbury, John | 66 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| | Roberts, William | 27 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 2 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Edward Grainger, Esq. | Jones, Robert | 315 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 0 | 1 |
| | Williams, Morris | 25 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| | Davies, Edward | 2 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| | Evans, Robert | 64 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Jones, Thomas | 6 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| | Jones, John | 62 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| | John Evans | 25 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| | Jones, John | 19 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| | Roberts, Edward | 22 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| | Jones, John | 3 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | Roberts, Henry | 51 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 11 |
| | | 1 | 3 | 34 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| | Smart, Rev. Edward | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| John Jocelyn Foulkes, Esq. | Story, John | 75 | 3 | 35 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| | Hughes, Hugh | 80 | 0 | 24 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| | Williams, John | 2 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 10 |
| | Roberts, Edward | 14 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| | Jones, Edward | 46 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 13 | 2 |
| Miss Harriet Myddelton | Jones, Thomas | 2 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | Foulkes, Robert | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| | Jones, Mary | 2 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| | Roberts, Margaret | 5 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| | Jones, Hugh | 28 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| | Roberts, Elizabeth | 17 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | Williams, Robert | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| John Lloyd Salusbury, Esq. | Salusbury, John L., Esq. | 200 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jones, Ellen | 2 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| | Evans, John | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| | Williams, John | 103 | 2 | 38 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| | Chambers, John | 38 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| | Jones, Peter | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| | Hughes, Abel | 6 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hughes, Thomas | 84 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| | Williams, Thomas | 25 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| George Griffith, Esq. | Griffith, George, Esq. | 137 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Davies, John | 3 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | Jones, John | 4 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | Jones, John | 11 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| | Jones, John | 133 | 2 | 35 | 16 | 14 | 3 |
| | Williams, Thomas | 1 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Jones, David, senior | 48 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jones, Ellen | 16 | 1 | 25 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| | Jones, Mary | 0 | 3 | 34 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Conway, John | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | Davies, John | 4 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | Davies, John | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Rev. James Price | Jones, David | 10 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Samuel Edwards, Esq. | Evans, Evan | 5 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | Lloyd, Hugh | 56 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Robert Jones | Foulkes, William | 21 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| | Jones, Robert | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Evan Williams | Williams, Owen | 16 | 3 | 35 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| Phœbe and Susannah Lloyd, and Robert Howard, Esq. | Tellet, Joy | 35 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| | Davies, David | 8 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| | Williams, John | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 8 |

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

| Landowners. | Occupiers. | Quantities. | Rentcharges. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. |
| Mrs. Wynne Yorke - - | Jones, Edward - - - | 24 2 4 | 0 10 8 |
| | Jones, Thomas - - | 21 1 12 | 1 11 11 |
| Robert Chambres Chambres, Esq. | Griffith, Edward Humphrey, Esq. | 1 3 0 | 0 5 6 |
| Rev. John and Richard Roberts, Esq. | Pierce, Thomas - - - | 92 3 12 | 20 3 9 |
| | Evans, Evan - - - | 13 2 24 | 3 5 10 |
| The Rev. Dean of St. Asaph (Glebe) | Smart, Rev. Edward - - | 4 1 0 | 0 2 6 |
| | | £ | 350 3 4 |

And whereas due notice of the said scheme has been given, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, to the incumbents and patron of the said parishes of Henllan and Llansannan, respectively, and no objections have been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of St. Asaph.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 743.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Gazetted 17th August* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous "Parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein; and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and duly published in the London Gazette on the ninth day of the following month of March, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said Bishop of Bath and Wells (excepting certain portions thereof, in such Order particularly described), became vested in us, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said Bishop of Bath and Wells which are so vested in us under the provisions of the said Order as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 744.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.—Gazetted 17th August* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Gloucester, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and duly published in the London Gazette on the seventeenth day of the following month of July, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said dean and chapter (excepting certain portions thereof in such Order

particularly described), became vested in us, subject to any legally subsisting leases or grants thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said dean and chapter now, as aforesaid, vested in us under the provisions of the said Order, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the two several registries of he diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 745.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Eighth Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.—Gazetted 17th August* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of "Populous Parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Care of populous Parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the eighth canonry in the cathedral church of Durham, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said eighth canonry in the said cathedral church (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), became vested in us on the vacancy of the said canonry, which occurred on or about the fifteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred

and fifty-two, by the decease of the Reverend David Durell, the then holder of the said canonry, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said eighth canonry, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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No. 746.—*For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Rectory of Riseholme, belonging to the Master and Scholars of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford, for a Portion of the Patronage of the Rectory of St. Mary, Bedford, belonging to the See of Lincoln.—Gazetted 24th August 1855.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to effect exchange of patronage by Archbishops, "Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Corporations," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to effect exchange of patronage by Archbishops, Bishops, and 'other Ecclesiastical Corporations,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the Rectory of Riseholme, in the county of Lincoln, belonging to the Master and Scholars of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford, for a portion of the patronage of the Rectory of Saint Mary, Bedford, in the county of Bedford, belonging to the See of Lincoln.

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, that it should be lawful for any bishop, by the authority of a scheme prepared by us, ratified by Your Majesty in Council, and duly gazetted, to assign and transfer, by way of exchange only, and not otherwise, the patronage of any benefice or benefices of which he should be seised in right of his see to any person for the patronage of any other benefice or benefices, and that from and after the publication of the scheme and Order in Council effecting such transfer, the benefice or benefices and patronage thereby purporting to be transferred and exchanged should be and remain thereby duly vested in the respective bishop, or other person party to such exchange, without any transfer, conveyance, or assurance in the law, other than the said scheme and Order so published in the Gazette as aforesaid; provided that in every such case we should, before submitting such scheme for the consideration and approval of Your Majesty in Council, make due inquiry into the circumstances of the proposed exchange, and into the equal or relative value of the benefice or benefices and patronage proposed to be thereby transferred, and should certify the same to Your Majesty with such particulars thereof as might be necessary to show that such exchange

was made in conformity with the intentions of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven:

"And whereas it was by the same Act also enacted, that the word 'person' should include any corporation, and the master, provost, warden, or head of any college or collegiate establishment, and the governing body respectively entitled in his or their corporate capacity to any such patronage:

"And whereas the Right Reverend John Bishop of Lincoln is seised in right of his see of the patronage of the said Rectory of Saint Mary, Bedford, and the Master and Scholars of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford, are seised in their corporate capacity of the patronage of the said Rectory of Riseholme; and whereas the said bishop and master and scholars respectively have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed:

"And whereas we have made due inquiry as to the circumstances of the proposed exchange and the relative value of the said benefices and patronage; and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that the value of the patronage of the Rectory of Riseholme is equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the value of the portion of the patronage of the Rectory of Saint Mary, Bedford, proposed to be transferred:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John Bishop of Lincoln, in testimony whereof he hath signed and sealed this scheme, and of the Master and Scholars of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford, in testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seal, we humbly recommend and propose that, immediately from and after the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any further or other assurance or conveyance in the law, the patronage of or right of nomination to the said Rectory of Riseholme shall be assigned and transferred from the said Master and Scholars of Balliol College aforesaid, and their successors, and shall become and be vested in and be exercised by the said John Bishop of Lincoln, and his successors Bishops of Lincoln, and that in exchange for the same the patronage of or right of nomination to the said Rectory of Saint Mary, Bedford, shall, for the third turn of presentation to the said rectory next after the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, and for every succeeding third turn of presentation, be assigned and transferred from the said bishop and his successors, and shall in like manner become and be vested in and be exercised by the said Master and Scholars of Balliol College and their successors.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of Ely and Lincoln.

C. C. GREVILLE.

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No. 747.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property situate in the Parish of Llandaff, in the County of Glamorgan.—Gazetted 24th August* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property situate in the parish of Llandaff, in the county of Glamorgan, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein; and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

And whereas, under and by virtue of a certain indenture, bearing date the fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, made between Charles Romilly, James Leman, the Reverend William Bruce Otter, and Wilford George Bell, of the first part; the Right Honourable Sir John Romilly of the second part; Alexander Peter Prevost and Frederick Romilly of the third part; Edward Romilly of the fourth part; Henry Romilly of the fifth part; the said Charles Romilly of the sixth part; the said Frederick Romilly of the seventh part; and ourselves of the eighth part; an estate consisting of one hundred and fifty-five acres and thirty-seven perches of land, with a messuage and certain cottages thereon, situate in the parish of Llandaff, in the county of Glamorgan, became vested in us in fee simple, subject to the provisions of the said Act:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable:

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Llandaff.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 748.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property situate in the Parishes of Walton, Peakirk, Paston, St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, Newborough, and Marholm.—Gazetted 24th August* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property situate in the parishes of Walton, Peakirk, Paston, Saint John the Baptist, Peterborough, Newborough, and Marholm, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments, vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas we are seised of or entitled to the following properties; videlicet: an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession of and in the pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments, and premises mentioned or described in the first Schedule hereunder written; and are also seised of or entitled to the pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments, and premises mentioned or described in the second Schedule hereunder written; for a copyhold estate of inheritance according to the custom of the manor of Walton, subject to the fines, quitrents, suits, and services therefore anciently due and of right accustomed to paid and performed in respect of the same premises; and we are also seised of or entitled to the manor or reputed manor and manor place, mansion house, and pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments mentioned or described in the third Schedule hereunder written, for and during the lives of Robert Mossop, Henry Jenkins, and William Courtenay Morland, and the life of the longest liver of them, under and by virtue of an indenture of lease bearing date the ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and made between the Right Reverend George Lord Bishop of Peterborough of the one part, and the said William Courtenay Moreland of the other part, subject to the rents thereby reserved, and to the covenants, conditions, and agreements therein respectively contained, and on the lessees part to be paid, observed, and performed:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The First SCHEDULE to which the above-written scheme has reference.

"All that and those one hundred and four acres and two roods of land, with a homestead thereon, situate in the parish of Walton, in the county of Northampton; three acres of land, situate in the parish of Peakirk, in the same county; three acres, one rood, and thirty-six perches of land, situate in the parish of Paston, in the same county; two roods and thirty-three perches of land, situate in Dogsthorpe, in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, Peterborough, in the same county; twenty acres and eighteen perches of land, situate in the parish of Newborough, in the same county; thirteen acres, two roods, and six perches of land, situate in the parish of Marholm, in the same county; and all other (if any) the freehold lands, tenements, or hereditaments, situate in the said county of Northampton, and formerly belonging to, or held in trust for, the said William Courtenay Morland; all which said lands, tenements, and hereditaments were under and by virtue of a certain indenture, bearing date the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by the said William Courtenay Morland to the said Commissioners.

"The Second SCHEDULE to which the above-written scheme has reference.

"All that and those ninety-eight acres, three roods, and fourteen perches of land, situate in the parish of Walton aforesaid, with certain tenements thereon; twelve perches of land, situate in the parish of Peakirk; one rood and fourteen perches of land, situate in Dogsthorpe, in the said parish of Saint John the Baptist, Peterborough, and all other (if any) the copyhold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the said county of Northampton, and belonging to, or held in trust for, the said William Courtenay Morland; all which said lands, tenements, and hereditaments were, by the above-mentioned indenture of the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, covenanted by the said William Courtenay Morland to be surrendered unto the said Commissioners.

"The Third SCHEDULE to which the above-written scheme has reference.

"All that the manor or reputed manor and manor place of Walton; and also all that and those one hundred and ninety-seven acres, three roods, and fourteen perches of land, situate in the said parish of Walton, with a homestead thereon; eight acres, three roods, and sixteen perches of land, situate in the said parish of Newborough; three acres, one rood, and twenty-one perches of land, situate in Dogsthorpe, in the said parish of Saint John the Baptist, Peterborough; eleven acres, one rood, and sixteen perches of land, situate in the said parish of Peakirk; and all other (if any) the lands and hereditaments comprised in, and demised by, the above-mentioned indenture of lease of the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and all other the lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to or held in trust for the said William Courtenay Morland, situate in the said county of Northampton, and held under any lease or leases for any life or lives, and all his right, title, estate, claim, or interest of, in, or to or upon any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, situate, being, or arising in the said county of Northampton, held under any lease or leases for any life or lives; all which said hereditaments and premises were assigned or intended to be assigned by the before-mentioned indenture of the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, by the said William Courtenay Morland unto the said Commissioners."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 749.—*For constituting a separate District for Spiritual Purposes out of the Chapelry of Coley, in the Parish of Halifax, County of York, and Diocese of Ripon.—Gazetted 11th September 1855.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of "populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the chapelry of Coley, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, that if at any time it should be made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that any part or parts of any parish or parishes, chapelry or chapelries, district or districts, of great extent, and containing a large population, and wherein, or in parts whereof, the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof, or any extra-parochial place or places, or any part or parts thereof, should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, it should be lawful by the authority in the same Act provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council, ratifying such scheme,) with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, under his hand and seal, to set out by metes and bounds, and constitute a separate district accordingly, such district not then containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, and to fix and declare the name of such district; provided always that the draft of any scheme for constituting any such district should be delivered or transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron or patrons of the church or chapel of any parish, chapelry, or district, out of which it is recommended that any such district, or any part thereof, should be taken, in order that such incumbent, patron or patrons, might have an opportunity of offering or making to us or to such bishop any observations or objections upon or to the constituting of such district; and that such scheme should not be laid before Your Majesty in Council until after the expiration of one calendar month next after such copy should have been so delivered or transmitted, unless such incumbent and patron or patrons should, in the meantime, consent to the same; and it was by the same act also provided, that in every such scheme for constituting any such district we should recommend to Your Majesty in Council that the minister of such district, when duly licensed according to the same Act, should be permanently endowed, under the provisions of the same Act, to an amount of not less than the annual value of one hundred pounds; and also, if such endowment be of less than the annual value of one hundred and fifty pounds, that the same should be increased to such last-mentioned amount at the least, so soon as such district should have become a new parish as therein-after provided:

"And whereas it was by the said Act farther enacted, that it should be lawful, by the authority aforesaid, at any time to assign the right of patronage of any such district or new parish as aforesaid, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereof respectively, either in perpetuity, or for one or more nomination or nominations, to any Ecclesiastical Corporation, aggregate or sole, or to either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, or to any college therein respectively, or to any person or persons, or the nominee or nominees of such person or persons or body respectively, upon condition of such corporation, university, college, person, or persons contributing to the permanent endowment of such minister or perpetual curate, or towards providing a church or chapel for the use of the inhabitants of such district or new parish, in such proportion and in such manner as should be approved by the like authority:

"And whereas the said parish of Halifax is of great extent, and contains a large population, and the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence therein is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof; and it has been made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion, that the particular part of such parish herein-after mentioned and described, such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth:

"And whereas an annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds has been provided by Edward Akroyd, of Bank Field, in the said parish of Halifax, Esquire, by means of a rentcharge issuing out of certain freehold and copyhold lands and other hereditaments

situate in the last-named parish belonging to the said Edward Akroyd, and made payable to us, in trust, to be applied towards the permanent endowment of the minister of the district herein recommended to be constituted, and so soon as such district shall have become, according to the provisions of the said Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, of the perpetual curate thereof:

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that, in consideration of the benefaction aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of, and nomination of the minister or perpetual curate to, the said district or new parish herein recommended to be constituted should be assigned in manner herein-after mentioned and proposed:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Thomas Bishop of Ripon, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said chapelry of Coley, in the said parish of Halifax, described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, shall be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes accordingly, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Haley Hill.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the said Act, and so soon as such district shall have become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, to the perpetual curate thereof, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of such perpetual curate as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish; provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that, instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed to such district or new parish in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district or new parish so recommended to be constituted, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereto, shall be assigned to and absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Edward Akroyd, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

The district of Haley Hill, being—

"All that part of the township of Northowram, in the chapelry of Coley, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, situate to the southward of the new parish of Queen's Head, in the same county and diocese, and on the western side of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the old turnpike road leading from Bradford to Halifax."

And whereas due notice of the said scheme has been given, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, to the incumbents and to the patrons of the said parish of Halifax and chapelry of Coley respectively, and no objections have been made thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 750.—*For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, in the Diocese of Chichester.—Gazetted 14th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, in the diocese of Chichester.

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same,) any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed by the annexation either of an entire canonry, or of a canonry charged with the payment of such portion of its income as should be determined on towards providing for another archdeacon in the same diocese, or with such last-mentioned portion of the income of a canonry, or by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, but not so as in that case to raise the average annual income thereof to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, and that no canonry should be so charged with a payment of a portion of the income thereof to any archdeacon, unless the average annual income of such canonry, after payment of such portion as aforesaid, should amount to or exceed five hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument as such archdeacon under the provisions of the same Act, unless resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry should be situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and the residence of the clergy in the same Act mentioned:

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us, that the average net annual income of the said Archdeaconry of Lewes does not exceed the sum of forty-seven pounds:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Ashurst Turner Bishop of Chichester, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose that, until the occurrence of the vacancy of a canonry in the cathedral church of Chichester, which shall happen next after the canonries in the said church shall have become subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the said Act, there shall be paid by us out of the common fund in the said Act mentioned, to the Archdeacon of Lewes for the time being (provided that he shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the same Act or shall have obtained licence of non-residence), the annual sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds on the first day of January in every year, and that a proportionate part of the first such payment shall be made on the first day of January next, and that every such payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate from the bishop, that the archdeacon claiming the same has duly resided within the diocese of Chichester, according to the provisions of the said recited Act, or has been legally exempt from such residence.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if a vacancy in the said archdeaconry shall occur on any other day than the first day of January, the grant hereby recommended to be made payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the archdeacon making the vacancy or his representatives, and the archdeacon succeeding to the said archdeaconry.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 751.—*For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the Parish of Ulceby, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.—Gazetted 14th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Com-'missioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Ulceby, in the county and diocese of Lincoln.

"Whereas it was by the first-recited Act enacted, that arrangements might be made by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), for the apportionment of the income of two benefices belonging to the same patron between the incumbents or ministers of such benefices, or the churches or chapels connected therewith, provided that no such arrangement should be made with respect to benefices in lay patronage without the consents of the respective patrons, nor in any case so as to prejudice the interests of any existing incumbent, nor without the consent of the bishop of the diocese:

"And whereas it was by the secondly-recited Act declared and enacted, that all the provisions relating to the consent of patrons of benefices contained in the Act passed in the second year of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to abridge the holding of 'benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy,' should be construed to apply to the consent of patrons under the provisions of the herein first-recited Act, as fully and effectually as if the same had been therein repeated and enacted respecting the patrons of benefices affected by such Act, that is to say, that in any case in which the consent of the patron of any benefice should be required to the exercise of any power given by the same Act, and the patronage of such benefice should be in the Crown, and the yearly value thereof should not exceed twenty pounds in the Queen's books, the consent of the Crown to the exercise of such power should be testified by the execution of the instrument by which such power should be exercised by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, for the time being:

"And whereas Your Majesty is patron in right of the Crown of the rectory or benefice of Croxton, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, and also of the vicarage or benefice of Ulceby aforesaid, and neither of the said benefices exceeds the yearly value of twenty pounds in the Queen's books; and whereas the present endowment of the said vicarage is very inadequate to the requirements of the parish, and it has been proposed to us and it appears to us to be expedient that the following arrangement should be made for apportioning the income of the said rectory between the rector thereof and the vicar of the said vicarage:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, as patron in right of the Crown, and of the Right Reverend John Bishop of Lincoln, in testimony whereof the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth and John Bishop of Lincoln have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the next avoidance of the said rectory of Croxton there shall be paid by the next succeeding rector thereof and his successors, out of the revenues of the said rectory, to the vicar of the said vicarage of Ulceby for the time being, the annual sum or stipend of one hundred and seventy pounds, clear of all deductions except income or property tax, and that such sum shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the twenty-fourth day of June and the twenty-fifth day of December in each and every year; and we also recommend and propose, that such annual sum and each and every instalment thereof be and be hereby deemed to be charged upon all the lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever to the said rectory belonging, and that the vicar for the time being of the said vicarage who shall be entitled thereto shall have all legal remedies for recovering and enforcing payment of the same.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if a vacancy in the said vicarage shall happen on any other day than the twenty-fourth day of June or the twenty-fifth day of December, the annual sum or stipend hereby recommended to be made payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the vicar making the vacancy or his representatives, and the vicar succeeding to the said vicarage.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

C. C. GREVILLE.

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No. 752.—*For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Worcester, in the Diocese of Worcester.—Gazetted 18th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Worcester, in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas it was by the said recited Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed, amongst other modes, by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, but not so as in that case to raise the average annual income thereof to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument as such archdeacon under the provisions of the same Act, unless resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry should be situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and residence of the clergy in the same Act mentioned:

"And whereas by a scheme prepared and laid before Your Majesty in Council by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and duly published in the London Gazette, it was provided, inter alia, that there should be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said recited Act mentioned, to the Venerable Richard Brindley Hone, the present Archdeacon of the said Archdeaconry of Worcester, and to his successors in the said archdeaconry, the annual sum of one hundred and thirty-six pounds:

"And whereas the amount of the said grant of one hundred and thirty-six pounds was fixed on the assumption that the average annual income of the said archdeaconry, arising from other sources, amounted to sixty-four pounds, and it has since been made to appear to us that such average annual income does not exceed the sum of forty-four pounds:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry Bishop of Worcester, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that, in addition to the sum of one hundred and thirty-six pounds, in the herein-before recited scheme and Order mentioned, there shall be paid by us out of the common fund in the said Act mentioned, to the said Richard Brindley Hone Archdeacon of Worcester, and to his successors in the said archdeaconry, so long as he or they shall respectively hold the

same, the further annual sum of twenty pounds on the first day of May in every year, and that the first such additional payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May next, provided that every such payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate from the bishop, that the archdeacon claiming the same has duly resided within the diocese of Worcester during the preceding year, in accordance with the provisions of the said recited Act, or has been legally exempt from such residence.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

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No. 753.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of Durham for certain Estates belonging to his See.—Gazetted 25th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect the reports "of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in "England and Wales with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they "relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage;" of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Com-"missioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for "England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the reports of the 'Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and 'Wales with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they relate to 'episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain 'and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme or substituting a money payment to the Bishop of Durham for certain estates belonging to his see.

"Whereas it was by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted, that, by the authority therein provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same,) and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Reverend Edward Bishop of Durham is seised, in right of his see, of the manor or lordship, lands, and hereditaments described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, subject to the several leases in such Schedule mentioned:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund, that the said manor or lordship, lands, and hereditaments, should be transferred from the said see of Durham to us, and that an annual money payment to the said Edward Bishop of Durham, and his successors, should forthwith be substituted for the same:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Edward Bishop of Durham, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his corporate seal, that from and after the day of the due publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the manor or lordship, lands, and hereditaments, so described or referred to in the said Schedule hereunto annexed (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), and all the estate, right, title, and interest therein and thereto of the said Edward Bishop of Durham, and of his successors, Bishops of Durham, shall be and become conveyed and transferred from the said bishop and his successors, Bishops of Durham, and shall be absolutely vested in us (subject to any legally subsisting leases or grants thereof), as from the first day of August now last past, for the purposes of the said Acts.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of and for such conveyance and transfer, and in substitution for the said manor or lordship, lands, and hereditaments, there shall be paid by us to the said Edward Bishop of Durham, and his successors, Bishops of Durham, the annual sum of one thousand and fifty-eight pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of February and the first day of August in every year, and that the first of such payments shall be deemed to have accrued due on the first day of February now last past.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the above written scheme has reference:—

"All that the manor or lordship, town, and borough of Gateside, otherwise Gateshead, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Durham; and also all manner of houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, woods, underwoods, mills, mines, quarries, moors, marshes, waste grounds, waters, fishings, watercourses, borough courts, profits and perquisites of courts, commons, furze, heaths, grounds, copyhold lands, and lands demised and demisable by copy of court roll, and all the rents, fines, and services of the copyholders and copyhold lands, and also of the freeholders and freehold lands, tenements, rents, and services, which were holden by the said bishop and belonging to him within the said manor, town, borough, and lordship aforesaid, or in any of them; and also all goods, chattels of felons and fugitives, felons of themselves, goods of persons outlawed and put in exigent, goods, waifs, strays, deodands, and forfeitures which should happen, chance, or fall within the said manor, lordship, town, and place aforesaid, or in any of them; and also all fines, issues, and amerciaments from time to time taxed, estreated, set, or assessed of or upon any person or persons, for or by reason of, touching, or concerning any offence or offences whatsoever which should thereafter be had, committed, suffered, or done within the said manor, town, lordship, and place aforesaid; and all the mines of coal, as well opened as not opened, or then already found or thereafter to be sought for and found; and also all rents or sums of money whatsoever, theretofore reserved or agreed to be paid to the said bishop or his predecessors, for wayleave in or upon the said premises, or any part thereof; and all easements, profits, ways, wayleaves, right, prerogative, privilege, and liberty whatsoever of wayleave over and along the premises or any part thereof, or so claimed or enjoyed commodities, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoever of the said bishop, of what nature, kind, or quality soever the same be, situate, lying, and being, or which thereto fore had been used and had or enjoyed within the said manor, lordship, town, borough, fields, hamlets, precincts, or circuits of Gateside, otherwise Gateshead, aforesaid, or any of them; all which said hereditaments, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, are or reputed to be (with certain exceptions) now in the tenure or occupation of Cuthbert Ellison, Adam Washington, and James Pulleine, Richard Carnaby Forster, and Robert Wheatley, their respective executors, administrators, assigns, or under-tenants, or of some or one of them, by virtue of four several indentures of lease, dated respectively the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, granted by the said bishop to the said Cuthbert Ellison, to the said Adam Washington and James Pulleine, to the said Richard Carnaby Forster, and to the said Robert Wheatley respectively, and their several executors, administrators, and assigns, for terms of twenty-one years each."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 754.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Langtoft, in the Cathedral Church of York.—Gazetted 25th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Langtoft, in the cathedral and metropolitical church of York, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing duly executed according to law; with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein; and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, formerly belonging to the said prebend of Langtoft (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred in the month of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, by the decease of the Honourable and Reverend Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, the then prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part of parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments, heretofore belonging to the said prebend, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 755.—*For authorizing the Sale of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Bracklesham, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.—Gazetted 25th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Bracklesham, in the cathedral church of Chichester, and now vested in us.

"Whereas it is by the said Act (amongst other things) enacted, that notwithstanding the charge by that Act created (being a charge created in favour of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne), all the same and the like powers and rights of ownership as are possessed and enjoyed respecting and over any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, by any absolute owner thereof, shall be enjoyed by us with respect to and over all or any lands, tithes, rentcharges, tenements, or other hereditaments vested in us under certain Acts therein mentioned (being the Acts under which the property herein-after described is vested in us), and may, subject to the provisions of the same Acts, and of the now reciting Act, be exercised by us, by proper instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, with a certain proviso respecting the application of every sum of money received as the consideration or purchase money for the sale, transfer, or conveyance by us of any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, and with a further proviso that none of such lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments be sold, transferred, or conveyed, except by the authority of a scheme, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same:

"And whereas all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said prebend of Bracklesham (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage) became vested in us on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, by the decease of the Reverend Thomas Heberden, the then prebendary, subject to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof:

"And whereas application has been made to us for the purchase of all our estate and interest in certain portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and, after due consideration, it appears to us to be expedient that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us to be advisable:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 756.—*For constituting a separate District for Spiritual Purposes out of the Parish of Adlingfleet, in the County and Diocese of York, and out of the Parishes of Crowle and Luddington, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.—Gazetted 25th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855.

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous "parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Adlingfleet, in the West Riding of the county of York, and in the diocese of York, and out of the parishes of Crowle and Luddington, in the county and diocese of Lincoln.

"Whereas it was by the said Act enacted, that if at any time it should be made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that any part or parts of any parish or parishes, chapelry or chapelries, district or districts, of great extent and containing a large population, and wherein or in parts whereof the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof, or any extra-parochial place or places, or any part or parts thereof, should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, it should be lawful by the authority in the same Act provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying such scheme), with the consent of the bishop of the diocese under his hand and seal, to set out by metes and bounds and constitute a separate district accordingly, such district not then containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, and to fix and declare the name of such district; and it was by the same Act provided, that the draft of any scheme for constituting any such district should be delivered or transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron or patrons of the church or chapel of any parish, chapelry, or district, out of which it is recommended that any such district, or any part thereof, should be taken, in order that such incumbent, patron or patrons, might have an opportunity of offering or making to us or to such bishop any observations or objections upon or to the constituting of such district, and that such scheme should not be laid before Your Majesty in Council until after the expiration of one calendar month next after such copy should have been so delivered or transmitted, unless such incumbent and patron or patrons should in the meantime consent to the same; and it was by the same Act also provided, that in every such scheme for constituting any such district we should recommend to Your Majesty in Council that the minister of such district, when duly licensed according to the same Act, should be permanently endowed under the provisions of the same Act to an amount of not less than the annual value of one hundred pounds; and also, if such endowment be of less than the annual value of one hundred and fifty pounds, that the same should be increased to such last-mentioned amount at the least, so soon as such district should have become a new parish as therein-after provided:

"And whereas it was by the said Act further enacted, that it should be lawful by the authority aforesaid, at any time to assign the right of patronage of any such district or new parish as aforesaid, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereof respectively, either in perpetuity or for one or more nomination or nominations to any Ecclesiastical Corporation, aggregate or sole, or to either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, or to any college therein respectively, or to any person or persons, or the nominee or nominees of such person or persons or body respectively, upon condition of such corporation, university, college, person, or persons contributing to the permanent endowment of such minister or perpetual curate, or towards providing a church or chapel for the use of the inhabitants of such district or new parish, in such proportion and in such manner as should be approved by the like authority:

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular parts of the said parishes of Adlingfleet, Crowle, and Luddington, herein-after mentioned and described, such parts not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth:

"And whereas an annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds has been permanently secured to us by Dame Mary Strickland, of Wassand, in the county of York, and Henry Strickland, of Wassand aforesaid, Esquire, by means of a rentcharge issuing out of certain lands and hereditaments situate and being in the township of Eastoft, in the said parish of Adlingfleet, upon trust, to be applied towards the permanent endowment of the minister of

the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and so soon as such district shall have become, according to the provisions of the said Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, of the perpetual curate thereof; and the said Dame Mary Strickland hath also provided a church which is intended to be offered for approval by us, and for consecration as the church of the said district and new parish, and for the use and service of the minister or perpetual curate and the inhabitants thereof:

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that in consideration of the benefactions aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of and nomination of the minister or perpetual curate to the said district or new parish should be assigned in manner herein-after recommended and proposed:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Thomas Archbishop of York, and of the Right Reverend John Bishop of Lincoln, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said parish of Adlingfleet, and all that part of the said parish of Crowle, and also all that part of the said parish of Luddington described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, shall be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes accordingly, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Bartholomew, Eastoft,' and shall be included in and form part of the deanery of the city of York and ainsty, and of the archdeaconry and diocese of York.

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the said Act, and so soon as such district shall have become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, to the perpetual curate thereof, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of such perpetual curate as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish; provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed to such district or new parish in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district or new parish herein recommended to be constituted, and the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereto, shall be assigned to and absolutely vested in, and shall and may, from time to time, be exercised by the said Dame Mary Strickland during her lifetime, and after her decease by the said Henry Strickland, his heirs and assigns for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"The District of SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, EASTOFT, being,—

"All that part of the parish of Adlingfleet, in the west riding of the county of York, and in the diocese of York, and also all that part of the parish of Crowle, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, comprised within the townships of Eastoft, and also all that part of the last-mentioned parish situate on the northern side of a public drain called Pauper's Drain, and also all that part of the parish of Luddington which is situate within the last-named county and diocese, and on the northern side of the highway leading from Eastoft to Luddington aforesaid."

And whereas due notice of the said scheme has been given, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, to the incumbents and to the patrons of the said parishes of Adlingfleet, Crowle, and Luddington respectively, and no objections have been made thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective registrars of the dioceses of York and Lincoln.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 757.—*For determining the Portion of the improved Value to be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in a certain Lease of Coal about to be granted by the Perpetual Curate of Saint John, Denby, in the County of York.—Gazetted 28th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant "leases for long terms of years," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant 'leases for long terms of years,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to us in a certain lease of coal about to be granted by the Perpetual Curate of Saint John's, Denby, in the county of York.

"Whereas by the said last-recited Act, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Ecclesiastical Corporation, aggregate or sole (with certain exceptions, which do not include perpetual curates), from time to time, with the consent or consents thereby required, to grant or demise by lease, in manner therein-after mentioned, any mines, minerals, quarries, or beds belonging to such corporation, together with the right of working or of opening and working the same:

"And whereas by the same Act it is further enacted, that in case of any lease of mines, minerals, quarries, or beds granted thereunder, such portion of the improved value accruing under such lease, as by the authority provided in the first-recited Act shall be determined, not being more than three fourth parts nor less than one moiety of such improved value, shall forthwith, and from time to time as the same shall accrue, be paid to us, and shall be subject to the provisions relating to monies payable to us:

"And whereas, with the consents required by the said Act, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions thereof, it is proposed by the Reverend Job Johnson, the present Perpetual Curate of Saint John's, Denby, aforesaid, to grant or demise by lease certain beds of coal, under certain lands situate at Birkenshaw, near Leeds, in the said county, belonging to him as such perpetual curate:

"And whereas the improved value to accrue under the lease so proposed to be granted as aforesaid will, according to the meaning of the same Act, be the whole of the rents, royalties, and other reservations which will become payable by virtue of such lease:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that three fourth parts of the whole net amount of the reservation or reservations to be made in the said lease so to be granted, whether consisting of rent, royalty, or otherwise, shall by such lease be made directly payable to us, and that we shall have all the like remedies in respect of such three fourth parts of any such reservation as aforesaid, as if the same were a separate rent reserved to us as lessors or grantors and reversioners of the premises comprised in such lease, independently of the rights and remedies of the said Job Johnson and his successors, Perpetual Curates of Saint John's, Denby, in respect of the remaining one-fourth part thereof, without any priority or preference between us and the Perpetual Curates of Saint John's, Denby, for the time being; and further, that we shall have full benefit and advantage, either jointly with or separately from the said Job Johnson and his successors, Perpetual Curates of Saint John's, Denby, for the time being, of all or any of the covenants, conditions, and agreements in the said lease to be contained on the lessee's part, in like manner as if we had been grantors, lessors, and reversioners as aforesaid, and as in such lease shall be expressed; and that, for effectuating such objects, the said lease shall and may be framed in such manner and contain all such clauses and provisions as we shall approve, and shall have full force accordingly, any rule of law, statute, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And we further recommend and propose, that we be authorized to apply, from time to time as we shall think fit, all or any part of the monies which shall be received by us

by virtue or on account of the reservation or reservations aforesaid (after deducting therefrom all costs, charges, and expenses which we may have incurred in respect of the premises), towards making better provision for the cure of souls within the present limits of the perpetual curacy of Saint John's, Denby.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

C. C. GREVILLE.

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No. 758.— *For substituting a Money Payment to the Bishop of Worcester for certain Estates belonging to his See.—Gazetted 28th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect the "reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church "in England and Wales with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as "they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of "the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for carrying into effect the reports 'of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in 'England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as 'they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commis-'sioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Bishop of Worcester for certain estates belonging to his see.

"Whereas it was by the secondly and thirdly recited Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions of the same Acts, or of the said first-recited Act, any arrangement might, from time to time, be made, with the consent in writing under the corporate seal of any bishop, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to the see of such bishop, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas the Right Reverend Henry Bishop of Worcester is seised, in right of his see, of the lands and hereditaments herein-after described, subject to the lease herein-after mentioned:

"And whereas one of the purposes of the said Acts is to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls; and we are of opinion that it would ultimately conduce to the improvement of the said fund that the said lands and hereditaments should be transferred from the said see of Worcester to us, and that an annual money payment to the said Henry Bishop of Worcester, and his successors, should forthwith be substituted for the same.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Henry Bishop of Worcester, testified by his having signed this scheme and sealed the same with his corporate seal, that from and after the day of the due publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, all that portion of the rectory of Hillingdon, in the county of Middlesex, which is now vested in the said bishop (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), and which is, with certain exceptions, comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease, bearing date the fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, granted for the lives of James Bagley, Harriet Bagley, and Selina Constance de Burgh (since deceased), subject to an annual reserved rent of seven pounds and three shillings, and all the estate, right, title, and interest therein and thereto of the said Henry Bishop of Worcester, and of his successors, Bishops of Worcester, shall be and become conveyed and transferred from the said bishop and his successors, Bishops of Worcester, and shall be absolutely vested in us, as from the twenty-fourth day of June now last past, for the purposes of the said Acts.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of and for such conveyance and transfer, and in substitution for the said lands and hereditaments, there shall be paid by us to the said Henry Bishop of Worcester, and his successors, Bishops of Worcester, the annual sum of sixty-five pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the twenty-fourth day of June and the twenty-fourth day of December in every year, and that the first of such payments shall be made on the twenty-fourth day of December now next ensuing.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

C. C. Greville.

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No. 759.—*For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Berks, in the Diocese of Oxford.—Gazetted 28th September* 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 'for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Berks, in the diocese of Oxford.

"Whereas it was by the first-recited Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us,

and a duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same,) any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed, amongst other modes, by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, but not so in that case as to raise the average annual income to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, provided that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation, or other emolument, as such archdeacon, under the provisions of the same Act, unless he should be resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry is situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence, which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and the residence of the clergy in the same Act mentioned; and it was by the said first-recited Act further enacted that, upon the endowment of an archdeaconry being made under the provisions thereof, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments (except any right of patronage), belonging to such archdeaconry at the time of such endowment, might, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of any archdeacon in possession at the time of the passing of the same Act, and by the authority therein provided, be vested in us for the purposes of the same Act:

"And whereas by the secondly-recited Act it was declared and enacted that, in the case of any archdeaconry which should no longer be held by the archdeacon who was at the time of the passing of the said first-recited Act in possession thereof, the provisions of the same Act which relate to the transfer to us of the estates of any archdeaconry, upon its endowment in either of the modes therein provided, should be construed and held to authorize such transfer, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of the archdeacon in possession of the archdeaconry at the time:

"And whereas the said archdeaconry of Berks is endowed with the appropriate rectory of North Moreton, in the county of Berks, with the lands, tithes, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, now demised upon a lease for lives; and it has been made to appear to us that the average annual income of the said archdeaconry, arising from other sources, does not exceed the sum of forty-two pounds:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Samuel Bishop of Oxford, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us out of the common fund, in the first-recited Act mentioned, to the Venerable James Randall, the present archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Berks, and to his successors in the archdeaconry so long as he or they shall respectively hold the same, and shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the said first-recited Act, or shall have obtained licence of non-residence, the annual sum of one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, on the first day of January, in each and every year, and that the first such whole yearly payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of January next, provided that every such payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate, under the hand of the Bishop of Oxford for the time being, that the said James Randall, or his successor for the time being in the said archdeaconry, has duly resided, as aforesaid, during the preceding year, or on the production to us of a licence of non-residence, and that, whenever a vacancy in the said archdeaconry shall happen on any other day than the first day of January, the then next yearly payment shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the archdeacon making the vacancy or his representatives, and the archdeacon succeeding to such archdeaconry.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the like consent of the said Samuel Bishop of Oxford, testified as aforesaid, and likewise with the consent of the said James Randall, in testimony whereof he has also signed and sealed this scheme, that without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and from and after the day of the publication thereof in the London Gazette, the said rectory of North Moreton, and all lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever at any time heretofore annexed to and now forming part of the endowment of the said archdeaconry of Berks (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), shall forthwith be disannexed therefrom and become and be absolutely transferred to and vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

C. C. Greville.

No. 760.—*For constituting a separate District for Spiritual Purposes out of the Parish of Gedney, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.—Gazetted* 16*th October* 1855.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of 'the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to make better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Gedney, in the county and diocese of Lincoln:

"Whereas it is by the said first-recited Act enacted, that, except as therein otherwise specified, all the monies and revenues to be paid to us, and all the rents and profits of the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments vested and to be vested in us by and under the authority of the same Act, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, shall be from time to time carried over by us to a common fund, and by payments or investments made out of such fund, or if in any case it be deemed more expedient, by means of an actual conveyance and assignment of such lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of a portion thereof, additional provision shall be made by the authority in the same Act provided, (that is to say, by Orders of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying schemes prepared by us), for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall, by the like authority, be deemed most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; provided always, that in making any such additional provision out of any tithes, or any lands or other hereditaments allotted or assigned in lieu of tithes, so vested or to be vested in us, or out of the rents and profits thereof, due consideration shall be had of the wants and circumstances of the places in which such tithes now arise or have arisen:

"And whereas all the estates and endowments formerly belonging to the sinecure rectory of the said parish of Gedney have, by the recent avoidance of such sinecure rectory, become transferred to and vested in us under the provisions of the said first-recited Act: And whereas such estates and endowments comprise, inter alia, certain tithes, or rent-charges allotted in lieu of tithes, arising within the said parish, and now held by us in possession:

"And whereas it is by the said secondly-recited Act enacted, that if at any time it shall be made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that any part or parts of any parish or parishes, chapelry or chapelries, district or districts, of great extent, and containing a large population, and wherein, or in parts whereof, the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof, or any extra-parochial place or places, or any part or parts thereof, should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, it shall be lawful by the authority in the same Act provided, (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order issued by Your Majesty in Council ratifying such scheme,) with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, under his hand and seal, to set out by metes and bounds, and constitute a separate district accordingly, such district not then containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, and to fix and declare the name of such district; and it is by the same Act provided, that the draft of any scheme for constituting any such district shall be delivered or transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron or patrons of the church or chapel of any parish, chapelry, or district, out of which it is recommended that any such district, or any part thereof, should be taken, in order that such incumbent, patron or patrons, may have an opportunity of offering or making to us or to such bishop any observations or objections upon or to the constituting of such district; and that such scheme shall not be laid before Your Majesty in Council until after the expiration of one calendar month next after such copy shall have been so delivered or transmitted, unless such incumbent and patron or patrons shall in the meantime consent to the same; and it is by the same Act also provided, that in every such scheme for constituting any such district we shall recommend to Your Majesty in Council that the minister of such district, when duly licensed according to the same Act, shall be permanently endowed, under the provisions of the same Act, to an amount of not less than the annual value of one hundred pounds; and also, if such endowment be

of less than the annual value of one hundred and fifty pounds, that the same shall be increased to such last-mentioned amount at the least, so soon as such district shall have become a new parish as therein-after provided:

"And whereas the said parish of Gedney is of great extent and contains a large population, and the provision for public worship and for pastoral superintendence therein is insufficient for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants thereof; and it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portion of such parish herein-after mentioned and described, such portion not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in the manner herein-after set forth:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend John Bishop of Lincoln, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that all that part of the said parish of Gedney described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth in the map or plan hereunto also annexed, shall be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes accordingly, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Drove End.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that the minister for the time being of the district so herein recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the secondly-recited Act, shall be permanently endowed in the manner following; that is to say, there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said first-recited Act mentioned, in each and every year, to such minister the sum of one hundred pounds; and, upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the provisions of the secondly-recited Act, there shall be paid by us, in like manner, to such minister, the further sum of thirty pounds, making in the whole the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds; and that so soon as any church or chapel within such district shall have been duly approved by us, and consecrated as the church or chapel of such district, for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that the said sum of one hundred pounds, one hundred and thirty pounds, or one hundred and fifty pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of such building, or of the consecration of such church or chapel as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient, at any future time, that, instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the district or new parish herein-before recommended to be constituted, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or rentcharge allotted in lieu of tithe, or other hereditament, should be conveyed in fee to the minister or perpetual curate for the time being of the said district or new parish, to form the endowment thereof or part of the endowment, as the case may be, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution, or from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"The district of Drove End, being—

"All that portion of the parish of Gedney in the county and diocese of Lincoln, situate to the eastward and northward of an imaginary line commencing at a point (marked A on the map or plan hereunto annexed) in the middle of the high road called or known as the Lutton Road, where such road crosses the boundary line dividing the said parish from the parish of Lutton, and thence extending northward along the middle of the said road to the middle of the high road called or known as the Drove End Road, and thence extending westward along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point (marked B on the said map or plan) opposite to the hedge or fence forming the southern boundary of the field or enclosure numbered 353 on the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Gedney, and thence continuing along the middle of the said hedge or fence until it meets the western boundary of the parish of Gedney."

And whereas due notice of the said scheme has been given, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, to the incumbent and to the patron of the said parish of Gedney, and certain observations and objections offered by the incumbent of the said parish have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with the said scheme:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, notwithstanding such observations and objections: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

C. C. GREVILLE.

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No. 761.—*For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of Moughtreff, otherwise Mochtre, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon, for the Property belonging to him as such Prebendary.—Gazetted 16th November* 1855.

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of October, 1855,

PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report "of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the 'Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Com-'missioners for England,' have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the Prebendary of Moughtreff, otherwise Mochtre, in the collegiate church of Brecon, for the property belonging to him as such prebendary.

"Whereas by and under the provisions of the said Acts the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said Prebend of Moughtreff, otherwise Mochtre, will (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), upon the first avoidance of such prebend, become absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required:

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made, with the consent in writing under the hand of any prebendary of any collegiate church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebend, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting, in any case, any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments:

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend Jeremiah Jackson, the present holder of the said prebend, that, with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council:

"We, therefore, with the consent of the said Jeremiah Jackson, testified by his having signed this scheme, humbly recommend and propose, that, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and after the day of such gazetting, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage) now belonging to the said Prebend of Moughtreff, otherwise Mochtre as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said Jeremiah Jackson to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us, for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said Jeremiah Jackson the sum of nine hundred pounds sterling; provided that no renewal of any lease, nor any new lease, of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall since the thirty-first day

of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, have been or shall be granted or made by the said Jeremiah Jackson or by his predecessors in the said prebend.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of St. David's.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. 2.—Abstract of Accounts for the

## RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash at the Bank of England, 31st October 1854 - | - | - | - | 141,377 | 3 | 5 |
| **In respect of Income.** | | | | | | |
| Episcopal revenues - - - - - - | 23,913 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Capitular revenues - - - - - | 61,258 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Estates vested in Commissioners - - - - | 75,316 | 17 | 1 | | | |
| Interest on Government Securities and on purchase-monies of estates sold - - - - - - | 11,978 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Property and income tax, balance - - - | 3,655 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Casual receipts - - - - - - | 553 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 176,675 | 14 | 11 |
| **In respect of Capital.** | | | | | | |
| Estates sold - - - - - - - | 204,971 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities (30,000*l.* stock) sold - | 26,612 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities (50,000*l.* stock) sold - | 45,462 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Maltby Fund - - - - - - - | 4,046 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| Gally Knight Fund - - - - - | 304 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Benefactions - - - - - - - | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Church Estates Commissioners, on account of surplus under Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts - - - - - - | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 382,596 | 19 | 9 |
| | | | £ | 700,649 | 18 | 1 |

Year preceding the 1st November 1855.

## PAYMENTS.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **In respect of Income.** | | | | | | |
| Augmented sees | 43,952 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| „ chapters | 10,449 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| „ minor canons | 432 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ archdeaconries | 4,768 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| „ livings | 82,884 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| Queen Anne's Bounty, interest on borrowed Stock | 18,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| University of Durham, annual payment | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brecon Collegiate Church | 112 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Patent Fees, Durham and Ely | 315 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Southwell Collegiate Church, establishment and fabric | 1,553 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| First fruits and tenths in respect of prebendal estates | 862 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge University Mastership endowment | 282 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Lichfield Cathedral, fabric fund | 115 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| Interest on purchase-monies of estates bought | 6,893 | 16 | 10 | | | |
| Official establishment | 6,726 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| Bank of England, daily attendance of clerks | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Auditor | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Solicitors | 658 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Surveyors | 370 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| Architects | 109 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 169 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 179,281 | 13 | 1 |
| **In respect of Capital.** | | | | | | |
| Estates purchased | 272,566 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Solicitors' charges in respect of 246 cases of sale, purchase, or exchange of estates | 7,549 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Surveyors' charges in respect of valuation of property exceeding in value 1,100,000*l.*, and of 243 cases of sale, purchase, or exchange of estates | 6,294 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| Farm and other buildings and improvements on estates in hand | 4,154 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Drainage on - Do. - Do. | 2,903 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Commutation payments to Bishops and Chapters in respect of estates transfered to the Commissioners, balance | 26,966 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Commutation Annuities to Prebendaries and other dignitaries | 13,190 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| Towards providing parsonage houses | 1,753 | 19 | 7 | | | |
| Chancels, &c. | 662 | 16 | 3 | | | |
| Wolverhampton, St. Peter, church reparation | 670 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Willenhall, Holy Trinity, new church, (under Act 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 95.) | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lambeth, St. Andrew, in part repayment of deposit on account of new church | 2,100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Maltby Fund | 1,146 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Gally Knight Fund | 7,994 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities (54,765*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* stock) bought | 50,017 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities (129*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* stock) bought | 116 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Exchequer bills (3,100*l.*) bought | 3,116 | 17 | 2 | | | |
| Towards providing increased office accommodation for the business of the Commissioners | 2,525 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 326 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 404,354 | 14 | 6 |
| Cash at the Bank of England, 31st October 1855 | - | - | - | 117,013 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | £ | 700,649 | 18 | 1 |

No. 2 *a*.—Government Securities on the 31st October 1855.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities :— | | | | | | |
| Balance of stock on 31st October 1854 | 19,378 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Stock bought | 54,765 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Stock transferred to the Commissioners under Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts | 110,041 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto under specific arrangements | 35,191 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | 219,377 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Deduct stock sold | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 189,377 | 2 | 0 |
| £3 per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities :— | | | | | | |
| Balance of stock on 31st October 1854 | 93,468 | 18 | 1 | | | |
| Stock bought | 129 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Stock transferred to the Commissioners under specific arrangements | 623 | 11 | 2 | | | |
| | 94,222 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Stock sold | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 44,222 | 1 | 3 |
| New £3 per cent. Bank Annuities :— | | | | | | |
| Stock transferred to the Commissioners under specific arrangements | - | - | - | 173 | 7 | 7 |
| Exchequer Bills :— | | | | | | |
| Balance of bills on 31st October 1854 | 14,300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bills purchased | 3,100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 17,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Mortgages :— | | | | | | |
| Balance outstanding 31st October 1854 | - | - | - | 3,830 | 0 | 0 |

No. 2 *b*.—Summary of Balances on the 31st October 1855.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash at the Bank of England | 117,013 | 10 | 6 |
| £3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities | 189,377 | 2 | 0 |
| £3 per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities | 44,222 | 1 | 3 |
| New £3 per cent. Bank Annuities | 173 | 7 | 7 |
| Exchequer Bills deposited at the Bank of England | 17,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Mortgages | 3,830 | 0 | 0 |

I certify the above Balances to be correct,

Arthur Morgan,
Auditor.

Equitable Assurance Office,
9th February 1856.

## No. 3.

ARCHDEACONRIES ENDOWED during the Year preceding the 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 3. to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Diocese and Archdeaconry. | Endowment. | Date of Order in Council. |
|---|---|---|
| CARLISLE: | | |
| Carlisle - - | 192*l.* per annum until annexation to Archdeaconry of a Canonry in Carlisle Cathedral. | *1st May 1855. |
| CHICHESTER: | | |
| Lewes - - | 153*l.* per annum until appointment of Archdeacon to a Canonry in Chichester Cathedral. | 13th Aug. 1855. |
| OXFORD: | | |
| Berks - - | 158*l.* per annum. | 13th Aug. 1855. |
| WORCESTER: | | |
| Worcester - | 20*l.* per annum in addition to the grant of 136*l.* under Order in Council gazetted 18th February 1851. | 13th Aug. 1855. |
| YORK: | | |
| East Riding - | 180*l.* per annum. | 28th Feb. 1855. |

*The Rectory of Great Salkeld, Cumberland, was disannexed from the Archdeaconry of Carlisle by this Order in Council.

## No. 4.

SUSPENDED CANONRIES to the Proceeds of which the Commissioners have become entitled during the Year preceding the 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 4. to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Cathedral Church. | Number of Suspended Canonries. |
|---|---|
| DURHAM - - - - - | 1 |
| LLANDAFF - - - - - - | 1 |
| ST. ASAPH - - - - - | 2 |
| | 4 |

## No. 5.

CATHEDRAL PREFERMENTS vacated and SINECURE RECTORIES suppressed during the Year preceding the 1st November 1855, the ENDOWMENTS or SEPARATE ESTATES of which have become vested in the Commissioners.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 5. to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Diocese. | Preferment or Sinecure Rectory. |
|---|---|
| ST. ASAPH | Cursal Canonry of Arthur Bulkeley. |
| | Ditto Randulph Birkenhead. |
| | Sinecure Rectory of Llanfawr. |
| BRECON | Prebend of Llandilo Graban. |
| CHICHESTER | Prebend of Bury. |
| ST. DAVID'S | Prebend of Llangan. |
| DURHAM | Ninth Canonry. |
| HEREFORD | Precentorship. |
| | Prebend of Cublington. |
| LICHFIELD | Chancellorship and Second Canonry, with the Prebends of Alrewas and Weeford annexed. |
| | Prebend of Whittington and Berkswick. |
| LINCOLN | Prebend of Centum Solidorum. |
| LLANDAFF | Prebend of Fairwater. |
| LONDON | Prebend of Caddington Major. |
| SALISBURY | Prebend of Shipton under Wychwood. |
| WELLS | Prebend of Dultincote. |
| | Prebend of Henstridge. |
| | Prebend of Yatton. |
| WOLVERHAMPTON | Prebend of Monmore. |
| YORK | Prebend of Fridaythorpe. |

## No. 6.

NON-RESIDENTIARY PREBENDS, the whole or a portion of the Estates or Endowments of which have become vested in the Commissioners by Commutation of the Interests of the Incumbents thereof, under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., during the year preceding the 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 6. to the Seventh General Report.*

| Cathedral or Collegiate Church and Preferment. | Date of Order in Council. |
|---|---|
| BRECON: | |
| Mochtre Prebend | 16th Oct. 1855. |
| WELLS: | |
| Ashill Prebend | 21st May 1855. |
| YORK: | |
| Givendale Prebend | 6th June 1855. |

## No. 7.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS effected by the COMMISSIONERS during the Year preceding 1st November 1855.

### SALES.

| County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | Addingham | Land and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 2,633*l.* |
| | Bassenthwaite | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 389*l.* |
| | Carlisle, City | House | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 70*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Cuthbert | House, mill, land, and tithe rentcharges. | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,220*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and the surrender of a tithe rentcharge of 15*s.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Cuthbert | Water mill | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 75*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Cuthbert | Water mill and premises | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 573*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | Houses and tenements | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 168*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 4,526*l.* 5*s.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | House and premises | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 279*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 118*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 353*l.* 8*s.* |
| | Cross Canonby | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,050*l.* |
| | Hesket | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 22*l.* |
| | Ireby | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 2,302*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* |
| | Kirkland | Land | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 830*l.* |
| | Penrith | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 147*l.* |
| | Penrith | House and cottages | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 77*l.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland—*cont.* | Thursby | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 29*l.* |
| Derby | Derby St. Alkmund | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 200*l.* |
| Devon | Yealmpton | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 140*l.* |
| | Yealmpton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 92*l.* |
| Lincoln | Grantham | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 23,000*l.* |
| | Scotter | Manor, houses, and land | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 26,736*l.* |
| Middlesex | Hornsey | Manor and land | Leasehold for 99 years perpetually renewable. | The payment of 763*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* and the surrender of 149A. 3R. 3P. of land. |
| | Hornsey and Stoke Newington. | Land | Leasehold for 99 years perpetually renewable. | The payment of 4,383*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* |
| | Islington, St Mary | Houses | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 309*l.* |
| | London, St. Gregory by St. Paul. | Houses | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 13,800*l.* |
| Norfolk | Kenninghall | Tithe barn | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 25*l.* |
| Northampton | Peterborough | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 400*l.* |
| Nottingham | Beckingham | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 150*l.* |
| | Bleasby | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,591*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* |
| | Cropwell Bishop | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 640*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* |
| | Cropwell Bishop and Tythby | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,333*l.* 2*s.* |
| | Cropwell Bishop and Tythby | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* |
| | Cropwell Bishop | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 776*l.* 6*s.* |
| | Edingley and Halam | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 670*l.* 7*s.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Norwell | Buildings and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 315*l.* 11*s.*, and the surrender of 4A. 0R. 7P. of land. |
| | Norwell | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 34*l.* |
| | Norwell | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 52*l.* |
| | Norwell | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 52*l.* |
| | Norwell | Cottage and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 24*l.* |
| | Southwell | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 494*l.* |
| | Southwell and Upton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 102*l.* |
| | Upton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 194*l.* |
| | Upton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 416*l.* |
| | Woodborough | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,260*l.* |
| Somerset | Wedmore | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 140*l.* |
| | Wedmore | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 125*l.* |
| | Wells, St. Cuthbert | Houses and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 4,710*l.* |
| Stafford | Alrewas | Manor, land, and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 6,934*l.* 14*s.* |
| Sussex | Birdham | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 259*l.* |
| | Chichester, St. Bartholomew | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 240*l.* |
| | Chichester, St. Bartholomew, and New Fishborne. | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 60*l.* |
| Wilts | Berwick, Bassett, Calne, and Cherhill. | Manor, houses, land, and tithe rentcharge. | Leasehold and copyhold for lives. | The payment of 20,574*l.*, and the surrender of houses, 47A. 1R. 29P. of land, and a tithe rentcharge of 10*l.* |
| | Mere | House and land | Copyhold for lives | The payment of 66*l.* |
| York | Bilton | Land and money payments | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,897*l.* |
| | Bilton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,223*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* |

SALES—*continued.*

| County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| York—*continued.* | Brodsworth | Land and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 7,337*l.* 13*s.* 3*d* |
| | Dunnington | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 62*l.* |
| | Little Ouseburn | Mansion house, land, and tithe rentcharges. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 8,550*l.* 11*s.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 897*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 315*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 445*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 30*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | House, land, and tithe rentcharge. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 732*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,984*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 154*l.* |
| | Monk Frystone | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 67*l.* |
| | Osbaldwick | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 100*l.* |
| | Osbaldwick | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 170*l.* |
| | Pickering | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 90*l.* and the surrender of 15A. 0R. 24P. of land. |
| | Pocklington | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 113*l.* |
| | Pocklington | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 99*l.* |
| | Preston | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,935*l.* |
| | Ripon | House and premises | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 160*l.* |
| | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 46*l.* 10*s.* |
| | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 510*l.* 10*s.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berks | Langford | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 742*l.* |
| Cumberland | Carlisle, St. Cuthbert | Water mill and kiln | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 400*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Cuthbert | Mansion house, land, and tithe rentcharges. | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 14,000*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | House, land, and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 5,750*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary | Tithe rentcharges | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 462*l.* |
| | Carlisle, St. Mary, and Dalston | Tithe rentcharges | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 474*l.* |
| | Hayton | Tithe rentcharges | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 66*l.*, and the conveyance of the reversion of a tithe rentcharge of 43*l.* 4*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$, and a freehold tithe rentcharge of 3*l.* 7*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ |
| | Stanwix | Tithe rentcharges | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 2,100*l.* |
| | Wetheral | Land | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 10,450*l.* |
| | Wetheral | Water mill and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 800*l.* |
| Hereford | Burghill, Hampton Bishop, and Holmer. | Manor house, buildings, and land | Leasehold for 21 years, with freehold and copyhold of inheritance intermixed. | The payment of 18,000*l.* |
| Leicester | Bringhurst and Great Easton | Manor, houses, and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 22,350*l.* |
| Middlesex | London, St. Gregory by St. Paul. | Houses and land | Leasehold for 40 years | The payment of 24,500*l.* |
| | St. Pancras | Cottages | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 20*l.* |
| | St. Pancras | Houses | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 120*l.* |
| Northampton | Castor | Land | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 3,300*l.* |
| | Castor and Newborough | House and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,315*l.* |
| | Etton, Newborough, Peakirk, and Paston. | Houses and land | Leasehold for lives and copyhold of inheritance. | The payment of 5,500*l.* |

PURCHASES—*continued.*

| County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northampton—*cont.* | Newborough and Peterborough. | Houses and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 40,400*l.* |
| | Peterborough | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 360*l.* |
| Northumberland | Whittingham | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 674*l.* |
| Nottingham | Balderton | Land and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 16,118*l.* |
| | Beckingham | Land | Leasehold for 21 years with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 55*l.* and the reversion of 24P. of land. |
| | Beckingham | Cottage and land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 90*l.* |
| | Halloughton, Kirklington, and Westhorpe. | Tithe rentcharges | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,050*l.* |
| | Norwell | House and land | Leasehold for lives with freehold intermixed. | The payment of 702*l.* |
| | Upton | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 514*l.* |
| | Upton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 1,500*l.* |
| Somerset | Wells, St. Cuthbert | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 482*l.* |
| Surrey | Mortlake, Putney, and Wimbledon. | Tithe rentcharges | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 10,300*l.* |
| Sussex | Chichester, St. Peter the Great, or Subdeanery. | Land and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,700*l.* |
| Westmorland | Appleby, St. Michael | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for 21 years | The payment of 700*l.* and the reversion of a tithe rentcharge of 25*l.* |
| Worcester | Alvechurch | Houses, wharf, and land | Leasehold for 48 years, copyhold for lives, and freehold intermixed. | The payment of 4,900*l.* |
| York | Allerston | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 3,950*l.* |
| | Bubwith | Tithe rentcharges and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,340*l.* |
| | Bubwith | Tithe rentcharges and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 750*l.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croft | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 11,400*l.* |
| Ellerburn and Pickering | Tithe rentcharges and money payments. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 9,500*l.* and the reversion of 99A. 2R. 21P. of land. |
| Ellerburn and Pickering | Tithe rentcharges and money payments. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 5,225*l.* |
| Ellerburn and Pickering | Tithe rentcharges and money payments. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,612*l.* 10*s.* |
| Ellerburn and Pickering | Tithe rentcharges and money payments. | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 2,612*l.* 10*s.* |
| Haxby | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 901*l.* |
| Northallerton | House and land | Leasehold for lives and for 21 years. | The payment of 2,350*l.* |
| Pickering | House and land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 1,373*l.* |
| Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | The payment of 212*l.* |

## Copyhold of Inheritance.

### SALES.

| County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Terms of Enfranchisement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | Chiswick | Cottage and land | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 150*l.* |
| | Chiswick | Land | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 420*l.* |
| | Chiswick | Land | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 15*l.* 6*s.* |
| | Chiswick | House and shops | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 125*l.* 10*s.* |
| | St. Pancras | Buildings and land | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 113*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* |
| Stafford | Codsall | Houses, land, and premises | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 91*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* |
| | Codsall | Land | Copyhold of inheritance | The payment of 2*l.* 5*s.* |

## No. 7 *a*.

PROPOSALS for ENFRANCHISEMENT DECLINED.

SALES.

| County. | Parish. | Nature of Estate. | Tenure. | Grounds of Refusal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornwall | Mabe | House and land | Leasehold for lives | Situation. *The Commissioners have since purchased the leasehold interest.* |
| Cumberland | Sebergham | House and land | Leasehold for 21 years | Lessees declined the terms proposed. |
| | Sebergham | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | Lessees declined terms proposed. |
| Devon | Yealmpton | Land | Leasehold for lives | Contiguity to the churchyard. |
| | Yealmpton | Land | Leasehold for lives | Situation. |
| | Yealmpton | Land | Leasehold for lives | Contiguity to the vicarage. |
| | Yealmpton | House and land | Leasehold for lives | Contiguity to the churchyard. |
| Hereford | Breinton | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | Lessee declined terms proposed. |
| Hunts and Northampton. | Alwalton and Peterborough, St. John Baptist. | House, land, and water mills | Leasehold for 21 years | Lessee declined terms proposed. |
| Middlesex | Ealing | House and land | Leasehold for lives | Lessee declined terms proposed. |
| | Finchley and Hornsey | Land | Leasehold for lives | Lessee held for only one life, aged 72, and the land had a special value. |
| | London, St. Gregory by St. Paul. | Houses | Leasehold for 40 years | Situation. *Commissioners offered long lease to enable lessee to effect improvements.* |
| Northampton | Irthlingborough | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | Existence of minerals of unascertained value. *The Commissioners have since purchased the leasehold interest.* |
| | Newborough | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | Lessee declined terms proposed, stating that land in fee simple is worth 22 years purchase. |
| | Peterborough, St. John Baptist. | House, mill, and land | Leasehold for 21 years and freehold. | Situation. *Offer made to purchase.* |
| Nottingham | Halloughton | Houses, land, and tithe rent-charge. | Leasehold for lives and freehold. | Lessee declined terms proposed. |
| Rutland | Liddington | House, land, and tithe rent-charge. | Leasehold for lives | Situation. *Offer made to purchase.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somerset | Combe, St. Nicholas | House and land | Copyhold for lives | Property was intermixed with other portions of manorial estate. *An offer was made to purchase, but lessee declined terms proposed.* |
| | Compton Dundon | Land and tithe rent charge | Leasehold for lives | Lessees declined terms proposed. |
| Sussex | Birdham and East Wittering | House and land | Copyhold for lives | Lessee declined terms proposed. |
| | Chichester, St. Bartholomew | Cottage and land | Leasehold for 21 years | Land was desirable as a site for parsonage house. *Offer made to purchase.* |
| | Chichester, St. Bartholomew | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | Land formed frontage to adjoining property belonging to Commissioners, and was also very suitable for a site for parsonage house. *Offer made to purchase.* |
| Wilts | Mere | Houses and land | Copyhold for lives | Copyholders declined terms proposed. |
| York | Allerston, Brompton, Ebberston, and Thornton. | Tithe rentcharges and money payments. | Leasehold for lives | Nature of Property. *Commissioners have since purchased leasehold interest.* |
| | Monk Fryston | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | Nature of Property. *Offer made to purchase.* |
| | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for 21 years | Existence of minerals thereunder reserved in the lease, the value of which had not been ascertained. *Offer made to renew the lease.* |
| | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | The proposal related to only 5 out of 45 acres. |
| | York, St. Michael le Belfry | House | Leasehold for 40 years | Contiguity to the church. *Offer made to purchase.* |

PURCHASES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornwall | Budock | Land | Leasehold for lives | Terms asked considered to be excessive. |
| Norfolk | West Dereham | Tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives | Lessee declined terms offered. |
| Wilts | Stratford Subcastle | Land and tithe rentcharge | Leasehold for lives and for years. | Terms asked considered to be excessive. |
| York | Ripon | Land | Leasehold for lives | Commissioners declined terms proposed. |

## No. 8.

CASES in which LOCAL CLAIMS on ESTATES ENFRANCHISED are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116.

| County. | Parish. | Description of Property. | Year in which Local Claim will accrue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | Addingham | Tithe rentcharge | 1874 |
| | Cross Canonby | Tithe rentcharge | 1872 |
| Lincoln | Grantham | Land | 1864 |
| | North Ormsby | Tithe rentcharge | 1894 |
| Middlesex | Hammersmith | Tithe rentcharge | 1888 |
| Northumberland | Whittingham | Tithe rentcharge | 1875 |
| Nottingham | Balderton | Land and tithe rentcharge | 1889 |
| | Cropwell Bishop | Land | 1890 |
| | Halloughton, Kirklington, and Westhorpe. | Tithe rentcharges | 1865 |
| Stafford | Alrewas | Tithe rentcharge | 1874 |
| Westmorland | Appleby, St. Michael | Tithe rentcharge | 1873 |
| Worcester | Church Lench | Tithe rentcharge | 1866 |
| York | Bilton | Land and tithe rentcharge | 1898 |
| | Brafferton | Tithe rentcharge | 1895 |
| | Brodsworth | Land and tithe rentcharge | 1878 |
| | Bubwith | Tithe rentcharge | 1865 |
| | Ellerburn and Pickering | Tithe rentcharges | 1885 |
| | Little Ouseburn | Tithe rentcharge | 1877 |
| | Monk Frystone | Tithe rentcharge | 1884 |
| | Sheriff Hutton | Tithe rentcharge | 1900 |

## No. 9.

BENEFICES augmented by the Commissioners out of the Common Fund during the Year preceding the 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 9. to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Benefice. | County. | Diocese. | Patronage. | Nature of Grant. | Date of Order in Council. | Net Income of Benefice. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden Town, P.C. | Middlesex | London | Public | Annual payment of £63 0 0 | 21 May 1855 | £ 200 s. 0 d. 0 |
| Carmarthen, St. Peter, V. | Carmarthen | St. Davids | Public | Annual payment of £5 0 0 | 28 Feb. 1855 | 139 0 0 |
| Early, St. Peter, P.C. | Berks | Oxford | Public | Annual payment of £20 0 0 | 21 May 1855 | 100 0 0 |
| Timberscombe, V. | Somerset | Bath and Wells | Public | Gross payment of £130 0 0 | 21 May 1855 | 184 0 0 |

## No 10.

BENEFICES augmented during the Year preceding 1st November 1855 by the Annexation of Land and Tithe Rentcharge vested in the Commissioners.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 10. to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Benefice. | County. | Diocese. | Description of Property. | Date of Order in Council. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henllan, V. | Denbigh | St. Asaph | Tithe Rentcharge 350*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* | 21 July 1855. |
| Muggleswick, P.C. | Durham | Durham | Land - 7A. 0R. 1P. | 21 May 1855. |
| Pont Robert, P.C. | Montgomery | St. Asaph | Tithe Rentcharge 16*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* | 21 May 1855. |

## No. 11.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 17. to the Fourth General Report.*)

Order in Council dated 1st May, and gazetted 5th June 1855.

A part of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments vested in the Commissioners in right of the fifth canonry in Durham Cathedral, was transferred to the University as an equivalent for the annual sum of £85, part of the money payment of £1052 3*s.* per annum, granted to the University under the Order in Council dated 8th and gazetted 20th August 1845.

## No. 12.

DISTRICTS and NEW PARISHES constituted under the Church Endowment Act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 37.) during the Year preceding the 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 11. *to the Seventh General Report.*)

| District or New Parish. | Population. | Parish from whence taken. | County. | Diocese. | Patronage. | Consideration for Assignment of Patronage. | Date of Order in Council. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bylchau - | 560 | Henllan - - Llansannan - - | Denbigh - | St. Asaph | Crown and Bishop alternately. | - - - | 21st July 1855. |
| Drove End - | 400 | Gedney - - | Lincoln - | Lincoln - | Crown and Bishop alternately. | - - - | 24th Sept. 1855. |
| Eastoft, St. Bartholomew | 600 | Adlingfleet - - Crowle (*Diocese of Lincoln*). Luddington (*Diocese of Lincoln.*) | York - | York - | Dame Mary Strickland for life, and then Henry Strickland, Esq. | Endowment of 150*l.* per annum, and Church. | 13th Aug. 1855. |
| Haley Hill - | 5,709 | Halifax - - | York - | Ripon - | Edward Akroyd, Esq. | Endowment of 150*l.* per annum. | 13th Aug. 1855. |
| Trefnant - | 613 | Henllan - - | Denbigh - | St. Asaph | Crown and Bishop alternately. | - - - | 21st July 1855. |

## No. 13.

BENEFICES the INCUMBENTS of which have been COMPENSATED during the Year preceding the 1st November 1855 for Loss of Fees in respect of New Parishes constituted under the Church Endowment Act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 12. *to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Benefice. | County. | Diocese. | Nature of Grant. | Date of Order in Council. | New Parish. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dewsbury, V. - | York - | Ripon - | Annual payment of £15 0 0 | 21st May 1855 | South Ossett. |
| Hunslet, V. - - | York - | Ripon - | Annual payment of £5 0 0 | 21st May 1855 | Pottery Field. |
| London, Christ Church, in St. George's in the East, P.C. - - | Middlesex | London | Gross payment of £81 8 4 | 21st May 1855 | London, St. Mary in St. George's in the East. |

## No. 14.

BENEFICES to which GRANTS have been made out of the "MALTBY FUND" in aid of the Building of PARSONAGE HOUSES during the Year preceding 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 13. *to the Seventh General Report.*)

| BENEFICE. | GRANT. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEADNELL, P.C. | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| COLLIERLEY, P.C. | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| DARLINGTON, ST. JOHN, P.C. (in addition to former grant of 350*l.*) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| HARTLEPOOL, ST. HILDA, P.C. (in addition to former grant of 300*l.*) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| HYLTON, SOUTH, P.C. | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| MONKWEARMOUTH, ALL SAINTS, N. P. (in addition to former grant of 350*l.*) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ALL SAINTS, P.C. | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ST. ANDREW, P.C. (in addition to former grant of 400*l.*) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ST. PETER, P.C. (in addition to former grant of 300*l.*) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| SIGHILL, N.P. (in addition to former grant of 300*l.*) | 100 | 0 | 0 |

## No. 15.

BENEFICES to which GRANTS have been made out of the "GALLY KNIGHT FUND" in substitution for those which have reverted to the Commissioners.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 12. *to the Sixth General Report.*)

| DIOCESE. | BENEFICE. | COUNTY. | GRANT. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BATH AND WELLS | BATH, ST. MICHAEL, R. | Somerset | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| CANTERBURY | DOVER, TRINITY, P.C. | Kent | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| CHESTER | OXTON, ST. SAVIOUR, P.C. | Chester | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| ST. DAVID'S | HAVERFORDWEST, ST. MARTIN, P.C. | Pembroke | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| LICHFIELD | ETRURIA, New Parish | Stafford | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | MOXLEY, ALL SAINTS, New Parish | Stafford | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | NORTHWOOD, New Parish | Stafford | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| LINCOLN | SUTTON IN ASHFIELD, P.C. | Nottingham | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| MANCHESTER | ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, ST. PETER, P.C. | Lancaster | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | AUDENSHAW, New Parish | Lancaster | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | TRAWDEN, P.C. | Lancaster | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| PETERBOROUGH | NORTHAMPTON, ST. EDMUND, New Parish | Northampton | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| RIPON | SETTLE, P.C. | York | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| WORCESTER | DUDLEY, ST. EDMUND, P.C. | Worcester | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | MOSELEY, ST. MARY, P.C. | Worcester | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | WORCESTER, ST. CLEMENT, R. | Worcester | 300 | 0 | 0 |

## No. 16.

LEASES under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108., granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations with the consent of the Commissioners during the year preceding 1st November 1855.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 13. *to the Seventh General Report.*)

| Date of Lease. | Term. | Lessor. | Description of Property leased. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1854, June 7 - | 40 years | Dean and Chapter of Norwich. | Messuage in the Cathedral Precincts, Norwich. |
| 1854, August 16 - | 60 years | Rector of St. Michael, Wood Street, and St. Mary Staining, London. | Messuages and glebe land in the city of London for building purposes. |
| 1854, November 24 | 99 years | Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey | Glebe land in the parish of Mitcham for building purposes. |
| 1854, December 21 | 99 years | Rector of St. Alban, Wood Street, and St. Olave, Silver Street, London. | Messuages and glebe land in the city of London for building purposes. |
| 1855, January 15 | 99 years | Dean and Chapter of Westminster. | Land in the parish of Hanley Castle for building purposes. |
| 1855, March 9 - | 14 years | Perpetual Curate of St. Peter, Earl's Heaton, Dewsbury, York. | Coal mine at Earl's Heaton in the parish of Dewsbury. |
| 1855, May 22 - | 99 years | Perpetual Curate of Moseley, King's Norton, Worcester. | Glebe land in the parish of King's Norton for building purposes. |
| 1855, August 1 - | 31 years | Vicar of Radford, Nottingham. | Coal mine in the parish of Radford. |
| 1855, August 6 - | 97 years | Dean and Chapter of Westminster. | Land in the parish of Hampstead, Middlesex, for building purposes. |
| 1855, August 7 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 8 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 9 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 10 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 11 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 13 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 14 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 15 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 16 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 17 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 18 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 20 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 21 - | Ditto | Ditto - - - | Ditto. |
| 1855, August 21 - | 81 years | Rector of Lee, Kent - | Glebe land in the parish of Lee for building purposes. |

# EIGHTH GENERAL REPORT

FROM

# THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND;

WITH

## AN APPENDIX.

(Under the Acts 13 & 14 Vict. Cap. 94. Sect. 26. and 17 & 18 Vict. Cap. 116. Sect. 10.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# REPORTS

OF THE

# INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1855.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

[2031]

# REPORTS

## TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*


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REPORT of LEONARD HORNER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 31st of October 1855.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*1st February* 1856.

SIR,

DURING this half year I inspected factories and print-works in the following places in my district :—Manchester, Salford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Stalybridge, Oldham, Shaw, Pendlebury, Worsley, Swinton, Bury, Walmersley, Shuttleworth, Heywood, Bamford, Rochdale, Littleborough, Milnrow, Bacup, Newchurch, Rossendale, Bolton, Farnworth, Burnley, Colne, Blackburn, Haslingden, Rishton, Sabden, Preston, Lostock, Farrington, Kendal. The five Sub-inspectors have been on duty as usual, and, except during their holiday, transmitted to me weekly reports of their proceedings.

I have the satisfaction of being able to report, that throughout the greater part of my district the main requirements of the law have been found to be well observed. I cannot give a better proof of this than by stating, that out of 2,867 visits of inspection during the half year, only 28 instances occurred in which wilful or inexcusable neglect of the law made it necessary to lay informations against the offenders. It will be seen by the return of prosecutions in the Appendix to this Report, that in the division of Mr. Sub-inspector Graham, there was not one ; in that of Mr. Ewings only 1 ; in that of Mr. Patrick, 2 ; in that of Mr. Jones, 2 ; but that in the division of Mr. Coles there were 23. The latter gentleman was appointed last January, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and judgment he has shown in the performance of his duties. I am specially called upon to bear this testimony, because last spring, while he was yet little acquainted with manufacturing machinery, he was forced to appear as a witness in a case at Liverpool assizes, notwithstanding he had remonstrated against being called, as, from his limited experience, his opinion could be of no value ; and under the cross-examination of a skilful barrister he was betrayed into giving a very mistaken opinion on the construction of machinery, which, having spread throughout Lancashire by the reports in

the public papers, gave rise to many severe remarks, and even to representations to you by a deputation of mill-owners, as I have been informed, of his being unfit for the office to which Lord Palmerston had appointed him. The persons in his division, who were prosecuted, probably from past experience thought themselves safe from detection; since the appointment of Mr. Coles they have been taught that they are now better looked after; and I trust that prosecutions in his Sub-inspectorship will become as rare as they happily are in other parts of my district.

From the favourable view I have given of the observance of the law, there is, I regret to say, one great exception. There exists a continued resistance among a considerable number of millowners to a compliance with those enactments which require horizontal shafts to be securely fenced, notwithstanding that the danger of leaving them exposed has been proved, and continues to be proved, by serious and fatal accidents; notwithstanding they are aware that a sufficient fencing need not in the least degree interfere with the free working of the machinery; that it does not involve more than a moderate outlay; and that the law in this respect has long been cheerfully obeyed by a very large proportion of their neighbouring mill-owners in Yorkshire, and by many in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In referring to this much vexed question, I cannot refrain from making some remarks personal to myself.

From the time that, in obedience to the instructions of Lord Palmerston, I issued the circular letter of the 31st of January 1854, as my colleagues did in their respective districts, directing the attention of mill-owners to the enactments of the law that require horizontal shafts to be securely fenced, I have been made the object of very acrimonious attacks by a section of influential mill-owners in my district. Not only have I been publicly charged with harshness and unfairness in the administration of the law, in a memorial presented to you last June, but I have been singled out from my colleagues as having prompted Lord Palmerston to issue the instructions complained of; and it has even been asserted, that I am well known to be the person to whom the Secretary of State refers in matters relating to the Factory Acts. My refutation of the charges of harshness and unfairness was in your hands two days after you sent me the memorial, and as to my having prompted Lord Palmerston, and to my being specially consulted, they are pure fictions.

If it be an honour to be in the confidence of the Secretary of State in such matters, it is one of which I certainly have

had no experience for a considerable time. The only distinction I have among my colleagues is this, that by the third letter in my surname standing higher in the alphabet than W, when we sign our names collectively, mine has always stood alphabetically first. During the whole time that Lord Palmerston was Home Secretary I have no recollection of having even seen him more than once, when I went to him with my colleagues on a matter relating to the salaries of the Sub-inspectors, and I never addressed a letter or note to his lordship that was not official, and which Parliament may not order to be produced. You, Sir, are well aware that, since you succeeded Lord Palmerston, I have only had one interview with you, and that on a personal matter; and that, except in two instances, also personal, all my written communications to you have been official.

You, Sir, and others, may think that I might have left these unfounded assertions of the persons to whom I refer unnoticed. In my opinion a man in a public situation cannot safely allow calumnious attacks on his official conduct, reiterated time after time, to remain uncontradicted when a proper opportunity offers, especially if they are calculated to impair his usefulness in the discharge of his duties. I have been acting in my present district since 1836, and not until the issuing of the circular letter of January 1854, except in a few instances of those against whom I had been under the disagreeable necessity of instituting legal proceedings, had I any reason to suppose, from the courteous and friendly manner in which I was always met by many of those now arrayed against me, that my administration of the law was other than what an honest discharge of the trust committed to me had called for. I have never forgotten that the law is an interference with private enterprise, only justified by a strong moral necessity; and therefore that it ought to be administered discreetly; taking care that leniency shall not degenerate into laxity, and so into a defeating of the objects of the legislature. I have necessarily had many disagreeable things to do in the discharge of the duties of my office, but it has rarely happened that my personal communications with the mill-owners have been otherwise than satisfactory. That good understanding with many with whom I had had much personal intercourse for eighteen years has, I regret to say, been broken up by their unjust charges, and also by their misrepresentations, in treating me as the author of that which they term a vexatious and uncalled-for interference, with which I had no more to do than as being one of the agents appointed by Parliament to administer the law, and which I have done according to that

which I, in common with my colleagues, believe to be its true interpretation, and which is in accordance with that of the Judges Patteson, Coleridge, Maule, Wightman, Cresswell, Williams, and Talfourd, in a judgment given in the Exchequer Chamber in February 1852, and of Lord Campbell, Justices Coleridge, Wightman, and Crompton, in a judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 18th ultimo.

### Accidents.

In presenting the customary return of the accidents which have been reported to me by the certifying surgeons during the half year, I feel myself called upon on the present occasion to make some explanatory remarks; because I have heard a good deal of misconception expressed in regard to these lists, and I have lately seen some very mistaken and exaggerated statements in print respecting the large number of accidents contained in the reports of the Inspectors.

With respect to the 883 accidents in the following list, a number which, taken by itself, certainly appears very terrible, it must be borne in mind that that amount applies to 2,600 mills, crowded with very complex machinery. That it represents all that occurred in the half year I do not believe, for I have reason to fear that no notice is given of many that the law requires to be reported; but it would require an extent of neglect beyond all probability to bring up the number to an average of one in every second factory in six months.

I wish that it was possible, in making out these lists, to distinguish the accidents which might be prevented by fencing the machinery, from those which no practicable precaution could prevent; for in factories, as in many other employments, there are risks inseparable from the occupation, and such accidents constitute no inconsiderable part of the above gross number. I cannot suggest any plan by which such a distinction could be made, so many considerations enter into the account.

But I must say at the same time, that I have heard some mill-owners speak with inexcusable levity of some of the accidents; such for instance, as the loss of a finger being a trifling matter. A working man's living and prospects depend so much upon his fingers, that any loss of them is a very serious matter to him. When I have heard such inconsiderate remarks made, I have usually put this question, "Suppose you were in want of an additional workman, and two were to apply, both equally well qualified in other respects,

but one had lost a thumb or a forefinger, which would you engage?" There never was a hesitation as to the answer.

If all manufacturing machinery were as well fenced as the generality of that which has been sent out by machine-makers within the last few years, the number of accidents would be greatly diminished; and in all cases when a machine liable to cause accidents to incautious persons can be fenced without interfering with its working, it is surely an obvious duty that it should be fenced.

That I have long held opinions similar to those I have now expressed will be seen from the following extracts from my reports in 1850 and 1852.

In my report for the half year ended the 30th of April 1850, I state:—

"It will be seen that 82 of these accidents were not caused by machinery. The 22nd section of the Act of 1844 enacts that 'if *any* accident shall occur in a factory which shall cause *any* bodily injury to any person employed therein, which shall have been of such a nature as to prevent the person so injured from returning to his work in the factory before nine o'clock of the following morning,' a notice must be sent to the certifying surgeon, and he is required to go to the factory to inquire into the cause and nature of the injury, and report to the inspector. Therefore, *every* accident that occurs within the premises must be reported upon; and of course the surgeon receives a fee for that trouble. Those not caused by machinery might have happened in a dwelling-house, and the investigation of them could have no tendency whatever to diminish their recurrence. It appears to me to be useless, and a waste of public money. If the inquiry were confined to accidents caused by the machinery, it would, in my opinion, be all that is required. The investigation of accidents caused by the machinery has, I believe, done much good, and has given occasion to much dangerous machinery being fenced that would otherwise have been left without any guard."

In my Report for the half year ended the 30th of April 1852, I state:—

"I must again repeat what I have said on former occasions, viz., that a great number of the accidents reported are of so trifling a nature that the cost of their investigation is a mere waste of the public money, for having no tendency whatever to lessen the number of them, it can do no manner of good to the workpeople. By the wording of the Act, viz., 'if *any* accident shall occur in a factory which shall cause any bodily injury to any person employed therein, which shall have been of such a nature as to prevent the person so injured from returning to his work in the factory before nine of the clock of the following morning,' &c., it must be investigated; and many accidents that have that effect, but have no connexion with the machinery, and

might happen in any dwelling-house, are frequently occurring, and they must be inquired into and reported upon, as well as the most serious, at a considerable expense. The sole object of the enactments obviously was, that the workpeople might be protected from injuries from the machinery among which they work being left exposed, which it is quite possible to guard without interfering with its working; and I see no necessity for the investigation of any accidents in a factory except such as are caused by some part of the machinery, and which were of such a nature as to prevent the injured person from continuing to work, or returning within the next twenty-four hours to work in the factory. A considerable proportion of the machinery most likely to cause serious accidents is required by the Act to be securely fenced; but one fertile source of accidents of the worst kind, viz., the driving straps, might be much better guarded against than it is at present, although it would not be possible, I believe, to draw a clause in an Act of Parliament that would provide for all cases of driving straps, so various and complicated are their modes of adjustment. The accidents, often fatal, from the spinning frame called a self-acting mule, one of the most dangerous machines in a factory, especially to the children, are very inadequately provided against by the Act. This is the more to be regretted, because, at a very moderate expense, by one or other of several contrivances for the purpose already employed in many mills, the danger might be almost wholly avoided. The adoption of some effectual protection to the limbs and lives of the children who are employed on self-acting mules ought to be made imperative."

TABLE No. I.—*Accidents connected with the Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 5 | – | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 13 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 30 | 59 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 7 | – | 7 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 13 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 31 | 20 | 51 |
| Amputation of any part of leg or foot | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 15 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 13 | 41 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 20 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 4 | 7 | 40 | 49 | 89 |
| Injuries to head and face | 12 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 31 | 59 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 121 | 124 | 133 | 125 | 41 | 14 | 295 | 263 | 558 |
| Total | 208 | 182 | 203 | 190 | 64 | 36 | 475 | 408 | 883 |

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Injuries to head and face | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Total | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 16 |

A death also reported.

The death not connected with the machinery was that of a woman, 31 years of age, who died suddenly while at her loom; in the opinion of the surgeon, from an organic disease of the heart.

The eleven fatal accidents connected with the machinery were as follows:—

1. A boy of 11½ years of age was killed by falling down the well of a hoist. Mr. Sub-inspector Graham, in his report of the investigation he made, states—"I cannot suggest any plan by which the hoist could be made more secure."

2. A man, 33 years of age, was scalded to death by the explosion of the boiler of the steam-engine.

3. A child of 12 years of age, who had her hand fractured by the wheels of a throstle frame, died shortly afterwards of lock-jaw.

4. A man, 43 years of age, was killed by falling on the ground from a great height, while assisting in unloading a cart with bales of cotton.

5. A boy, 11 years age, was killed by being employed between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule. Mr. Sub-inspector Jones, by my direction, laid an information against John Hesketh, the operative, who set the mule in motion; the case was heard at Atherton by J. S. Greene and A. Silvester, Esqs., on the 20th of August, when Hesketh was fined 3*l*.

6. A boy, 13 years of age, was caught by a horizontal shaft, running along the floor between reeling frames, which had a wooden cover. The cover had been removed for some repairs during the afternoon, and the people were warned not to go along the passage while the shaft was thus uncovered, a warning which the poor boy unfortunately disregarded, and was caught by his ragged trowsers.

7. A boy, 14 years of age, was caught by a drum revolving near the floor, which was partially fenced. From the report of Mr. Sub-inspector Ewings, who investigated the case, it appeared

to me, that although the drum might have been more thoroughly protected, it was not such culpable neglect as would justify a prosecution.

8. A man, 22 years of age, was killed by being carried up by a strap to an unguarded horizontal shaft; but as the shaft was not then in motion for a manufacturing purpose, no proceedings have been taken.

9. A lad, 15 years of age, was carried up by a strap and carried round an unguarded horizontal shaft. The circumstances at first laid before me were such, that I directed Mr. Sub-inspector Jones, after receiving your instructions to that effect, to lay an information against the millowner, but further inquiries having made it doubtful whether the lad was killed by the shaft or by a drum near to which he was standing, and which could not have been fenced, I directed the proceedings to be abandoned.

10. A lad, 18 years of age, was killed by being carried up by a strap to an unfenced horizontal shaft. The surgeon's report states that—"He was standing on his loom, trying to put the strap on to the drum of the main shaft, when he overbalanced himself and fell forward; and in trying to save himself, he caught hold of the cross strap which turns the next loom, and works on the same drum, which immediately pulled him up, where he hung for a few moments (the strap he had hold of slipping), but the loose strap began to wrap round his body and took him round, and he was dashed to pieces directly." The case was investigated first by Mr. Jones, and afterwards by Mr. Patrick, and from their reports it appeared to me a case in which I was called upon to take proceedings against the millowner, and I gave directions to Mr. Patrick, in whose district the mill is situated, to lay informations. But on further inquiry, circumstances under which the accident occurred were laid before me which led me to desire Mr. Patrick to stay the proceedings.

The remaining case was one which it is necessary for me to describe at some length:—

On the 2d of July last, Samuel Porter, a young man, employed in the cotton factory of Messrs. James and Edward Cumming, at Belmont, near Bolton, while engaged in his ordinary occupation, was killed by a horizontal shaft revolving at a height of about nine feet from the floor, which was not fenced by strap-hooks, nor in any other manner. The report I received stated that he was carried up by a strap that had lapped round the shaft; that his brains were knocked out, one arm and one leg torn off his body, and that the other arm and leg were broken.

In compliance with your instructions, I directed informations to be laid against Messrs. Cumming by Mr. Sub-inspector Jones. The case was heard at Bolton on the 30th of August, by the Rev. J. Shepherd Birley and Robert Heywood, Esq., and notwithstanding the fact that the man had been killed by the shaft, they held, that as the shaft was nine feet from the floor, it was by that height alone to be considered as having been securely fenced, and they dismissed

the case. If a shaft could be proved to be inaccessible to the work-people, such a decision would be intelligible; but when it had been too fatally proved that this shaft was accessible in the ordinary course of work, it is to me incomprehensible how such a judgment could have been pronounced.

But the magistrates gave another reason for dismissing the case; they held that notice of danger from the strap which caught the man and carried him up to the shaft ought to have been given under section 43 of the same Act. In this they wandered from the terms of the complaint upon which they were called to adjudicate; for that complaint was, that Messrs. Cumming had neglected to fence a part of the mill-gearing, to wit, a horizontal shaft, required by law to be securely fenced; and Mr. Cobbett, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, pointed out very clearly to the magistrates, that by the mere terms of the 60th section, the notice required by section 43 does not apply to mill-gearing absolutely required to be fenced, but to machinery, unspecified by the Act, which the Inspector or Sub-inspector may deem to be dangerous.

On the 18th ultimo, in a case in the Court of Queen's Bench (Doel *v.* Sheppard), in which the plaintiff having received bodily injury from an unfenced horizontal shaft, brought an action for compensation, the counsel for the defendant argued that a fence did not mean necessarily a barrier of wood, and that a sufficient barrier existed in the present case in the alleged situation of the shaft itself, which was said to have been placed so high above the floor that it did not require fencing. He further stated that a great many of the magistrates in the country are in the habit of deciding that shafts so situated as this shaft was are not within the mischief which the statute intended to provide against, and therefore that the statute is not applicable to them. Lord Campbell then said:—

"The sooner a mistake upon the construction of the Act of Parliament is rectified the better. I think I need say no more than that this appears to be a very erroneous interpretation, because it is not an interpretation of the Act of Parliament, it is a repeal of the Act of Parliament. What is contended for now is wholly at variance with the language of the Legislature. They clearly have not said in this 21st section that where there shall be danger the part of the machinery shall be fenced, but they point out in the most absolute manner that it shall in all cases which are here mentioned be securely fenced. It clearly amounts to this, that the defendants ought to have taken the Act of Parliament literally, and not to have left it to the discretion of the magistrates or the judgment of a jury whether the obligation should only be imposed

in the particular place where it was necessary. The Legislature may have thought that that might lead to very great peril, and that it was much more expedient to lay down a universal rule. That rule has been disobeyed by the defendants, and by this plea they set up no sort of answer."

Justices Coleridge, Wightman, and Crompton concurred in the judgment.

Thus you will see that the magistrates at Bolton, in the above case of Cumming, and the magistrates in Quarter Sessions at Salford, on the appeal of Worthington, last April, in holding that the shaft was by its height securely fenced, and on that ground dismissing the case in the one instance, and in the other quashing the conviction of the Oldham magistrates in Worthington's case, gave an erroneous judgment.*

The other reason assigned by the Bolton magistrates for dismissing the information against Messrs. Cumming, viz., that the notice required by section 43 of 7 Vict. c. 15. ought to have been given, would submit the question of the fencing of mill-gearing to arbitration; that is, would submit an absolute enactment by the Legislature to the uncertain award of arbitrators. Upon this I beg to call your attention to the bearing of the concluding sentence of the judgment of Mr. Justice Coleridge in the above-mentioned case of Doel *v.* Sheppard:—"It appears to me that the policy of the Legislature is expressed as plainly as words can express it in this particular section (the 21st), upon which we are now called upon to decide; for, first, there is an injunction as to certain parts of the machinery, and it is intimated there that every part near to which children or young persons are liable to pass or be employed shall be securely fenced; but the Legislature are not satisfied with that, but they go on with these words, which are utterly without qualification, and in the largest possible form—'and all parts of the mill-gearing in a factory shall be securely fenced.' *I think after that to introduce a limitation, and to say, this is to be fenced and that is not to be fenced, according to the notion which persons may have in a particular case, whether danger is likely to result from the want of fencing, is not interpreting the law, but making a new law.*"

I have other accidents from unfenced horizontal shafts to notice, which, although not fatal, were of a very serious nature.

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* For an account of this last case, *see* my report for the half year ended 30th April 1855, p. 9.

On the 1st of September last, Edward Peaton, aged 25, a weaver employed in the cotton factory of Messrs. Johnson and Fildes, of Bolton, was caught by an unguarded polished horizontal shaft, revolving at a height of 12 feet from the floor, by which his left fore-arm was torn off a little below the elbow joint, rendering a subsequent amputation necessary. Mr. Sub-inspector Jones, in the report of his investigation states, that the shaft was not protected either by casing, rectangular hooks, or any other kind of fencing.

After the decision of the Bolton magistrates in the case of Messrs. Cumming, I considered it useless to lay an information against Messrs. Johnson and Fildes before that bench; for as they had decided that a shaft at a height of nine feet from the floor was by its height alone securely fenced, they would, *à fortiori*, decide the same in this instance when the shaft was 12 feet from the floor.

Under the restrictions which you thought it right to impose upon myself and my colleagues in the administration of this part of the law, from its having been represented to you that a case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench would shortly be brought by Messrs. Mellor, cotton spinners of Heywood, for an opinion of the Judges, which would rule all our future proceedings as to the fencing of horizontal shafts, I have not taken proceedings during the half-year against millowners who have neglected to fence such shafts, when unaccompanied by any accident. But I felt that it was obligatory on me not to pass over a case where bodily injury had been caused by the neglect, and for the following reason:—The Factory Act, 7 Vict. c. 15, sec. 24, gives the injured person (and by Lord Campbell's Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93, the relatives of a person who has been killed,) an opportunity of seeking compensation by an action; and by section 60 of 7 Vict. c. 15, if there be a conviction of the person who by his neglect caused the injury, the Secretary of State may give the penalty to the injured person, or to the relatives of a person who has been killed. This last has been already done in both ways. But as an action can only be brought on the recommendation of an Inspector, and the latter source of compensation depends upon an information being laid, the Inspector, by declining to proceed in either way, would shrink from a duty clearly inposed upon him, and deprive the injured party of the remedy given to him by the law.

Before recommending an action, in this as in every other similar case, I had first to ascertain whether it was the wish of the injured person that I should so move in his behalf; but before taking this step, I thought it right to

address a letter to Messrs. Johnson and Fildes, to ask them whether they were, voluntarily, going to make any compensation, for I thought it very probable, from what I had heard of their humane conduct to the man after the accident, that they might do as much or even more than would be at all likely to be obtained by an action. They, however, declined to give me any information as to what they intended to do.

I then directed Mr. Jones to see Edward Peaton, accompanied by a witness, to explain to him the nature of the 24th section, to abstain from all conversation that could in any way be construed into persuasion, one way or another, and to return in three days for his answer. Mr. Jones followed my directions implicitly, and the answer of Edward Peaton was, that he did not wish me to move in his behalf.

On the 29th of August last, Alex. Yates, aged 13, employed in the cotton factory of Mr. Richard Brown, at Burton in Lonsdale, was carried up by a strap to an unfenced horizontal polished shaft seven feet from the floor, and had his left arm torn off just below the shoulder joint.

I wrote to Mr. Brown in terms similar to those I had addressed to Messrs. Johnson and Fildes, to ask him whether he intended voluntarily to make any compensation to the injured lad; he replied, that he had allowed him 4*s.* 6*d.* a week since the accident, had paid the surgeon's bill, amounting to 10*l.*, and would give 50*l.* more to be applied for the benefit of Alex. Yates. I thought it right to accept the offer, and the money was paid last month by my desire to the Kirkby Lonsdale Savings' Bank, in the name of the Inspector of Factories for the time being, as trustee for Alex. Yates; and I have made an arrangement that Alex. Yates is to receive, at Burton, 20*s.* on the first Monday in every month, so long as the money lasts.

On the 7th of November last, a girl of 9 years of age, was killed by a horizontal shaft revolving within a few inches of the ground, without any fencing whatever, in the cotton factory of Messrs. John and Robert Cardwell, at Oakenshaw.

I did not hesitate, in such a case of gross neglect, to direct Mr. Sub-Inspector Ewings to lay informations against Mr. Cardwell under the 59th and 60th sections of 7 Vict. c. 15. The case was heard at Accrington on the 22nd day of November, before James Simpson, Esq. and James Worsley, Esq., when Mr. Cardwell was convicted in a penalty of 5*l.* under section 59, and 10*l.* under section 60.

On the 12th of November last, Thomas Schofield, aged 20, employed in the cotton mill of Messrs. John Bright and Brothers,

of Rochdale, while trying to put a strap on a drum, the strap lapped on an unfenced shaft, and he was dragged up to the shaft, when his right fore-arm was nearly torn off, and there was also a comminuted fracture of the upper arm, rendering amputation necessary near the shoulder joint.

I directed Mr. Sub-Inspector Patrick to lay informations against Messrs. John Bright and Brothers, under sections 59 and 60 of the 7 Vict. c. 15. The case was heard at Rochdale, on the 18th ultimo, by George Ashworth, Esq., Abraham Brierley, Esq., James Chadwick, Esq., W. Fenton, Esq., and A. N. Royd, Esq. The law and the facts of the case were clearly stated by Mr. Cobbett, solicitor, of Manchester, who appeared for Mr. Patrick, and the facts were not disputed. Mr. Earle, solicitor for the Association of Mill-owners, appeared for Messrs. Bright. The magistrates retired for a short time, and on returning into Court Mr. Ashworth, the chairman, stated that the magistrates had unanimously decided to dismiss the complaint, but without giving any reason for their decision. Mr. Earle appears to have rested his defence mainly on the judgment of the Salford Quarter Sessions last April, that if a shaft was so placed as to be out of reach or danger of contact during ordinary work, it was securely fenced within the meaning of the 21st section; a judgment which was not an interpretation, but a repeal of the Act in the opinion of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench on the 18th ultimo, as above stated. It was a remarkable coincidence that on the very day when the Court of Queen's Bench declared that the height of a shaft was not such a fence as the law requires, the Rochdale Petty Sessions decided that it was.

Although these two last instances have not occurred within the limits of this half-yearly report, I think it right to add them to the number of those already described, in order to show more forcibly the necessity of the legislative enactments; and if these reports are seen by some of the millowners who continue to leave their machinery in that state of danger which the frequently recurring and sad accidents so forcibly demonstrate, these additional facts may increase the chance that they will yield to their better feelings, rather than to their mistaken prejudices against what they have heard represented as a pseudo-philanthropic legislation. A calm consideration of the history of the Factories Regulation Acts must make it evident to every candid inquirer, that they were called for and justified by a strong moral necessity clearly established by long and

careful inquiries; and that it may truly be said, that every enactment has been dictated by a humane consideration for the working classes, in matters in which they were utterly unable to save themselves from serious injuries, both moral and physical. So far from this protection to children, young persons, and women having done injury to trade, all the branches subject to the law have prospered, and as regards cotton factories to an extent that they have been multiplied by at least one fourth, since the Act of 1833 came into operation.

In consequence of the promised reference to the Court of Queen's Bench above mentioned, you directed me to postpone proceedings in the cases of Messrs. Walker and Lomax of Bury, and Messrs. George Cheetham and Sons of Stalybridge, against whom informations had been laid for having neglected to fence horizontal shafts, which caused the death of men in their respective mills, as narrated in my last report, pp. 9 and 10.

No case for the opinion of the judges having been brought forward at the conclusion of the term on the 26th of November, being the third term since notice was given of an intention to bring a case before the Court of Queen's Bench, you directed me to proceed with the postponed cases. That of Messrs. Cheetham and Sons was heard at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 26th of December before these magistrates:—Abel Buckley, Esq., Abel Buckley Wimpenny, Esq., Jonah Harrop, Esq., and John Grimshaw, Esq.

The facts and the law of the case were clearly explained by the barrister who conducted the prosecution, and the published opinion of the judges given in 1852 as to the interpretation of the clauses under which the information was laid was quoted. It was admitted by the defendant that the shaft had no fencing of any kind, and that a man was killed by it. The magistrates consulted for half an hour, and when they returned into Court, Mr. Abel Buckley, who acted as their chairman, said that after a good deal of discussion on the subject, they could not agree on a decision, and that of course the case would be left as it was.

The case of Messrs. Walker and Lomax has not yet been heard.

When Messrs. Mellor failed to bring their promised case before the Court of Queen's Bench, I required them to pay the penalty of 5*l*., which the Bury magistrates had imposed upon them. They did not pay it, and after a long delay I had no course left but to apply for a distress warrant. This was granted, unopposed, on the 28th ultimo.

*The Employment of Children and their Schooling.*

A very considerable increase has taken place in the number of children between 8 and 13 years of age employed in the factories in my district.

In my Report for the half year ended on the 30th of April 1850, there is the following statement on this subject:—

"I have seen statements publicly made, in reference to the limitation of the labour of children to six hours and a half a day, that when that great restriction on their labour was enacted, the result was, that many thousands of children were discharged from factory employment.

"These statements being at variance with the general impression I had of the employment of children in my own district, I referred to the records I keep of every visit of inspection, and the following is a comparative statement of the number of children employed immediately before the Act of 1844 was passed, which limited the labour of children to 6½ hours per day, and the present time.

"Between the 1st of January and 4th of May 1844, 1,682 factories were inspected; of these, 839 (or 49⅞ per cent.) were employing children, and the gross number employed was 8,153.

"Between the 1st of January and 2nd of May 1850, 1,792 factories were inspected; of these, 879 (or 49 per cent.) were employing children, and the gross number employed was 13,461, that is, 65 per cent. in addition to those employed in 1844."

Since then there has been a steady increase.

Between the 1st of January and 30th April 1851, 1,645 factories were inspected; of these 886 (or nearly 54 per cent.) were employing children, and the gross number employed was 14,702.

Between the 1st of May and 31st of August of the present year 1,907 factories were inspected; of these 1,104 (or nearly 58 per cent.) were employing children, and in these the gross number employed was 21,554; which is an increase of 60 per cent. in five years, and an increase of 164 per cent. since the Act limiting their labour to 6½ hours in the day came into operation.

The increase is not so much in regard to the number of mills employing children; but those who already employed them have found it for their advantage to take on a larger number.

It was the abuse of the uncontrolled liberty that formerly existed to employ children in factories, of any age, and for any number of hours, by night or by day, which first

obliged the legislature to interfere.* Happily, there now exists a very different state of things; and as the children cannot be employed at an improper age, nor for a length of time daily from which they can receive any bodily harm, while they are at the same time acquiring habits of industry, and are earning wages that materially help their parents in supporting them, working in a factory is perhaps one of the best descriptions of work in which children can be employed.

Had the enactments that seem to be intended to provide for the education of the children been framed with sufficient forethought, great indeed would have been the blessing conferred on a large part of the rising generation in the manufacturing districts. The imperfect provisions in the Act of 1833, and which can scarcely be said to have been materially improved by subsequent Acts, prove the correctness of the statement I have often heard made, that in the clauses making an attendance at a school imperative, the framers of that Bill had education much less in their mind than the providing a security against the children being employed in the factories for a longer time than that to which the Bill restricted their daily labour. The so-called education clauses in the Factory Acts enact no more than that the children shall attend a school; nothing is said as to the kind or quality of the education they are to receive, and unless it be such a case of gross ignorance as is scarcely conceivable would be met with in any one professing to teach, or for immoral conduct on the part of the teacher, the Inspector has no power to require that the children shall be sent to a school where they may have a reasonable chance of getting some instruction. Before the passing of the Act of 1844, certificates of

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* "The practice of setting children prematurely to work, a practice which the State, the legitimate protector of those who cannot protect themselves, has, in our time, wisely and humanely interdicted, prevailed in the seventeenth century to an extent which, when compared with the extent of the manufacturing system, seems almost incredible. At Norwich, the chief seat of the clothing trade, a little creature of six years old was thought fit for labour. Several writers of that time, and among them some who were considered as eminently benevolent, mention, with exultation, the fact, that in that single city boys and girls of tender age, created wealth exceeding what was necessary for their own subsistence by twelve thousand pounds a year. The more carefully we examine the history of the past, the more reason shall we find to dissent from those who imagine that our age has been fruitful of new social evils. The truth is, that the evils are, with scarcely an exception, old. That which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them." —*Macaulay's England*, vol. I. p. 419.

school attendance were not very rare, which had been signed by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress with a +, as they were unable to write. On one occasion, on visiting a place called a school, from which certificates of school attendance had issued, I was so struck with the ignorance of the master, that I said to him, "Pray, Sir, can you read?" His reply was—"*Aye, summat!*" and as a justification of his right to grant certificates, he added, "At any rate, I am before my scholars."

The Inspectors, when the Bill of 1844 was in preparation, did not fail to represent the disgraceful state of the places called schools, certificates from which they were obliged to admit as a compliance with the law; but they were successful only in obtaining thus much, that since the passing of the Act of 1844, the figures in the school certificate must be filled up in the handwriting of the schoolmaster, who must also sign his christian and surname in full.

A large proportion of the dame and other schools, to which a great proportion of the children of the humbler classes are sent, are so utterly worthless, that, as a protection to the poor, it would seem reasonable that no person ought to be allowed to open a school without proof of competence to teach that which he professes to do for money. Uneducated parents, willing to make a sacrifice to obtain some instruction for their children, but unable to verify the quality of the commodity offered for sale, send them to such schools; the consequence of which is not only that the poor people are cheated of their money, but they get disgusted by the loss, and no longer send their children to school, unless a very different one is within their reach, which in many country situations is far from being the case. A poor woman in Cumberland told me that she had sent her girl to a neighbouring school for twelve months, paying sixpence a week, and at the end of the year she hardly knew her letters.

The want of good schools in many parts of the manufacturing districts densely peopled, is the more to be deplored, as it has been abundantly shown that where they exist a most excellent education can be given to the children who work half the day in a factory. Of this there cannot be a stronger proof than that there are many pupil-teachers in schools, who received all the education that enabled them to pass the strict examination for that office, while they were working as "half-timers" in a factory.

One of the best schools in my district, and I believe that a better one does not exist anywhere, is the Zion British

School, at Lees, near Oldham. In a letter I recently received from Mr. William Halliwell, an extensive cotton spinner there, who several years ago was one of those who established this school, and has been a zealous supporter of it to this day, he says, "The education clauses of the Factory Act have my "entire approval, and I have always done all I could to "prevent children being passed for full time before they "were really 13. Our school has been the means of im- "proving so many young persons and advancing them in "the world, that I often wish that all the children of our "labouring population were enabled to receive the same "advantages."

I have shown that there are above 21,500 children employed in my district, who are required to attend school, and although many of them are getting a good education in several schools I could name, still I feel bound thus earnestly to plead the cause of many thousands of them who may fairly expect me to come forth as their advocate, and urge Parliament to enable them to perform a better part than a mere nominal compliance with a law which, if fulfilled in the spirit, might so essentially advance their present and future welfare.

The scarcity of good schools is inexcusable in a country where money is never wanting for any object of prospective gain; the gain in this case would not only be certain, but be beyond the power of figures to estimate, and money would obtain all that is wanted. It would multiply normal schools, it would increase the number of able teachers to the fullest extent wanted, and would raise their status in society,—preliminary steps, without which all other efforts must prove to a great extent a failure. Money would multiply good public schools, which would effectually extinguish those to which the epithet "mock" may very appropriately be applied Money would render efficient all existing public schools whether Church, British, Congregational, or Roman Catholic, most of which are cruelly checked in their usefulness by the mere pressure of poverty. Money would increase the number of teachers in the large schools, where the great disproportion between the number to be taught and that of the instructors is so sensibly felt, and money would get a better supply of books, and all other apparatus of education, and establish a good attractive lending library in every school. Thus, without in the least interfering with the religious question, which has been the shoal on which all schemes for educating the humbler classes has hitherto foundered, all the existing public schools

of all denominations would be rendered thoroughly effective. I assume that the money would be fairly distributed without distinction of religious bodies, and that no aid would be given without a security, that it was to produce more efficient instruction. It has long been evident that a sufficient amount cannot be raised by voluntary subscriptions, and therefore it can only be got by a public grant, or by a rate. A careful consideration in Parliament of the difficulties that attach to both methods, would hardly fail to show which of the two it would be most advisable to adopt.

But it is at the same time not to be forgotten that by the Factory Act of 1833, a most important step in advance was made in the cause of education, from whatever motive it may have arisen,—a measure the necessity of which is becoming every day more and more apparent to all who take an active interest in the education of the humbler classes,—I mean the enactment by which attendance at school was made obligatory, that is, it was made an essential condition of children finding employment in factories. It was, I believe, the first experiment of the kind by the legislature of this country, and the experience of more than twenty years has proved it to have been eminently successful, on all occasions when the first element necessary for success, viz., a good school, was available. It has so clearly shown the compatibility of educational training for several years simultaneously with industrial employment yielding wages to the child, that it affords the greatest encouragement to future legislation in the same direction. Until we have educated parents, who have themselves had experience of the blessing of sound religious, moral, and intellectual training, nothing but the force of law will, I fear, prevent the majority of ignorant parents from yielding to the temptation, often, it must be admitted, a severe one, to which they are exposed, of making money by the labour of their children at the time of life they ought to be in school. If good schools were placed within their reach, both as to distance and expense, in which the rights of conscience in matters of religion would be practically recognized, parents, it may reasonably be expected, would be disposed to do their duty to their children, and would send them. Those who failed in the performance of this obvious duty, ought then to be made to feel the force of the law; and the law in that case would become the guardian of children neglected in what most concerns their future welfare. A law which would do no more than prevent parents from bringing up their children in such ignorance as deprives them of the

best means of advancement and of becoming respectable members of society, could in no sense be considered an unjustifiable interference with parental rights. The existence of such a law would only be felt by those who had deprived their own children of one of their most sacred rights.

The following grants from the Penalties Fund in my district to schools attended by children employed in factories have, with your approbation, been made during this half year :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| To the Church School at Shuttleworth, near Bury - | 5 |
| Ditto of Kirkby Malham, Yorkshire | 5 |
| To the British School in Ancoat's, Manchester - | 20 |
| To the Church School at Little Lever, near Bolton | 5 |
| To the British School in Bolton - - - | 5 |
| To the Wesleyan School, St. Domingo Street, Oldham - - - - - - | 10 |
| To the Church School at Bleaklow, near Bury - | 10 |
| To Trinity Church School in Bolton - - - | 20 |
| To the Church School of New Lane, near Blackburn | 10 |
| Ditto at Accrington - - - | 10 |
| Ditto at Rawtenstall, near Manchester | 20 |
| To the Church School at Tyldesley, near Manchester | 15 |
| Ditto Lumb in Rossendale, Lancashire | 15 |
| To the British School at Water in Rossendale - | 5 |
| To the Church School at Royton, near Oldham - | 10 |
| To the British School at Lees, near Oldham - | 20 |
| To the Church School of Castleton, near Rochdale | 10 |
| | £195 |

All these grants have been made for the purpose of obtaining a supply of books, maps, apparatus, and school furniture. In many of the cases the sums came in aid of subscriptions, by which grants of books, &c., at a low price, have been obtained from the Committee of Council on Education. I have often been surprised how rarely I receive applications from British Schools or Dissenters Schools of any denomination, a proof that comparatively few factory children are to be found in such schools; for the grants can only be legally made to *day* schools attended by children employed in factories, and always have reference to the number of such children in attendance. I do not forget that in regard to these last-named schools, the Committee sometimes objects to receive assistance from Government grants in any form.

In conformity with sect. 39 of 7 Vict. c. 15, I have to state that, on the report of Mr. Sub-inspector Jones, I annulled the school certificates of Ellen Bealy, who kept a school at Kersley, near Bolton, attended by children employed in some neighbouring factories; the reason for such annulment, being her unfitness to instruct children from her gross ignorance.

*Children employed in Print-works.*

There has been a diminution in the number of children employed in print-works in my district. In the year ending the 31st of October last, 268 visits were paid to print-works, and the gross number of children employed was 5,592; but in the case of 79 of these visits, no children were found to be employed, so that the gross number were employed in 189 instances, giving an average of about 30 in each.

For the purpose of this comparison, I prefer taking the gross number of visits (which means more than one visit to each print-work), rather than the number of print-works, because the employment of children in the same work is very irregular, according to the state of trade at different seasons of the year. The total number of print-works in my district, at the 1st of January last, was 91, and there has been little change since. The number of children employed in any one print-work has varied from 1 to 167.

In the year ending the 31st of October 1850, 311 visits were paid to print-works, and the gross number of children employed was 6,313; but in the case of 36 of these visits, no children were found to be employed, so that the gross number were employed in 275 instances, giving an average of about 23 to each. The number of print-works was then 101, and the number of children employed in any one print-work varied from 1 to 283.

There are now 721 fewer children employed than there were five years ago. This is owing to the substitution of machine printing for block printing, an invention which has not only caused a great reduction in the cost of production, but has enabled the same establishment vastly to multiply the number of pieces it can produce. This last I have heard generally ascribed as the cause why so very few new print-works have been established for some years past.

The diminution in the number of children employed in print-works is a matter for rejoicing rather than regret, for

it is a most undesirable occupation for children from 8 to 11 years of age to be kept standing in one posture for many hours together in a heated impure air, and they themselves often smeared with the colours.

## State of Trade.

Eighteen months ago I stated in my half-yearly report that a depression of trade had then existed for 10 months, and in my report in January 1855, I said that no revival had since taken place; but I added on the last occasion, that nevertheless, 66 new mills had been set to work in the preceding half-year. On the present occasion I have the same apparently irreconcilable facts to repeat, that is, universal complaints among the occupiers of cotton factories, and yet many new cotton factories erected. I say, "apparently" irreconcilable, because it is very probable that the falling off of the sales of individuals and the fall of prices are the necessary consequences of the increased competition. The new mills increasing the demand for the raw material, the supply remaining the same, must, by raising the price, still further diminish profit. But it would require a far more extensive acquaintance with the trade, and a knowledge of many particulars which I do not possess, to enable me to come to anything like a sound conclusion as to the causes which have given rise to these long continued complaints of the bad state of the cotton trade.

However low the profits may have been, there appears to have been a great increase in the amount of the exports of the manufactured articles last year, judging from one of the usual circular letters from Manchester on the "state of trade," which appeared in *The Times* newspaper of the 7th instant. It is there stated that "the total exports of the year show an increase over those of 1854, in cotton yarns, of 8,500,000 lbs.; in plain calicoes of 122,509,000 yards; and in printed and dyed calicoes of 87,500,000 yards."

But the erection of new mills shows at least that there are persons who, it must be presumed after due inquiry and consideration, have come to the conclusion that it would be a good investment of capital. Were they persons new to the trade, there might be doubts as to the soundness of their calculations; but many of the new mills have been erected by experienced cotton spinners and manufacturers, as additions to mills they already possess. Within the last two years a cotton mill has been erected by one of the oldest and most extensive houses in that trade, which, I have been credibly

informed, could not have cost less in building, fittings, and machinery than 90,000*l.*

From the following Tables it will be seen that 71 new cotton mills, having a combined power of 1,877 horses, were set to work in my district in the twelve months ending the 31st of October last; but during the same period 38 mills, having a combined power of 835 horses, ceased to work, leaving the increase within the year 33 mills, with 1,042 horses' power.

In former returns I have given, "additions to factories," that is, instances where additional power has been erected in existing factories. No such cases have come to the knowledge of the Sub-inspectors during the year, although they may have occurred without their having been intimated.

NEW FACTORIES and FACTORIES that have become UNOCCUPIED in this DISTRICT between the 1st of November 1854 and the 31st of October 1855.

I. FACTORIES, or parts of FACTORIES, working on the 1st November 1855, but not at work on the 31st October 1854, being New Buildings erected for FACTORIES, or Old Buildings newly adapted for FACTORIES, or FACTORIES having been UNOCCUPIED, set to work between those dates, but not including the mere removal of a FIRM from one building to another.

II. FACTORIES, and parts of FACTORIES, that have become UNOCCUPIED since the 1st November 1854, indicating the MANUFACTURE in which each was engaged, and the AMOUNT of HORSE POWER each employed.

| MANUFACTURE. | I. New Mills. | | | II. Unoccupied, to be deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | |
| | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. |
| Cotton spinning only | 35 | 1,068 | – | 18 | 360 | 51 |
| Cotton spinning and weaving | 10 | 349 | 8 | 7 | 198 | - |
| Cotton weaving only | 25 | 437 | – | 13 | 155 | 41 |
| Cotton doubling | 1 | 15 | – | – | – | - |
| Total cotton | 71 | 1,869 | 8 | 38 | 743 | 92 |
| Woollen and worsted mills | 12 | 146 | 96 | 13 | 67 | 62 |
| Flax mills | 2 | 55 | – | 3 | 118 | 40 |
| Silk mills | 2 | 9 | – | 2 | 11 | – |
| Total | 16 | 210 | 96 | 18 | 196 | 102 |

In the summary of new mills given in the joint report of the Inspectors for October 1854, p. 84, the increase in the number of persons required to work the additional mills was estimated at the rate of four persons to the horse power. Before making out the return for this year, I wrote to a gentleman in Lancashire, who is an extensive cotton spinner and manufacturer of long practical experience, to ask him whether he considered the estimate of four persons to the horse power correct, and he answered as follows:—

"The power of engines you get will in all cases be the nominal power; if this was the real power, your estimate of four persons to each horse would be near the mark; but within a few years (ever since the pressure of steam was raised from an average of 20 lbs. to the inch to 35 lbs. to the inch), there has been an increase in the power of engines after the rate of 10 horses to every 40;* so that if you now reckon five to every nominal horse, you will not over-estimate the number of hands employed."

In my report for 1850, I made the following statements respecting the then condition of cotton factories:—

"From all parts of my district I hear of the great disadvantages under which the cotton factories are now, and for a long time past have been, working, from the high price of the raw material. This more particularly applies to those mills in which the coarser yarns are spun and the heavier fabrics are manufactured: because, in them, the raw material forms so much greater a proportion of the cost of production than it does in the finer qualities. The disproportion between the advance on the raw material, and that on articles manufactured from it since May 1848, will be seen from the following comparative statement of the prices of American cotton, and of some of the principal articles manufactured from these qualities at the two periods:—

"Prices of Cotton in Liverpool in the middle of May in each year, taken from the Circular of an eminent Broker.

| Description of Cotton. | Quality. | Year. | Price per lb. | Being an Advance of |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *d.* *d.* | |
| Bowed and Mobile - | Ordinary | 1848 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ | Nearly 84 per cent. |
| " " - | " | 1850 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{5}{8}$ | |
| " " - | Good - | 1848 | $4\frac{5}{8}$ to 5 | Nearly 56 per cent. |
| " " - | " | 1850 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| New Orleans - | Ordinary | 1848 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ | About 82 per cent. |
| " " | " | 1850 | 6 to $6\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| " " - | Good - | 1848 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ | About 38 per cent. |
| " " - | " | 1850 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{7}{8}$ | |

* See on this subject a letter from James Nasmyth, Esq., Engineer, in my report for the half year ended 31st October 1852, page 23.

"The following statement of the prices of yarns and manufactured goods I have been favoured with by a gentleman in Manchester, on whose accuracy perfect reliance may be placed :—

| Description of the Article. | Year. | Price per lb. | Being an Advance of |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Quality. | | |
| No. 20 Water Twist, Common | 1848 | $6\frac{1}{8}d.$ | About $30\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. |
| | 1850 | $8d.$ | |
| No. 20 Water Twist, First | 1848 | $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ | About $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| | 1850 | $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ | |
| No. 30 Mule Twist, Common | 1848 | $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ | About 46 per cent. |
| | 1850 | $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ | |
| No. 30 Mule Twist, First | 1848 | $8d.$ | About $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent |
| | 1850 | $11d.$ | |
| No. 40 Mule Twist, Common | 1848 | $7\frac{1}{8}d.$ | About $47\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. |
| | 1850 | $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ | |
| No. 40 Mule Twist, First | 1848 | $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ | About 37 per cent. |
| | 1850 | $12d.$ | |
| | | Per Piece. | |
| $\frac{7}{8}$ 72 reed Printing Cloth, 29 yds. | 1848 | $4s.\ 9d.$ | About $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| | 1850 | $6s.$ | |
| $\frac{4}{4}$ 66 reed T Cloth - 24 yds. | 1848 | $6s.\ 6d.$ | About $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. |
| | 1850 | $7s.$ | |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ 66 reed Long Cloth - 36 yds. | 1848 | $8s.$ | About $9\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. |
| | 1850 | $8s.\ 9d.$ | |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ 40 reed Jacconets - 20 yds. | 1848 | $3s.\ 8d.$ | About 25 per cent. |
| | 1850 | $4s.\ 7d.$ | |

"My object in making the above inquiries, was to endeavour to obtain some specific instances of the injurious effects upon the cotton trade, of the high price of the raw material, which I had so frequently heard stated in general terms. My first idea was, to ascertain the price at the two periods of some particular quality of cotton, and the prices of some of the principal articles manufactured from that quality. But I was told that the comparison might be fallacious, inasmuch as the same quality of goods is often made of very different qualities of cotton, and that I should better attain my object by ascertaining the prices of a few of the different qualities of American cotton, and of some of the articles manufactured from that range of qualities, and that I should then see how far the advance of goods had kept pace with that on the raw material. That it has been much short of it seems to be apparent from the above Tables, especially in regard to the lower qualities. But it must be borne in mind that the first of these Tables shows the advance upon the raw material only, whereas the second shows an additional per-centage, not on the raw material alone, but upon all besides that enters into the cost of production ; and therefore a comparison of the two Tables does not show the real amount of profit or loss at the two periods. To

show that would require data that I neither possess nor would think of asking for. One source of considerable loss, arising from an advance in the price of the raw material, would hardly occur to any one but a practical spinner, viz., that from waste. I am informed that when cotton advances, the cost to the spinner, of the lower qualities especially, is increased in a ratio beyond the advance actually paid, because the waste made in spinning coarse yarns is fully 15 per cent.; and this rate, while it causes a loss of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. on cotton at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., brings up the loss to $1d.$ per lb. when cotton advances to $7d.$ But even these first elements of such a calculation are sufficient, I think, to show that there can be no reason to doubt the accuracy of the general statements I have so frequently heard of late, viz., that many cotton mills are, and have been, long working to great disadvantage, and some with considerable loss. The advance that has taken place in the manufactured articles must have materially lessened the consumption of all heavy goods, such as fustians, and those fabrics that are used by the working classes; for we know the rapid and extensive effect of even a moderate increase in price on articles consumed by them. There are as yet not many mills in my district working short time, but I have heard frequent apprehensions expressed of late by millowners, that they will be forced to adopt that measure as the lesser evil, injurious though it be both to master and to operative. From the vast extension of the cotton trade, the increase of the sources of supply of the raw material, has become a matter of the highest importance, not only as it regards commercial prosperity, but even as a question of the means of subsistence of a large part of our population."

Conceiving that it would be useful to have at the distance of five years a similar statement, I wrote to the same intelligent gentleman above mentioned, stating my wish, and forwarding to him a copy of the above part of my report of April 1850. He has been so obliging as to furnish the following particulars:—

Cotton.

| Description. | 1st May 1853. | | | 1st May 1854. | | | 1st May 1855. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary. | Middling. | Fair. | Ordinary. | Middling | Fair. | Ordinary | Middling. | Fair. |
| | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* |
| Boweds | $5\frac{3}{8}$ | $5\frac{7}{8}$ | $6\frac{3}{8}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{1}{8}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | $5\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Mobile | $5\frac{3}{8}$ | $5\frac{7}{8}$ | $6\frac{1}{8}$ | $4\frac{5}{8}$ | $5\frac{1}{8}$ | $6\frac{1}{8}$ | $4\frac{7}{8}$ | $5\frac{5}{16}$ | $5\frac{7}{8}$ |
| New Orleans | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{5}{8}$ | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{7}{8}$ | $5\frac{3}{8}$ | $6\frac{1}{8}$ |

| Yarns. | 1st May | | | Goods. | 1st May | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 | | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 |
| | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 20's Water, common - | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 30 in. T Cloths, 4lbs. | 3 4 | 3 2½ | 2 11½ |
| 20's Water, best Wigan quality - - - | 9 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 36 in., 60 reed, 50 yds. 9 lbs. 10 ozs. to 9 lbs. 12 ozs. - | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 2 |
| 30's Mule, common - | 9 | 8½ | 7¾ | | | | |
| 30's Mule, best - - | 10 | 9½ | 8¾ | 36 in., 72 reed, 25 yds. 5 lbs. 12 ozs. to 5 lbs. 14 ozs. - | 7 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| 40's Mule, common - | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 8½ | | | | |
| 40's Mule, best - - | 10½ | 10 | 9¾ | | | | |

The above Tables were accompanied with the following remarks, dated 12th December 1845 :—

"Towards *the end* of May 1855, a large advance took place in cotton without a corresponding advance in yarns. The 'middling' and 'fair' qualities of cotton are the best to judge by, as they are best understood and correspond with the statements of yarn and cloth also. This statement will clearly show the effects of dear provisions and other disturbing causes in 1855."

In a letter from the same gentleman, dated the 21st of November last, he makes the following statement :—

"Millowners are unfortunately situated ; dear cotton, high wages, dear coals, dear oil and tallow, in short, every thing wanted about a mill, as well cotton as the smallest article used, is excessively dear, rendering it impossible to produce yarn and goods at the prevailing prices. We are told that we have the remedy in our own hands by working short time, but no general agreement can be come to on this subject ; besides it is better to stop totally than to work short time."

## Certifying Surgeons.

I have appointed Mr. Arnison, of Alston, Cumberland, in place of Mr. Routledge, deceased ; Mr. Brown, of Keswick, in place of Dr. Irving, deceased ; Dr. Nicholson of Lees, in place of Mr. Elliott, deceased, and Mr. William Miller Coultate, of Burnley, in place of his father, deceased.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Leonard Horner.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix.

List of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1855.

| Date. | Persons summoned. | Magistrates who heard the Cases. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. July 9 | John Moss, operative - | Richard Pedder and William Ainsworth, Esqs., Preston. | Allowing a child to work between self-acting machinery while in motion. | – – | 0 10 0 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.* | | | |
| Oct. 5 | Benjamin Brierley, Wood Mill, Milnrow, near Rochdale. | Wm. Fenton, A. H. Royds, and John Chadwick, Esqs., Rochdale. | Employing children without certificate of school attendance. | 3 0 0 | 3 14 6 | Convicted in the highest penalty in one case, the others in the costs only. |
| „ | Abraham Fielding, parent | „ „ | For not causing his child to attend school - - | 0 5 0 | 0 13 6 | Five other parents were also proceeded against, and were fined in the costs of the summons only, upon promise of greater regularity and better conduct for the future. The costs in each case were 7*s*. |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Coles.* | | | |
| May 2 | Hastings, brothers, Delph | Rev. R. Whitelock, James H. Whitehead, and Thos. Robinson, Esqs., Upper Mill. | Employing five young persons during the dinner hour. | 2 0 0 | 1 16 6 | Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May. 16 | James Wrigley, operative, Greenfield. | Thomas Robinson and F. F. Whitehead, Esqs., Upper Mill. | Employing a young person during the dinner hour. | – – | 0 7 6 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ 23 | John Robinson, overlooker at Carr Hill Mills, Mossley. | John Grimshaw, A. B. Winpeny, Jonah Harrop, and John Chadwick, Esqs., Ashton. | Employing a young person without having registered her name. | 2 0 0 | 0 10 0 | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | 2 0 0 | 0 12 6 | |
| „ | William Mitchell, overlooker at Carr Hill Mills, Morsley. | „ „ | Employing a young person without having registered the name. | 2 0 0 | 0 10 0 | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | 3 0 0 | 0 12 6 | |
| „ | John Schofield, Victoria Mill, Micklehurst. | „ „ | Employing six young persons and women during the dinner hour. | – – | 1 15 0 | Dismissed. |
| „ 30 | Cooper & Clare, Hazlehurst. | A. Buckley, James Lord, John Grimshaw, and A. B. Winpeny, Esqs., Ashton. | Employing a young person without having registered the name. | 2 0 0 | 0 10 0 | |
| „ | Charles Shaw, overlooker at Messrs. Ashworth, Hadwin & Co., Droylsden | „ „ | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | 2 0 0 | 0 10 0 | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | „ „ | 2 0 0 | 0 12 0 | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing a young person without having registered the name. | – – | 0 12 0 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| July 4 | William Jamieson, St. Helen's Mill, Dukinfield. | A. Buckley, and James Grimshaw, Esqs., Ashton. | Employing two young persons without having registered their names. | 2 0 0 | 1 14 0 | One case withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | 2 0 0 | | |
| „ 19 | Jonathan Lees & Sons, Brunswick Mill, Oldham | Samuel Radcliffe and Geo. Barlow, Esqs., Oldham. | Employing a child without having registered the name. | 2 0 0 | | |
| | „ „ | „ „ | Employing the same child without a surgical certificate. | 2 0 0 | | |
| | „ „ | „ „ | Employing the same child without a school certificate. | 1 0 0 | 3 7 6 | |
| | „ „ | „ „ | Employing two young persons without having registered their names. | – – | – – | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| | „ „ | „ „ | Employing two young persons without surgical certificates. | – – | | |
| „ | James Riley, operative, Oldham. | „ „ | Employing a young person (his son) after 6 o'clock p.m. | 0 5 0 | 0 13 0 | |

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

| Date. | Persons summoned. | Magistrates who heard the Cases. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| July 19 | Hannah Fitzpatrick, parent, Oldham. | Samuel Radcliffe and Geo. Barlow, Esqs., Oldham. | Neglecting to cause her child to attend school - | 0 5 0 | 0 19 0 | |
| „ 25 | James Kenworthy, a bookkeeper at Jerry Andrews' Mill, Mossley. | Jonah Harrop and John Chadwick, Esqs., Ashton. | Employing two young persons without surgical certificates. | 2 0 0 | 0 15 6 | One case withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ | Isaac Marsden, operative at Messrs. Harrison's Mill, Staleybridge. | „ „ | Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | 1 0 0 | 0 19 0 | |
| „ 27 | R. & J. Kershaw, Guidebridge. | George Higginbottom and John Metcalfe, Esqs., Ashton. | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | – – | 0 18 6 | Dismissed. |
| Aug. 16 | John Cooper & Brothers, Downey Mills, Royton. | Rev. T. S. Mills and N. Worthington, Esq., Oldham. | Employing four children without having registered their names. | 12 0 0 | 8 8 6 | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing three children without surgical certificates. | 9 0 0 | | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing three children without school certificates. | 6 0 0 | | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing three children before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | 6 0 0 | | |
| „ | James Fenton, Pleasant Mill, Oldham. | „ „ | Employing three children after 6 o'clock p.m. - | 6 0 0 | 2 6 6 | |
| „ | Folson & Collins, Phœnix Mill, Oldham. | „ „ | Employing a child without a surgical certificate | 3 0 0 | 0 15 6 | |
| Sept. 5 | John Hirst & Sons, Tamewater, Dobcross. | Rev. A. Whitelock, J. H. Whitehead, and Thos. Robinson, Esqs., Upper Mill. | Employing three children without school certificates. | 2 0 0 | 0 16 0 | |
| „ | Charles Brooks, operative spinner. | „ „ | Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | – – | 0 6 0 | Withdrawn. |
| „ | John Hedge, labourer and parent, Dobcross. | „ „ | Not causing his child to attend school - - | 0 5 0 | 0 14 6 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 5 | Joshua Hudson, Gatehead Mill, Delph. | „ „ | Wilfully obstructing the Sub-inspector in the execution of his duty. | – – | 0 15 6 | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| Oct. 19 | George Myers, overlooker at J. Mason & Sons, Oxford Mills, Ashton. | Geo. Higginbottom and Samuel Kershaw, Esqs., Ashton. | Neglecting to report an accident to the certifying surgeon. | – – | 0 19 0 | | Dismissed. |
| „ 24 | Timothy Bradbury, Bolt Meadow, Greenfield. | J. H. Whitehead and T. Robinson, Esqs., Upper Mill. | Employing two children without having registered their names. | 2 0 0 | 2 14 0 | | One case withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing the same children without surgical certificates. | 2 0 0 | | | Ditto. |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing the same children without school certificates. | 1 0 0 | | | Ditto. |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing the same children before noon and after 1 o'clock the same day. | 1 0 0 | | | Ditto. |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.* | | | | |
| Aug. 20 | John Hesketh, operative spinner, Atherton. | J. S. T. Greene and A. Silvester, Esqs., Atherton. | Allowing a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule while the same was in motion. | 3 0 0 | 0 14 0 | | |
| „ 30 | J. & C. Cumming, Belmont, Bolton. | Rev. J. S. Birley and R. Heywood, Esq., Bolton. | Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft, whereby a person suffered bodily injury. | – – | 2 5 0 | | Dismissed; the magistrates being of opinion that the distance of the shaft from the floor was a sufficiently secure fencing. |

TWENTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY REPORT, under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict. c. 15.), by T. JONES HOWELL, Esq.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*26th January* 1856.

SIR,

THE factories which I personally visited during the half year which ended on the 31st October last, were situated in the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Limerick, Waterford, Lancaster, Chester, and Leicester.

I received from the Sub-Inspectors the usual reports of their proceedings in administering the law in their several sub-divisions. Mr. Darkin, however, was for a considerable period disabled from travelling by a protracted illness; and since the termination of the half year, I have had to lament the loss of my zealous coadjutor and valued friend, Mr. Hudson, who expired at Belfast on the 20th November, having been engaged, until a very short time before his death, in actively watching the progress of the various precautionary measures adopted in that portion of my district for the prevention of accidents from revolving horizontal shafts.

In my last report I stated that during the half year which ended on the 30th of April 1855, and especially since the issuing of the circular of the 23d of January 1855, much of the horizontal shafting in various parts of my district, had, in addition to what had been previously guarded, been either enclosed in covers or otherwise securely fenced for prevention of bodily injuries to the workpeople, under the expectation and belief that the same obligation would be universally enforced in conformity with the directions of the Secretary of State notified in that circular. I added that the experiment had then been tried on a sufficiently large scale and for a sufficiently long period in my district to allay the apprehensions which some two years ago were expressed as to the practicability and success of fencing securely horizontal shafts, by proving that the doing so was unaccompanied by danger of any kind.

I have now the pleasure to report that similar safeguards have been adopted in many other factories in different parts of my district where they had not previously been introduced, and with the same success; proving by the safe test of experience, now in many cases extending over a period of nearly two years, that the dangers supposed to attend the covering of shafts in cases of metal or of wood were purely imaginary, and that shafts have been, and therefore can be,

securely fenced in that way and in other ways, without increasing the risk of fire or the rate of insurance upon mill property. Many thousand feet of horizontal shafting have now been fenced for a considerable period of time by permanent casing, as well as by other contrivances, and I have not yet heard of a single casualty having been caused thereby.

The same experience which continues satisfactorily to dispose of the paradox that the danger of shafts would be increased by fencing them, has disproved the alleged immunity from danger which was inconsiderately assumed to be afforded by a shaft which though unfenced is polished, or is placed so high above the floor as to be out of reach. The accidents which have actually occured refute the former of these errors, by proving incontestably that deaths and mutilations are caused by polished shafts; and the fact that persons in the discharge of necessary duties are maimed and killed by lofty shafts apparently out of reach, demolishes the fanciful assumption that mere height from the floor is a "secure fence." The unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, recently pronounced by Lord Campbell, C. J., in the case of Doel *v.* Sheppard, has satisfactorily removed all doubts as to the law upon this subject. Those mill occupiers, therefore, who have hitherto delayed to fence their shafts, on account of the uncertainty into which the law was supposed to have been thrown by the decisions of some benches of magistrates in the provinces, and who were therefore only waiting until the true intent and meaning of the Act of Parliament should be determined by one of the Superior Courts in Westminster Hall, have no longer any reason for further procrastination. The points of law which ingenuity had raised have been argued and determined; the decisions of various justices in Petty Sessions in Lancashire have been pronounced by the highest authority to be wrong, and there is no longer any doubt that the law requires that all shafts, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, shall be fenced, whatever may be their height. This difficulty having been removed, we may be permitted confidently to hope that all those mill occupiers who had suspended their operations until the judgment of a Superior Court should have determined the law, will no longer delay to fulfil its requirements, and that such of them especially as hold the office of Justice of the Peace, will be foremost in setting an example of obedience to the law which they may be called upon in the discharge of their magisterial duties to enforce upon others.

I annex to this Report (Appendix No. 1.) the usual return

of prosecutions for breaches of the law in my district. In the sub-inspectorships of Mr. Kent, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Darkin, there were no prosecutions during the period embraced by this return. The Appendix No 2. contains the usual returns of accidents during the same half year, and No. 3. comprises the usual return of new factories, &c. during the year ended 31st October 1855. This return is, however, owing to the death of Mr. Hudson, incomplete as regards that portion of my district which formed his sub-inspectorship.

The following gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons for the under-mentioned places :—

Beales, Robert, M.D., Congleton.
Brooks, James H., Henley-upon-Thames.
Barnett, John, Ballynure, Co. Antrim.
Hannay, Robt. S., M.D., Lurgan.
Mathews, John, M.D., Moate, Co. Westmeath.

In obedience to your directions, the following sums have been paid from the fines imposed for infractions of the law in my district to the under mentioned day schools attended by factory children :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| To the Woolf Hill School, near Belfast - - - | 25 |
| To Chalford National School, near Stroud - - | 20 |
| To Church School at Hazel Grove (otherwise Bullock Smithy) - - - - - - - - | 15 |
| To Rocester National School - - - - | 10 |
| To Sandbach School - - - - - - | 10 |
| To Bollington Wesleyan School - - - - | 10 |
| „ Church School - - - - | 10 |
| To Macclesfield Old Church National School - - | 10 |
| „ General School - - - - | 10 |
| To Stockport National School - - - - | 30 |
| To St. Thomas' School, Wigan - - - - | 20 |

The list of prosecutions appended to my last report contained one for neglecting to fence securely the beater of a blowing machine, whereby a poor Irish woman, Catherine Melvin, lost her left hand. The Rev. John Hill, clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the poor woman was a member, confidently recommended her "as a person deserving the best of characters," and urged the loss she had sustained as strengthening his appeal on her behalf for the fine to be bestowed upon her; and as you were pleased to accede to the application, I have paid the sum of ten pounds to Mr. Hill, for Catherine Melvin, the injured person.

The provisions of the Act for limiting the hours of children

and young persons in printworks, and for ensuring certificates that children shall have attended school, are not very difficult of observance; nor do I believe that they are infringed in the printworks in my district. The restrictions upon the hours of labour of children allow of very lengthened employment. Children under eight years of age, indeed, may not be employed at all; but children at the age of eight years may be worked 16 hours daily, namely, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., without any interval for rest or refreshment; and the same regulation applies to women of any age. When the age of 13 has been attained, the labour of boys is unrestricted by night as well as by day, and they may lawfully work during the whole twenty-four hours. I am not aware of any case in which these restrictions have been exceeded. With respect to education, or to speak more correctly schooling, it is requisite that children between the ages of 8 and 13 shall be provided with a certificate of having attended some school for 150 hours in the preceding half year. But there being no provision for ensuring that anything shall have been learnt, —that any knowledge shall have been acquired,—the formal certificate of school attendance, estimated at its true value, is not worth the paper on which it is written; perhaps it is not worth so much, as it tends to spread the fallacy that a certificate of attendance at school for 150 hours in the course of half a year, at the broken intervals which a child between 8 and 13 can snatch, who is allowed to work 16 hours out of the 24 without stopping, is evidence of some progress in the attainment of useful knowledge. I am aware that in some instances good schools have been established in connexion with printworks, but these are wholly irrespective of the provisions of the Printworks Act, with which only we have to deal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. Jones Howell.

## Appendix No. 1.

Returns of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector, during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1855.

| Date. | Persons summoned. | Magistrates who heard the Cases. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Trimmer.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. Sep. 28 | David Clerk, silk throwster, Macclesfield. | The Mayor, Thos. Allen Wright, and Thos. Watts, Esqrs., Macclesfield Borough Court. | Having neglected to fence securely part of the mill-gearing in his factory, whereby a girl, 14 years of age, received bodily injury, requiring amputation of the arm. | – – | 1 0 6 | Dismissed. |
| Oct. 3 | Waites, John. cotton doubler, Stockport. | The Mayor, Sir R. Pendlebury, Stockport. | Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m. | 1 0 0 | 2 3 6 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | For a like offence | 1 0 0 | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | For a like offence | 1 0 0 | | Charles Trimmer. |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.* | | | |
| July 11 | George Williams Newton, an operative working for Edward Gitties. | R. J. Davies, Clerk, W. Lutner, and C. Morgan Stephens, Esqrs., Town Hall, Newton. | Wilfully obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the execution of the powers intrusted to him, by refusing to give him the names of some children who escaped from their master's factory when the Sub-Inspector entered. | – – | 0 5 6 | Withdrawn. |
| Aug. 3 | Jos. and Mor. Jones, Chalford. | John Miles, Richard Wyatt, and — Winterbottom, Esqrs., Town Hall, Stroud. | Omitting to send notice of an accident which occurred in their factory to the surgeon appointed to grant certificates of age for the district in which the factory is situated. | 2 0 0 | 1 5 0 | |
| Sep. 27 | Rees and Hughes, Llanidloes. | John Fowkes, Esq., and John Evans, Clerk, Mermaid Inn, Llandinam. | Employing a child both before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | 2 0 0 | 0 12 0 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing a child without having registered her name in the form, and according to the direction given in the Schedule (B.) | 2 0 0 | 0 12 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | – | – | 0 6 0 | Withdrawn. |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Employing a child without the surgeon's certificate | – | – | 0 5 0 | Ditto |
| Oct. 25 | Francis and Nailsworth. | Flint, | David Ricardo and William Payne, Esqrs., and Capt. Cholmeley, House of Correction. | | Ditto ditto | 2 0 0 | | 0 10 0 | Mr. Flint appeared to answer the complaints, and after the commission of the offences was proved, he brought without summons before the Justices his workman Peter Close, and proved to their satisfaction that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that his workman had committed the offences in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, upon which the Justices convicted Peter Close instead of the occupiers of the factory. |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Employing a child without having obtained the certificate of a school-master. | 2 0 0 | | 0 10 0 | |

WESTON HICKES.

## Appendix No. 2.

### Table I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Causing death | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 3 | 2 | 8 | 11 | – | 2 | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 5 | 2 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | – | – | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Injuries to head and face | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above | 38 | 32 | 98 | 41 | 8 | 4 | 144 | 77 | 221 |
| Total | 58 | 48 | 136 | 69 | 12 | 9 | 206 | 126 | 332 |

### Table II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Causing death | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Injuries to head and face | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Total | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | 13 | 4 | 17 |

## Appendix No. 3.

Return of New Factories, of Additions to Factories, and of Factories unoccupied in the Year ended 31st October 1855.

| Manufacture. | I. New Mills. | | | II. Additions. | | | III. Unoccupied, to be deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | |
| | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. |
| Cotton Spinning | 1 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| „ Spinning and Weaving | — | — | — | 1 | 60 | — | 5 | 140 | 104 |
| | 1 | 60 | — | 1 | 60 | — | 5 | 140 | 104 |
| Wool Spinning | 4 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 20 | — | 6 | — | 32 |
| „ Spinning and Weaving | 5 | — | 20 | 3 | 66 | — | 7 | 26 | 61 |
| „ Weaving | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| „ Felting | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 11 | 22 | 32 | 4 | 86 | — | 13 | 26 | 93 |
| Flax Spinning | 5 | 26 | 48 | 1 | — | 60 | 1 | — | 15 |
| „ Weaving | 1 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 6 | 42 | 48 | 1 | — | 60 | 1 | — | 15 |
| Silk Throwing | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | 12 | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| „ Weaving | 10 | 6 | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 11 | 12 | 4½ | 1 | 12 | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Small-wares | 2 | 22 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| | 31 | 158 | 84½ | 7 | 158 | 60 | 21 | 166 | 225 |

## District of Scotland.

Report of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ending 31st October 1855.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
Sir, *29th December* 1855.

I beg to present to you the twenty-second half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Factories for the district of Scotland.

My personal inspections during that period have been chiefly in the central and northern parts of the district, to factories in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Bute, Edinburgh, Haddington Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross.

The Sub-inspectors, on their parts, have been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, and have sent me regularly weekly reports, showing the works they visited, together with their observations thereon.

I am happy in being able to report, that I have no cases of prosecution to record for the past half-year; the millowners of the district continue to manifest an anxious desire to conform to the provisions of the law, which regulates the hours of labour of children, young persons, and women, in factories; and though numerous cases of its infraction have from time to time been detected, chiefly among the small class of factories, they were invariably shown to be the result of ignorance or inadvertence; and as no parties were injured or aggrieved in consequence, I did not feel called upon to take proceedings in any case.

It will be seen by the Tables in the Appendix No. 2, that there has been no material alteration in the amount of machinery employed in factories during the year. They show a small increase in the woollen and flax departments, with a slight decrease in the cotton works; some branches of manufacture were at one period considerably depressed; but towards the close of November the trade generally was reported to be in a very satisfactory state.

In Dundee the coarser fabrics, which are principally manufactured from Jute and Tow, have been in great demand, so much so, that it has been difficult to procure the requisite number of hands for the mills and for hand-loom weaving; wages have consequently slightly advanced.

In the woollen districts in the south of Scotland, Hawick, Galashiels, &c., there is great activity; all the mills are working full time, and in several of them, men are employed during the night.

The same activity, however, was not observable in the wool mills at Tillicoultry, Alva, &c.; the staple manufacture in that district is shawl-making, a description of goods which does not now appear to be in such request as in former years.

My reports from the western district state that there is a decided prospect of a gradual improvement in the cotton trade; that all such factories connected with Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone are running full time, with one or two exceptions; while in the extensive thread factory at Paisley belonging to Coates & Co., the system is continued of working night and day, and their establishment is about to be doubled in size by a new building.

The printworks are said to command a fair share of prosperity, and the best accounts possible are received from the woollen factories of this division of the district, with the exception of those in Stirlingshire, where, as at Tillicoultry, Alva, &c., most of the mills are on short time, while in the southern parts of the district many are working from 12 to 18 hours daily; the carpet and bonnet trades in Kilmarnock are also said to be brisk.

It will be seen by the Tables in the Appendix No. 1, that the accidents arising from machinery during the half year have been 222, being 20 less than the half year preceding.

It is worthy of remark, that there has been a gradual diminution in the number of such accidents in this district since the attention of mill occupiers began to be directed to the fencing of machinery: for example, during the half year ending the 30th April 1853 the accidents from machinery in this district amounted to 334. The attention of the Inspectors was directed to the subject by a letter of the Secretary of State dated the 10th June of that year, and the returns for the half year ending the 30th October following showed a decrease of 27, the numbers having fallen to - - - - - - 307

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The half-year ending April 1854 | showed a further decrease to - | 288 |
| Ditto - Oct. 1854 | ditto - | 268 |
| Ditto - April 1855 | ditto - | 242 |
| Ditto - Oct. 1855 | ditto - | 222 |

It would be too much to argue, that such accidents will continue to decrease, or that they will even remain as low as at present; but in the meantime it is very satisfactory to contemplate that in this district they are now nearly a third less since a stir began to be made about fencing.

There had been two accidents causing death, one a female 23 years of age, employed at a cotton factory near Glasgow; she was found dead, with her head fixed between the floor and the lower end of the builder's support, which is about six inches from the floor; it was supposed that while stooping, the hair of the poor woman's head had got entangled in the mangle wheel, which crushed her down. The other was a man aged 40, employed at a factory in Dundee; he had ascended in a hoist to an upper floor, where he stepped out for a basket of bobbins, which he dragged backwards without looking behind him, towards where he had just left the hoist, but which it was conjectured some person had in the meantime caused to ascend, and the unfortunate man fell through the vacuum a depth of 30 feet, and never spoke again.

This is the second fatal hoist accident in this district within a short time, under precisely similar circumstances; the lives of factory operatives, being spent in the midst of dangers, tends to render them in some measure insensible to risk, and as they cannot be at all times alive to the consequences of a false step, they ought, as far as practicable, to be protected from the chance of accidents arising even out of their own indiscretions; and, after the two already quoted, were some precautionary arrangements adopted, which I conceive might be easily done, no more lives would be lost as these were.

Another fruitful source of preventible accidents is in setting machinery in motion without any previous notice, for while it is standing there will be hands and fingers doing something or nothing among the wheels. It would be so very easy to give some understood signal, that I beg earnestly to recommend its adoption in all mills in which such practice is not already carried out, for many accidents continue to arise for want of this precaution.

In the eastern division of my district, the fencing of horizontal shafts as required by law, has, I believe, I may say, been universally adopted, and that from Hawick and Galashiels in the south, to John O'Groat's House in the north, there will probably not now be found a dozen factories in which some of the fencing precautions recommended have not been adopted.

In the western division it has not been so general; my latest information shows that 88 factories in that district had fenced, about 20 more had promised to fence, while the remainder (about 130) had done nothing. These last, with a few exceptions, are situated in or about Glasgow.

I think, however, that a considerable portion of the occupiers of the unfenced works still intend to fence, but there are others of them who are "waiting to see what is done at Manchester."

It has been contended in some quarters that no injury can be caused by a horizontal shaft that is polished, but a single case will destroy this illusion; at Blantyre Works, near Glasgow, on the 17th of November last, a girl named Margaret Bunton, aged 19, in climbing over the headstock of her spinning frame to get to her work, her hair was caught by a round polished horizontal shaft, which was revolving at the height of 4 feet 5 inches above the headstock, and the half of her hair was torn from her head. It is equally fallacious to argue that any height can make a horizontal shaft safe so long as a belt may slip from the drum upon that shaft, sending down a coil which may drag up a worker to be torn to death. In a late visit I made to the only unfenced factory at Dunfermline, the occupier expressed his desire to comply with the law in all things, but had deferred fencing in the belief that the height of his shafts (9½ feet) rendered them quite safe. I asked him to come with me to see them, and as we entered the room, a belt that instant slipped off the drum, and was beginning to lap on the shaft, the lower part of it dangling on the floor near where some female workers were standing; the millowner remarked, "It is curious that this should have happened at such a moment, but I am now convinced, and will have hooks put up forthwith."

In my last half-yearly Report I showed by incontrovertible facts what a very small sum was necessary to carry out all the fencings required. Every factory has quantities of old iron lying about, which is readily convertible to such purposes; and if further proof were wanting of what I then showed may be done, I might adduce the extensive and well-managed establishment of Messrs. G. and A. Gordon, of Arbroath, in which about 500 workers are usually employed, and where they have fenced efficiently with 181 strap hooks at the average cost of 1*s.* each, making in all 9*l.* 1*s.* Their engines are of 110 horse power. Had they, without fencing, joined the Man-

chester Association at 2*s.* per horse power, which is the call already made upon its members,* the expense to Messrs. Gordon would have been 11*l.*, while the lives and limbs of their workers would have been left without the protection provided by law; whereas by complying with its provisions it has cost them less money, besides affording them the gratification of having performed a humane duty to their workers.

It is therefore to be hoped that such of those gentlemen, occupiers of the 130 mills still unfenced, who are waiting to see what is done at Manchester, may yet be induced to consider (and I make the appeal with every respect) whether it would not be better to adopt the example of the Messrs. Gordon and the other millowners of the district, numbering about 440, who have already fenced, many of them at a much greater cost, yet I have heard no one regret having done it, nor have I heard of a single accident being caused by a shaft that was fenced.

Galashiels, Selkirk, and Dunfermline are, with the exception of Glasgow, the only places in Scotland named in the Manchester Report, as subscribing to the Association; there are not thirty factories in the three places, and I am unable to say what number of their owners have joined it, but it is due to such gentlemen to state that they have nevertheless fulfilled the requirements of the law and of humanity by fencing their horizontal shafts, some of them at an expense uncalled for.

Credit is also due to the owner of an extensive factory at Airdrie, for though his name appears as one of the Committee of the Association, which recommends no compromise of strap-hooks, &c., I was nevertheless much gratified at finding some of them fixed up in his factory.

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* "At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the National Association for the Amendment of the Factory Law, held at Manchester on the 27th of March 1855,—it was moved by Joseph Simpson, Esq., of Manchester; seconded by Edmund Birley, Esq., of Preston, and unanimously resolved:—

"That the recommendation of the Report to raise immediately a sum of not less than 5,000*l.*, be immediately carried into execution, and that an additional contribution of one shilling per nominal horse power from each mill occupier, (making a total contribution of two shillings per nominal horse power,) be at once called for, to enable the Committee to carry out the recommendation to defend, at the cost of the Association, all cases of prosecution which they may consider fairly to come within the sphere of the Association."

The under-mentioned donations from the Penalties Fund were approved by your letter of the 30th November, viz.:—

| | £ | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Walker's District:— | | |
| To the Ragged School, Dundee | 20 | |
| To the Ragged School, Aberdeen | 20 | |
| The School at Garlogie, Aberdeenshire, Messrs. A. Haddon & Son. Factory children and workers | 10 | |
| The School of Messrs. Smith & Co., Peterhead. Factory workers and children | 10 | |
| The Schools of Messrs. Aberdeen Gordon & Co., Montrose. Factory workers and children | 10 | |
| The School of Messrs. James Crombie & Co., of Cothal Mills, Aberdeenshire. Factory workers and children | 15 | |
| The Infant School at Prinlaws, Fife, J. Fergus, Esq. 105 children, and evening class of grown factory girls (30) | 15 | |
| The School at Rattray, Blairgowrie; mostly children of factory operatives (40) | 10 | |
| | | 110 |
| Mr. Balfour's District:— | | |
| Barrofield School, Glasgow; 150 scholars, 60 of them factory children | 10 | |
| Johnstone School; 175 scholars, 94 of them factory children | 15 | |
| Blackburn School, R. Gilkison & Co. 14 factory children and others | 5 | |
| Balfron School; 24 factory children | 10 | |
| Thornhill School, Johnstone; preparing for factory workers and children | 10 | |
| | | 50 |
| Total | | £160 |

The factory schools which are required by law to be maintained, continue to be conducted in a most satisfactory manner, and, as stated in my last Report, I also continue to discover millowners who, though under no such obligation, yet with praiseworthy zeal for the best interests of their workers and their families, go ahead of the requirements of the law in such matters; but as their good deeds in that case do not come under the official notice of the Inspector, it is only by inquiry that I am able to drag them into light.

In a former Report I noticed the schools maintained by Messrs. Aberdein Gordon & Co. at Montrose, but it was

not until a recent visit there, and inquiring into the working of these schools, that I discovered they have for the last thirty years maintained a school at their works at Logie, five miles from Montrose. They provide school-room accommodation, as well as a dwelling-house and salary to the male and female teachers, and also supply the coal and gas.

The day school roll last session showed the attendance of 63 children, 41 of that number belonging to parents employed at Logie works; the fee per quarter of 12 weeks, for English, is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*d.* additional per quarter for each new branch.

There is also an evening class for the workers, and a Sabbath school, at which the teachers are assisted by two persons belonging to the works; the children who attend (30 in number are chiefly those who attend the day school.

In a visit I made very lately to the works at St. Leonard's, near Dunfermline, and making some inquiries of the manager, Mr. Houston, as to the social condition of the workers, I learnt for the first time that the proprietor, Erskine Beveridge, Esq., maintained an excellent school on the premises for the benefit of his workers and their children.

The school is attended by 145 children; the parents of 80 of them are employed in the works. The school fees are—

| | *s.* | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For English, Reading, and Grammar | 0 | 10 | per month. |
| Writing, Geography, and History - | 1 | 2 | „ |
| With Writing, Arithmetic, and Composition - - - - - | 1 | 4 | „ |

Mr. Beveridge pays a portion of the above fees, viz.:—If a worker has only one child at school, Mr. B. pays $\frac{4}{10}$ths of the above rates; if more than one child, Mr. B. pays $\frac{6}{10}$ths.

There is also an evening class, attended by 40 males and 20 females, all belonging to the works; Mr. B. pays half the school fees for all these, besides providing them with writing materials, &c. The schoolmaster is certificated, and receives 15*l.* per annum from Government.

Connected also with this work, there is a waiting-room heated with steam-pipes for the use of the workers who reside at a distance, about 60 of whom take advantage of it daily during meal hours, &c.

The Canston Holm Weaving Co. at Pollockshaws, have also prepared a waiting-room for the use of their workers at meal hours.

The owners of several printworks have expressed a wish

that some change be made in the law which regulates the schooling of children employed in such works, in the belief that the Act which permits all the schooling to which a child is entitled during the week to be given on the Saturday, might be altered with advantage to the children.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons since last Report:—

Dr. George Duff, M.D., Elgin, to the factory at Lhanbride.

The factories on Don Side have been included in the district of Dr. John Cadenhead, M.D., Aberdeen, *vice* Dr. Leslie, resigned.

John C. Corbett, Esq., Pollockshaws, is appointed to the factories there, *vice* Dr. Thomas Corbett, resigned.

David Scott, Esq., to the factories at Eaglesham.

Dr. William Richardson, M.D., to the factory at Gatehouse of Fleet.

Dr. James Young, M.D., to the factory at New Milns, Ayrshire.

John Fraser, Esq., to the factory at Banton, near Kilsyth, *vice* Crawford.

Dr. Robert Tod, M.D., to the factories at Dysart.

Thomas Leitch, Esq., to the factory of Mr. Charles Stewart at Milnhaugh, near Perth.

William Baillie, Esq., to factories near Markinch.

I have much pleasure in noticing, as usual, the zeal and ability with which Mr. Walker and Mr. Balfour, the Sub-inspectors of the district, continue to discharge their duties, and in thanking them for the cordial co-operation and assistance which I have received.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
JOHN KINCAID.

*To the Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

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## Appendix No. 1.

### Table I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Causing Death | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | – | 1 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Injuries to head and face | – | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 15 | 42 | 35 | 62 | – | 4 | 50 | 108 | 158 |
| Total | 23 | 61 | 52 | 79 | 2 | 5 | 77 | 145 | 222 |

### Table II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Injuries to head and face | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 2 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 |

## Appendix No. 2.

Return of new Factories set to work, and of additional Power in existing Factories, between the 1st November 1854 and 1st November 1855.

| Manufactures. | I. New Mills. | | | II. Additions. | | | III. Unoccupied since last Report, to be deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | |
| | | Steam. | Water | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. |
| Cotton weaving | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 41 | – |
| Cotton spinning | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | 35 | – | 3 | 100 | – |
| Cotton spinning and weaving | – | – | – | 1 | 100 | – | 1 | 45 | – |
| | 3 | 9 | – | 3 | 135 | – | 6 | 186 | – |
| Wool spinning | 7 | 20 | 84 | 1 | 16 | – | 2 | – | 21 |
| Wool weaving | 1 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Wool spinning and weaving | – | – | – | 1 | 14 | – | – | – | – |
| | 8 | 30 | 84 | 2 | 30 | – | 2 | – | 21 |
| Flax spinning | 4 | 15 | 30 | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 30 |
| Flax weaving | 2 | 16 | – | 2 | 40 | – | – | – | – |
| | 6 | 31 | 30 | 2 | 40 | – | 2 | 6 | 30 |
| Silk throwing | 1 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Worsted weaving | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 | – |
| Small wares | 4 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 31st October 1855.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*31st December* 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have visited factories, printworks, and schools in the following towns and places during the period embraced by this Report :—

In Essex :—Stratford, Tiptree Heath, Coggeshall, Braintree, Bocking, Halsted Pibmarsh, Colchester.

In Kent :—Dartford, Crayford, Lewisham.

In Middlesex :—Tottenham, in and about London.

In Suffolk :—Nayland, Glemsford, Hadleigh, Ipswich.

In Surrey :—Southwark.

In Yorkshire :—Leeds, Churwell, Morley, Gildersome, Horsforth, Yeadon, Guiseley, Bramley, Farsley, Pudsey, Stanningley; Bradford, Bowling, Tyersall, Manningham; Esholt, Baildon; Otley, Pool; Halifax Shelf, Hipperholme, Southowram, Shibden, Brighouse, Warley, Midgley, Sowerby, Soyland, Rishworth, Stainland, Greetland; Keighley, Haworth; Huddersfield, Longwood, Dalton, Kirkburton, Almondbury, Lockwood, Lindley, Meltham, Fixby; Dewsbury, Batley, Birstal, Gomersal; Selby, Rawcliffe; Pontefract; Clifford.

The law has been generally and cordially observed throughout my district during the last six months; some instances have occurred, as usual, in which one or other of its requirements have not been fulfilled as accurately by some as by the general body of manufacturers; yet, considering the number and variety of factories which are contained in my district, the proportion of those in which intentional contravention or wilful neglect of the provisions of the law were observed has been remarkably small. Three instances only have occurred in which legal proceedings appeared to me to be necessary; they are contained in and form the Appendix, No. 1., p. 104. In the two first-mentioned cases, the legal hours of work were exceeded knowingly, and as the present limitation of the hours of work has been so generally accepted and so cheerfully acquiesced in by the manufacturers of my district, the attempt on the part of any one to overreach his more scrupulous and honourable neighbour can be met only by the course which was taken in these instances, viz., by public exposure before a judicial tribunal. The third case was that of an operative

who had employed a boy under 13 years of age longer than allowed by law; a conviction was not pressed for, as the payment of costs was considered, under all the circumstances of this case, to be a sufficient penalty upon a working man.

The total amount of the fines imposed during the half-year was 8*l.*, and the costs attending the hearing of the cases, which were paid to the magistrates' clerks, amounted to 1*l.* 10*s.*

The following grants were made with your sanction from the Factory Fine Fund in my district:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| To the National School, Denholme Gate, near Bradford, Yorkshire, attended by 220 children, of whom 178 are employed in factories - - - - | 10 |
| To the Holmfirth National School, the Cliffe and Choppards Church Schools in the district of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, attended by 300 children, of whom 161 are employed in factories - - | 10 |
| | £ 20 |

I have upon several occasions been called upon to make appointments to the office of certifying surgeon, but I have never performed that duty with more regret than when, in August last, the somewhat sudden death of Mr. James Holroyde, certifying surgeon of Halifax, in Yorkshire, left the office for that district vacant.

Mr. Holroyde had acted as certifying surgeon ever since the institution of the medical examination of children prior to their employment in factories. From the passing of the 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103. (in 1833), until the passing of 7 Vict. c. 15. (in Oct 1844), the selection of a certifying surgeon was a voluntary arrangement of the occupiers of factories, recommended by the then Inspectors; but at the latter date the appointment was directed to be made by statute, and Mr. Holroyde was then appointed by my predecessor, Mr. Saunders, and continued to act, with general approbation, until within a few days of his decease. In the performance of his official duties, Mr. Holroyde was animated by the desire of fulfilling them with all the usefulness in his power, as an officer whose services were called into action, as well for the protection of children, as for the security and general advantage of the manufacturer. With these views, he proposed and carried out successfully, with the consent of the occupiers of factories of his own district, and in conjunction with some of the certifying surgeons whose districts were contiguous to his own, what is known by the name of the

"pass-note" system. This consists in the agreement between the occupiers of factories and the certifying surgeon, that all persons presented to the certifying surgeon for examination prior to their permanent employment must produce a "pass-note" from the occupier or manager of the factory in which they were last employed, certifying that the usual fortnight's notice had been given previous to quitting such last employment, and containing the date of the certificate granted in that factory; and the certifying surgeon does not examine any person who fails to produce the "pass-note." This system has existed for some years, and has, in practice, many advantages. It tends to keep the hands steadier in their employment; it is also an impediment in the way of children leaving a factory where they are properly employed for half-time, attending school, for the purpose of obtaining employment illegally for full time at another factory, and in this latter case the pass-note operates advantageously to the occupier of a factory. Mr. Holroyde was distinguished, moreover, for the conscientiousness and integrity with which he discharged the duties of his office, and I lament his loss as a very meritorious public officer, and as a highly honourable upright man.

In laying before you the usual annual tabular statements of the number of new factories set to work and of factories closed during the year ended the 31st of October last, I regret to be unable to inform you that the manufacturing industry of my district has exhibited any very marked activity in that period. There has been a certain amount of business, chiefly of a steady cautious character, sufficient in the woollen districts to give employment to many factories and to a large number of hands, although in some places the want of work has been felt. Again, in the worsted districts there has been a like condition of employment, but less general than in the woollen districts; in the latter large orders for clothing, both for the army and navy of our own Government, as well as for those of the Governments of France and Turkey, have kept many mills fully employed, and further orders are expected; but in the worsted districts, on the other hand, the high prices of provisions and of the raw material, compared with the price obtainable for manufactured goods, and the interruption of the ordinary course of trade, consequent in some degree upon the existing state of politics in Europe, have not been counterbalanced by any similar extraordinary demand. The following return, it is true, does not disclose an unfavourable state of trade, inasmuch as there continues to be a preponderance of new factories over the number of those which have been altogether closed and have ceased any

longer to be factories; but although at the present moment there is much woollen machinery standing, and some woollen factories running short time, while a large quantity of worsted machinery is standing, and a considerable proportion of the worsted factories also running short time, there has not been a succession of failures, by which the permanent withdrawal has been necessitated of a large amount of capital from investment in the woollen or worsted factories, and the return does not include those factories which have temporarily ceased to work, but with the steam-engine and manufacturing machinery in good order, ready to be put into full operation the moment the prospects of trade appear to the owner sufficiently promising. The general condition of the woollen and worsted trades, therefore, may be stated to differ little from that described in my two last reports, and with no decided prospect of immediate improvement.

| Manufactures. | I. New Mills. | | | II. Additions. | | | III. Unoccupied, to be deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | |
| | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. |
| Cotton: | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinning - - - | 5 | 20 | 36 | – | – | – | 5 | 26 | 4 |
| Weaving - - - | 3 | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Spinning and weaving | 2 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Doubling - - - | 2 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | – |
| Hosiery, small wares, &c. | 2 | 21 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 11 | – |
| Total of cotton - | 14 | 105 | 36 | – | – | – | 8 | 41 | 4 |
| Woollen: | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinning - - - | 24 | 287 | 20 | 3 | 24 | – | 4 | 52 | 12 |
| Spinning and weaving | 8 | 127 | – | 3 | 47 | – | – | – | – |
| Dressing - - - | 2 | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total of woollen - | 34 | 438 | 20 | 6 | 71 | – | 4 | 52 | 12 |
| Worsted: | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinning - - - | 4 | 91 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 50 | 2 |
| Spinning and weaving | 3 | 100 | – | 1 | 40 | – | 3 | 29 | – |
| Total of worsted - | 7 | 191 | – | 1 | 40 | – | 6 | 79 | 2 |
| Silk: | | | | | | | | | |
| Winding - - - | 2 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - | 57 | 744 | 56 | 7 | 111 | – | 18 | 172 | 18 |

The number of accidents reported during the half-year has somewhat increased since my last report, but the increase has been chiefly among those of the least serious nature. They are contained in Appendix No. 2., p. 105.

I have the pleasure to report that the manufacturers of my district are continuing to provide for the prevention of accidents from horizontal shafts, and that the number of those who object to fence by some precautions or other is comparatively small. Strap-hooks, rods, &c., are being fixed up in most of those mills in which they had been wanting, and in others, in which they had been only partially adopted, the manufacturers have required them to be adopted throughout their factories.

There is one part of the machinery in a factory which, although not required by s. 21. of 7 Vict. c. 15. to be securely fenced, is productive of numerous accidents when left exposed—the gearing and cog-wheels at the end of spinning, drawing, and other similar frames. Some years since my predecessor, Mr. Saunders, by notice issued under sec. 43, declared these wheels to be in his opinion dangerous, and that they ought to be "well and securely fenced." They are now throughout the whole of my district very generally covered over with tin or wire guards, in some instances with iron casing. Although some hundreds of these notices were issued, and a vast quantity of fencing was fixed up in consequence thereof, no general objections were made on the score of expense, and three appeals against the opinion of Mr. Saunders were decided by the arbitrators, three engineers, against the appellant, and the propriety of the notice was confirmed. One good effect of legislation upon the subject of the fencing of machinery is to be found in the fact, that no new machines ever leave the premises of the engineer now, in which all outside wheels are not "well and securely fenced" by iron casings; the ends of the old frames are a mass of complicated wheels, in the new ones not a wheel can be touched, nor in many frames can one even be seen; and I trust the time is not far distant when an engineer will as rarely erect mill-gearing which he has not "well and securely fenced" by some appropriate and sufficient means.

The prevention of accidents in manufactories and in mines is a subject which has occupied the attention of various countries in Europe. During a long interval of peace, which has encouraged and fostered the immense development of trade, commerce, manufactures, and the industrial arts, when every possible appliance of skill and invention has been sought for the attainment of great results in rapid and increased production, it is not unna-

tural that the attention of a government and the sympathy of the people are drawn to the sacrifice of human life and the infliction of suffering in the pursuits of industry.

The Factory Act of 1833 set the bold example to other nations of a great manufacturing country limiting, in the face of formidable competitors, the hours of labour in factories for the manufacture of textile fabrics. The example of England had followers on the continent. Other countries in which the evils of unrestricted and excessive labour in factories had become apparent, though the evils had become apparent to the Governments under different circumstances from those which excited attention in England, acknowledged that the limitation of the hours of labour within moderate bounds was as necessary for the welfare of the population as it had proved to be in England, and might be carried out with as little risk to the general prosperity of the manufacturer as it had been in England. Nor has the Factory Act of 1844, which first in this country proposed effective measures for the prevention of accidents in factories, passed altogether unheeded. In many of the continental states the organization and authority of the Government are of so extensive a character that their officers are empowered to require the adoption of proper means for the prevention of accidents, and such a supervision has been carried out in a general manner, but it has been doubted whether a more special inquiry may not be necessary. I have been informed that four years since the Government of Russia directed inquiries to be made into the causes, and means of prevention, of accidents in industrial establishments ; but of the result of those inquiries I am not at present aware. The subject has also forced itself upon the attention of some of the public officers of the French Government in their supervision of labour in factories.* More recently the question attracted the attention of the International Statistical Congress held at Paris in September of the present year. The proceedings of the Congress were regulated by a Commission appointed by the French Government, composed of His

* When I was at Lille, in the beginning of October last, I was informed by the Prefêt of the Department (du Nord) that he was then instituting inquiries as to the best mechanical contrivances which could be adopted for the prevention of accidents. He also stated, that in the case of an accident which had recently been caused to an operative by an unfenced horizontal shaft, of the danger of which the occupier of the factory had been several times warned, proceedings had been instituted against the occupier under an article of the code Napoleon, which applies generally to any person through whose act or omission injury has been inflicted upon another.

Excellency M. Rouher, Minister of Agricultural Commerce and Public Works, President; the Baron Charles Dupin, Vice-President, and twenty-six other gentlemen, members of the Legislative Body, Councillors of the State, Members of the Institute, Directors and Heads of various Public Departments. The programme of the several subjects to be discussed by the members of the Congress was determined by this Commission, and the subjects to be considered by the first of the four sections into which the Congress were distributed were:—

A nosological table of the causes of death;
Statistics of mental aberration;
Statistics of epidemics;
Statistics of accidents;

and the section was invited to consider the last division of their subjects in relation—

1st. To accidents in industrial establishments, and in factories employing a moving power.

2d. To accidents in Government establishments, upon canals, public roads, &c.

3d. To accidents in mines.

4th. To accidents upon railways.

After insisting upon the importance of a precise knowledge of the causes, nature, and number of accidents in factories and other similar establishments, and after setting forth some of the more apparent causes of such accidents, the programme of the Commission adds—

"It is certain that the greater number of these sources of accidents could be removed by the adoption of precautions skilfully arranged, by strict internal regulations, but above all, by an effective inspection of industrial establishments, such as exists in England (where a bill was recently proposed for increasing their efficiency, by extending the power of the Inspectors*), and such as was intended in France by the authors of the law of the 22d of March 1841."†

Although a member of the Congress, I was unable to attend the meetings of the first section which considered this branch of inquiry; but I was present at the general assembly of the Congress when their report was read and adopted; and I here quote a few paragraphs from that report, touching upon the general question of the limitation of the hours of labour; because the report, which forms part of the official record of the proceedings

* This refers probably to the Bill introduced into the House of Commons during the last session by Mr. Cobbett.

† Programme du Congrès International Statistique, tenu à Paris le 10 Septembre 1855, p. 98.

of the Congress, and has not yet been published, is strongly expressive of a feeling which is found to be gaining ground everywhere, that it is in the interests of humanity, and that it is not inimical to the interests of the individual, that the hours of labour should be restricted within moderate limits: and this report has the more importance from the fact, that the conclusions which are here quoted, were adopted almost unanimously by the General Assembly of the Congress, consisting of gentlemen deputed to attend by the principal Governments in Europe, and of above one hundred other members, of different nationalities, of diverse occupations and social positions, of varied scientific and special attainments:—

"The law of France, which restricts the duration of daily labour in factories and workshops to twelve hours, does not limit that labour between certain fixed hours, as is required for the hours of work of children, *i.e.*, between 5 A.M. and 9 P.M. Hence, some manufacturers using the right which this grievous silence gives them, admit of no interruption to the work of their establishments, except, perhaps, upon the Sunday, by employing two sets of workmen, neither of which spends more than twelve hours in the workshop, but the work of the establishment is prolonged during the day and night. The law is satisfied; but is humanity equally so? If, Gentlemen, you do not think so, you will call the serious attention of the Government to this grave question, by bringing together the facts bearing upon it, the unhappy effect upon the human frame of the deprivation of natural sleep, which is ill compensated for by rest in the day, the fatal influence upon morals of the nightly association of the two sexes in the same dimly lighted workshops.

"The first Section approves particularly of the resolution expressed by the French Commission,* that a strict inspection of factories in those countries in which it has not yet been organized, would afford the means of arresting the progress of those accidents which periodically afflict the working classes employed in industrial establishments."

After having visited the principal places in my district, in the months of June, July, and August last, I arranged to spend my vacation this autumn in France, chiefly in consequence of the Industrial Exhibition then open in Paris. I was afterwards induced to make some enquiry into the laws regulating labour in France, and to devote a portion of my time in visiting some of the manufacturing towns for the purpose of observing the practical operation

* See antè, p. 58.

of those laws, and of having a general view of the condition of the factory population; and I propose to submit some remarks upon these two subjects, as having a direct bearing upon the prevailing industries in my district, and as being at the present moment matters of special interest.

The great extent to which International Industrial Exhibitions must influence the industry of competing nations; the assistance they afford in placing clearly before the eyes of all men the effects of commercial restrictions; their tendency to dispel the opinion so tenaciously supported and so long upheld, that it is for the interest of every country to supply by its own industry all its wants, and to be independent of all other nations; their presenting at one view the peculiarities in the products and manufactures of each country give to these Exhibitions a peculiar character and influence as being a means of mutual enlightenment, of disseminating sound views, of testing the efficacy of the different laws and customs which affect the trade and interests of each separate country, and, hence, of fostering and encouraging the general development of the varied stores of the world for the use and enjoyment of mankind.

Much of the value to be derived from such Exhibitions as those of 1851 and 1855 depends upon the spirit in which preparation is made for the competition, and upon the manner in which the exhibitors themselves examine the different sources of supply of raw materials, the products of industry, and the peculiarity of their production. It would probably not be difficult to trace in the French Exhibition many signs of experience gained at the Exhibition of 1851, which without such means of mutual interchange of methods as that afforded by an International Exhibition, would most probably not have been forthcoming for many years; and it should be borne in mind that the value of these Exhibitions is not lessened by the exposure of imperfections; it is as important in many respects to be assured of failure as of success; the former is gratifying, and may lead to great results; the latter may set at rest fruitless attempts to attain that which is unattainable, or may provoke investigation into the causes of failure and lead to ultimate perfection.

In France, Germany, and Belgium, where Industrial Exhibitions have been repeatedly organized, the chiefs of industrial establishments have been as it were trained to the production of articles exhibiting, as far as possible, perfection in manufacture, and although the area of such Exhibitions had theretofore been restricted to native, in some instances even to local products, yet, to a great extent, they

could face, without entering upon any new or untrodden path, the competition of the world. English manufacturers have not been accustomed to compete in the exhibition of a single example; their competition has been in the manufacture of goods in bulk, to supply orders or to open new markets; and, further, their general characteristic must not be forgotten, of considering, first, the "*cui bono*," and of being satisfied, before engaging in a novel enterprise, that the benefits proposed are attainable.

Looking at the Exhibition of Paris, I think these impressions appear to be confirmed in the manner in which the competitors of different nations have entered the contest; and speaking especially of the English department, the absence of preparation, of the attempt to produce great effects without regard to the intrinsic value of the success, was probably apparent to a great number of observers. Many may lament that where English manufacturers might have shone better, no adequate efforts had been made by them to produce greater effects; but setting aside personal and patriotic gratification in carrying off many and high prizes, the exhibition of the products, and of the industry of a country in their normal state, is that which would benefit the greatest number and produce the largest amount of good. The test by which the position of each separate country in the Exhibition is to be assigned ought to depend less upon the result of the individual excellence of any one or more speciality, than upon the general contributions of the whole country as representing her native products, her native skill, industry, and intelligence in the manipulation and manufacture of these products, and the raw produce of other nations, adapted either for home, colonial, or foreign use. Thus it should appear in what each country is specially skilled, wherein exists its ordinary and general aptitude, with a view of showing the superabundance and wants of each nation; of teaching how they may be relieved of the one, and in what manner the other may be supplied; of teaching, by comparison and observation, in what particulars the products of a country may be adapted or improved for the promotion of social comforts, the furtherance of native industry, and of external commerce; and the effect of the Exhibition in respect to manufactures should be not so much to induce manufacturers to open up new kinds of industry, foreign to their own special aptitude, as to confirm them in their endeavours to improve their own particular fabrics.

If such be the great objects of an International Industrial Exhibition, then have some of the industries of England well

displayed their capabilities. For instance, the Manchester department exhibited specimens of all the goods made in the cotton districts, with the prices exposed—not of goods produced only by dint of great ingenuity and skill, and exhibited as what can be done under the excitement of a competition—but such as are the ordinary products of the cotton districts, and can be supplied with facility in any quantities. The same may be said of the worsted and woollen goods; and as the manufacture of these fabrics is the prevailing industry of my district, I examined the woollen and worsted departments with especial interest. The worsted goods manufactured in the neighbourhood of Bradford and Halifax were undoubtedly well represented; the prices were affixed, and a good view was obtained of the quality and value of those productions. The manufactures of Bradford—fabrics of worsted and cotton—the weft being of worsted and the warp of cotton, are peculiarly an English industry, and these productions of the English loom are not approached by any foreign goods of the same class, either in beauty of manufacture or of finish. Fabrics made of the finer descriptions of wool, such as the merino, with warps of the same material as the weft, are peculiarly a French manufacture, and in their class are far superior to English fabrics. French merinos, which, unlike the larger proportion of worsted fabrics, are made of a fine and comparatively short wool, have been hitherto entirely the production of the hand loom. The limited nature of such a mode of manufacture, and the necessarily high price, prevent them being brought into competition with the products of the power loom, and by their intrinsic beauty and perfection, united with cheapness, the worsted fabrics of England (made with cotton warps and woven by the power loom) have to a great extent superseded the superior qualities of the French merinos. In my communications with French manufacturers I found great efforts making, and, where these were not apparent, great desires expressed to increase the means of production and improve manufacturing processes by all possible means. At Roubaix, the Bradford of France, they are making earnest endeavours to obtain the same results in the finishing of orleans and lustres as have been obtained by English manufacturers; and at Rheims, the seat of the merino manufacture, efforts no less remarkable are being made for the improvement of that fabric. I was informed by a manufacturer at the latter place that he had just succeeded in perfecting a power loom which would enable him to weave merinos by steam power, and that he had 200 of them then at work. This was a

success, he said, arrived at after twenty years of experiment, and it is a success which is well worthy of consideration, for the general adoption of the power loom will eventually make a material difference in the price of French merinos, and bring them into competition with those English productions of inferior quality and value which now supply their place.

It is gratifying, while recording these facts, to have to acknowledge that in respect to worsted fabrics, the English manufacturers are no less alive to the necessity of improvement. Acting upon the recommendation of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce of Bradford appointed a deputation to examine the worsted fabrics and worsted machinery in the French Exhibition, and the report of that deputation has been recently made public. The deputation examined and report upon wool, machinery, yarns, woven and dyed goods. The report discusses, under each head, the differences observable between the products of this and other countries, and makes the following important statement with respect to the manufacture of "French merinos," and the chance of success which is offered for the pursuit of it in this country:—

"It has been supposed that the French possess peculiar advantages for this important branch of the worsted trade, in the quality and spinning properties of some of the French wools, which render them peculiarly adapted for warps, that their method of sizing renders the yarns both flexible and soft; that their processes of preparing and spinning are superior to ours; and, finally, that the drawback or bonus allowed by the French Government, rendered competition on the part of our manufacturers a matter of considerable difficulty. It was the object of the deputation to discover whether the French do possess any such advantages, and having detailed the results of their labours under the different heads of wool, machinery, tops, and yarn, they leave it to the trade to determine whether this important branch of manufacture may not be successfully cultivated and extended in this district. The deputation are inclined to think that there are no insuperable difficulties to prevent the most perfect success."

The manufacture of woollen cloth in the West Riding of Yorkshire, of which Leeds is the capital and centre, is, from the number of factories and of persons employed upon the fabric, next to the cotton manufacture, the most important textile industry in England. The woollen cloths exhibited were those ordinarily made, such as may be purchased by any merchant at any time in the Leeds market; yet, if a foreigner were to judge of the position of the manufacture from the Leeds department, he would fail to appreciate the

extent, the value, and the importance of the West Riding clothing district. As I have said of the Manchester department, the woollen cloths also were priced, and inasmuch as they exhibited the industry actually in its ordinary and active state, it was all that could be desired in that respect, but, compared with the productions of France, Austria, Prussia, and Belgium, the variety and quantity of the goods they exhibited outshone the less pretending, though no less serviceable, productions in the Leeds woollen department.

The efforts of the majority of the West Riding manufacturers have been chiefly directed to the production of a cheap cloth: they can unquestionably sell a moderately well got up cloth at a low price; they can produce a cloth equalling in appearance and finish the soundest cloths, at a price to which no foreigner can approach; they can also produce in enormous quantity. The demand for cheap goods has given an immense impulse to this kind of manufacture, the economy of which consists not so much in improved machinery and labour-saving processes, as in the employment of an inferior staple and woollen rags, brought again, by powerful machinery, to the original condition of wool, and then either spun into yarn for inferior cloths, or, mixed with new wool, spun into yarn for better kinds of cloths. This manufacture prevails nowhere to so great an extent as in England, although it is considerable in Belgium: foreign cloths, especially French, are distinguished for the beauty of their texture and the fineness of their quality, and could not come into competition with the lower class of cloths now so generally manufactured here; but still there are cloths manufactured abroad of a sound quality and at a moderate price. The woollen cloths of all descriptions exhibited in the Austrian department were instances of this. Brunn, in Moravia, is the centre of the woollen manufactures of Austria, and the cloths manufactured in that neighbourhood and in Bohemia were very remarkable for good quality and moderate price.

The woollen manufacturers of France are, like those engaged in the fabrication of worsted goods, adopting improved machinery and methods of manufacture. The "condenser," a machine performing by power the manual labour of the slubbing machine, has been long in use for the manufacture of some classes of goods, and is now being employed for the spinning of yarn for woollen cloth, and I was assured by a very eminent manufacturer that he had found it to answer perfectly, and that it had entirely superseded the slubbing machine in his factory. The advantage of this machine, in addition to its turning out much more work

than the slubbing machine, is, that it dispenses with the labour of an adult man and two or three of his assistants.*

The price of labour and of the raw material are unquestionably in favour of the Austrian and French manufacturer, but we have some advantages not to be despised :—the first is, that capital is rarely wanting here for a profitable investment; the next, that all things being equal, the English manufacturer can turn out a considerably larger amount of work in a given time than a foreign manufacturer, so much as to counterbalance the difference of the working days, between 60 hours a-week here and 72 or 80 elsewhere; and the means of transport in England enable the manufacturer to deliver his goods upon a railway, almost at his factory, whence they may be almost as directly shipped for exportation.

There are yet other circumstances favourable to the English manufacturer, upon which he may ground his expectation of being able to retain his pre-eminence in the markets of the world. Throughout Germany the daily attendance at school of all children is obligatory, and the obligation, though for some years too much disregarded by manufacturers, is becoming more generally felt and more binding. In France, where attendance at school of children in general is optional, it is nevertheless obligatory in respect of children employed in factories, &c., and the law is now being carried into effect with more care and attention. In Prussia the labour of young persons under 16 years of age must not exceed ten hours per day; in France the labour of adults, as well male as female, is limited to twelve hours per day. The hours of work of the English operative are shorter than those of any other country; but elsewhere the question is not how to prolong, but how to curtail, the hours of labour in factories; and in those countries where no restrictions upon labour now exist, some limitation will eventually and inevitably be enforced.

Again, as it is my object to speak in this report more particularly of the manufactures of France, there is more than one institution of that country having a most important influence upon her progress as a manufacturing country, which militates against her taking a much more prominent position than at present; at any rate not until after the lapse of some considerable time. There are some difficulties, peculiarly of a political nature, to which it

* I saw recently near Huddersfield, a machine in operation for spinning wool upon a principle somewhat analogous to the throstle-frame. It is satisfactory to observe these various improvements in method, as evidence of the energy and foresight of manufacturers.

would not be useful to allude at any length in this report—such as the preponderating influence upon the country of the political opinions of the capital, and the sudden changes in the form of the government to which she has been subject; but there are others of the greatest influence which are of a social character, and which affect the character and powers of the whole people. In the turning to use and fabrication of native products, each country should, and perhaps does generally, excel. Thus France produces wine from the grape, silk from the worm, fine stuffs from fine wool, and in these and other branches of industry she excels; but it requires more than the power, which may be called an inherent one, of manufacturing home produce, to turn to profitable uses the raw products of other countries; and of that raw produce which she imports, France is not so successful a manufacturer.

Again, the system which was rigidly enforced for so long a period in France—that of absolute prohibition of foreign manufactures, and of strict regulation as to the kind and particular make of the fabrics which were manufactured in the country—operated there, as it would do anywhere else, to the depression of manufacturers and the annihilation of improvement; but that system has not been the sole cause, especially in later times, of the less rapid progress of manufactures in France. The system of "*morcellement,*" or of the compulsory division of land equally among the sons upon the decease of the father, who has power over his property only during his lifetime and cannot devise it away from his children, has tended materially to the same end. The population of France in 1851 was 35,783,170 souls. It has been calculated by Mr. M'Culloch that there are 5,500,000 landed proprietors, and that at least one half of the population are connected directly with the proprietorship of the land; while Baron C. Dupin estimated the number of heads of families possessing land at 7,700,000. In the year 1835 France was divided into 10,893,528 separate properties, charged separately to the *contribution foncière* or land tax, and the following is a statement of the value of the properties taken from the assessment to the land tax:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Assessed at less than 5 frs. per annum - - | 5,205,411 |
| Assessed at 5 frs. and less than 50 frs. per annum - - - - - - | 4,689,616 |
| Assessed at 50 frs. and above - - - | 998,501 |
| | 10,893,528 |

Of the proprietors, a vast number, as must be evident from the above statement, are also labourers, cultivating their property and eking out their livelihood by following some manual occupation, according to the locality in which they reside, as field labourers, weavers, spinners, or the like.

The class of peasant proprietors has many claims to respect; they are simple in their habits, industrious, economical, and thrifty, differing also from a purely manufacturing population in entering upon matrimony at a mature rather than an early age; and to the effect of this institution of the subdivision of land, has been mainly attributed the stationary character of the population in France, compared with the other countries of Europe, the annual rate of increase not being much more than one-half per cent. (0·63). Although skill and mechanical science may do much, the preponderance of the vital element is essential in the extension of manufactures. The system of *morcellement*, in preventing a rapid development of the population, has thus tended indirectly to retard the extension of manufactures. It has also had that effect in a direct manner. It has retained a large population attached to and occupied upon the soil. The cultivation of the soil is their primary occupation—that which is followed with pride and contentment —their employment in spinning, weaving, and the like is but a subsidiary one necessary for their support. Their savings are hoarded for the purpose of increasing their inheritance, and they are not prone to wander from home in search of fresh occupation or new habits. The position of a proprietor, the possession of a house, of a plot of ground, is the chief object also of the factory operative, and of almost every poor man who has not already a property; in fact, all look to the land, and as a comparatively small income will procure the necessaries of life, proprietorship is sought less as furnishing every want, than as satisfying an inborn and active craving.

From this description of the character and occupations of a very numerous class of the French people, it will be readily inferred that, unlike that of England, the manufacturing industry of France is represented by small establishments, some moved by steam and water, many dependent for their moving power upon animal labour, and many factories still entirely employing manual labour only. This characteristic of French industry is well described by Baron C. Dupin, as consequent upon the system of the tenure of land. He says: "As France is the country of "divided properties, that of small holdings, so it is the

"country of the division of industry, and of small work-"shops." Thus, while some fabrics may be produced at a moderate cost, the system of manufacture prevents any considerable extension of commerce, and though perfection in the higher qualities has been attained in some fabrics, as richness and colour in silks, &c., yet there cannot be under such a system that energy and foresight which are absolutely necessary to create and maintain an extended external commerce. In the larger manufacturing towns, capital has been invested in improved machinery; there intelligence, quickened by community, seeks to find improved means of production and fresh outlets for industry, and large factories, fitted with modern machinery (much of it from England), managed with increased skill and attention, attest the progress of industry; but the number of such establishments is not great, and the general character of the industry is that described by Baron Dupin. This will be confirmed by the following return of all establishments, of whatever importance, whether employing a moving power or not, engaged in any process of manufacture of textile fabrics, except establishments engaged exclusively in dyeing, bleaching, printing, &c.; in short, a return of those establishments which would in England be under the operation of the Factory Acts, if they all employed a mechanical moving power, but which are, with many others, subject to the Factory Laws of France:—

RETURN of the Number of Factories in France; their Moving Power; Manufacturing Machinery; and the Number of Persons employed therein.

| Description of Factory. | No. of Factories | No. of Engines giving the First Moving Power. | | | Manufacturing Machinery. | | | No. of Persons employed. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Steam. | Water. | Other Mechanical Power. | No. of Spindles. | No. of Looms. | No. of other Frames. | Men. | Women. | Children under 16 years of age. | TOTAL. |
| Cotton - - - - | 2,394 | 650 | 416 | 443 | 3,457,552 | 116,134 | 15,487 | 109,304 | 90,647 | 44,628 | 244,579 |
| Woollen and Worsted - | 2,890 | 840 | 248 | 400 | 1,386,783 | 38,446 | 18,253 | 95,534 | 53,128 | 31,437 | 180,089 |
| Silk - - - - - | 1,459 | 435 | 145 | 881 | 7,440 | 88,864 | 8,894 | 109,662 | 46,127 | 9,326 | 165,115 |
| Flax and Hemp - - | 5,576 | 64 | 90 | 124 | 210,282 | 20,901 | 2,263 | 33,067 | 15,868 | 7,232 | 56,167 |
| Various mixed fabrics - | 667 | 64 | 60 | 209 | 143,048 | 37,842 | 5,208 | 37,842 | 5,208 | 17,450 | 60,500 |
| TOTAL - | 12,986 | 2,053 | 959 | 2,057 | 5,205,105 | 302,207 | 50,105 | 385,409 | 210,978 | 110,073 | 706,450 |

This statement deserves some consideration, as it indicates clearly the extent of the textile manufactures of France. It is arranged in the order of the relative import-

ance and magnitude of each fabric manufactured—cotton holding there, as in England, the first place. If the details of this return be compared with the return of the number of factories, &c., presented to the House of Commons in 1850, the following remarkable difference will be seen between the system of textile manufacture of England and that of France.

The number of factories in France is three times as large as those in England, while the number of persons employed in them is only one-fifth greater; but the very different proportions of machinery and moving power will be best shown by the following comparison :—

| | France. | England. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of factories - - | 12,986 | 4,330 |
| Number of persons employed | 706,450 | 596,082 |
| Average number of persons employed in each factory - | 54 | 137 |
| Average number of spindles to each person employed - | 7 | 43 |
| Average number of persons employed to each loom, both power and hand loom | 2 | 2* |

The steam power employed in the factories of Great Britain is equal to 108,113 horses; and the proportion of persons employed is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each horse power of steam: the proportion in France upon this estimate should give a steam power equal to 128,409 horses, whereas the whole of the steam power of France was in 1852 only equal to 75,518 horses, produced by 6,080 steam engines, of the average power of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ horses each: while the number of steam engines employed in the textile factories of France appears to have been in 1852, 2,053, and the power of these engines to be equal to 20,282 horses, distributed as follows :—

| | Factories. | Power, in horses. |
|---|---|---|
| Employed in spinning only - | 1,438 | 16,494 |
| „ weaving only - | 101 | 1,738 |
| „ finishing, &c. - | 242 | 612 |
| „ other processes - | 272 | 1,438 |
| | 2,033 | 20,282 |

The absence, in France, of the bones and sinews of manufactures, coal and iron, must ever retard her progress as a manufacturing country. Free trade will do much for her,

* Power loom only.

she can buy of the superabundance of others—for it is the policy of the present Government to relax some of those prohibitory laws which were framed to protect native industry, *i. e.*, to protect the manufacturing few at the expense of the consuming multitude. Recent instances of this may be quoted in the reduction of the duty upon iron, and the remission of the duty upon wool and raw cotton when imported for the purpose of being manufactured for exportation. Such legislation, conceived in the spirit of a gradual revision of laws and customs which oppress industry and fail to benefit the country at large, will eventually strengthen the French manufacturer, and be the means of helping him to overcome some of the difficulties with which his normal state surrounds him.

There is one very important inquiry which must commend itself to the attentive consideration of almost every manufacturer, in connexion with an International Exhibition at the present moment:—What is the effect of Free Trade? The ports of this country are open for the introduction, free of duty, of all raw materials and of the manufactured goods not being made up. When the manufacturers of this country demanded the abolition of duties upon raw produce, they also consented to the reduction to a nominal rate and subsequent abolition of the duty upon the manufactured articles of foreign countries, and, as these Exhibitions are the means of enlightening the merchant and consumer as to where the best goods are to be obtained at the most moderate price, it will become a matter of some importance to ascertain what effect shall have been produced in regard to those goods, which are admitted here duty free.

The Trade and Navigation Returns show a gradual increase in the importation of woollen and worsted manufactures; the following is a return of the value of such importations, duty free, for the four last years,—

| 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £598,522 | £655,050 | £982,007 | £1,120,562. |

But it will be as well to trace this remarkable increase of 87·2 per cent. to the countries in which these goods are manufactured, and whence they arrive in this country, and to ascertain whether our exports to the same countries have been apparently affected by such increase; and referring to the annual statements prepared by the Board of Trade for the same periods, the following extracts will show the value of the woollen and worsted goods imported duty free from the only four States named in the annual statements as

supplying us, and the value of those goods which we export to them.

RETURN of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, upon which the Import Duty has been abolished, imported from and exported to France, Belgium, the Hanse Towns, and Holland from 1851 to 1854.

| Countries. | Importations. | | | | | Exportations. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | Centesimal proportion of 1854, as compared with 1851. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | Centesimal proportion of 1854, as compared with 1851. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| France - - | 566,795 | 470,000 | 431,864 | 454,436 | Dec. 19·8 | 119,069 | 121,830 | 78,474 | 111,339 | Dec. 6·5 |
| Belgium - - | 62,905 | 142,074 | 331,572 | 386,105 | Inc. 513·7 | 151,681 | 134,191 | 144,693 | 156,781 | Inc. 3·3 |
| Hanse Towns - | 37,698 | 62,050 | 157,278 | 236,682 | Inc. 527·8 | 893,769 | 839,515 | 739,020 | 772,049 | Dec. 13·6 |
| Holland - - | — | — | 53,053 | 38,538 | — | 394,982 | 381,470 | 337,232 | 300,939 | Dec. 23·8 |
| TOTAL - | 667,398 | 674,124 | 920,714 | 1,077,223 | Inc. 61·4 | 1,559,481 | 1,477,006 | 1,299,419 | 1,341,108 | Dec. 14·0 |

N.B. The Annual Statements do not distinguish between Woollen and Worsted goods imported; they are all included under the head of Woollen Manufactures.

The largest importations are from France, but those which are most increasing are from Belgium and the Hanse Towns, or rather Hamburg, that city being the chief port for Austria and Central Germany. It is very important to observe also that the exports to the same countries have decreased since 1851 to the extent of 14 per cent., and from these facts it may be inferred that the power of production of the four countries represented in the return has materially increased since 1851, and corroboration of this will be found in a comparison of the quantity of machinery imported by the same countries from England for the same periods: but in the following return (also extracted from the annual statements) the kinds of machinery are not classified, and the proportion of woollen machinery cannot, therefore, be ascertained. It should, however, not escape attention that, while France, Belgium, and Holland avail themselves more and more of English machinery, which would account in some degree for the increased production in these countries, the importation of machinery by the Hanse Towns (for Austria and Central Germany, these countries which have increased year by year the exportations of woollen and worsted manufactures to us,) is decreasing although it is still large in amount, and they are probably now almost in a position as regards process of manufacture to compete with us as manufacturers.

RETURN of Machinery exported to France, Belgium, the Hanse Towns, and Holland from 1851 to 1854.

| —— | Steam Engines. | | | | Other kinds of Machinery. | | | | Total of | | Centesimal proportion in 1854, as compared with 1851. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1851. | 1854. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| France - - - - | 6,134 | 5,173 | 16,356 | 47,855 | 71,016 | 100,608 | 168,856 | 101,652 | 77,150 | 149,507 | Inc. 48·4 |
| Belgium - - - - | 7,141 | 518 | 15,978 | 14,972 | 27,058 | 35,517 | 63,643 | 57,959 | 34,199 | 72,931 | Inc. 111·8 |
| Hanse Towns - - - | 21,180 | 34,391 | 22,476 | 17,676 | 128,611 | 117,848 | 197,409 | 125,157 | 149,791 | 142,833 | Dec. 4·6 |
| Holland - - - - | 11,515 | 8,955 | 19,400 | 32,753 | 25,604 | 38,616 | 68,455 | 77,058 | 37,119 | 19,0811 | Inc. 195·8 |
| TOTAL - - | 45,970 | 49,037 | 74,210 | 113,256 | 252,289 | 292,589 | 493,363 | 361,826 | 298,859 | 475,082 | Inc. 59·2 |

N. B. The four above named States are, with the exception of Spain, the largest importers of English machinery.

But the increase in the importation of woollen goods replacing nevertheless to some extent home produce, effect though it may be of free imports, is not unmixed with some good to the manufacturing districts; they have furnished employment to some of the dressers and finishers of Yorkshire, one of the most eminent of whom has given me some interesting information upon this subject. In a communication with which he has kindly furnished me, he says, speaking of the condition in which the woollen cloths are received from abroad:—"They were first introduced into Leeds in "the finished state, and we had great numbers to improve, "indeed I believe most, if not all, our customers bought. "I have been informed that they were not liked, I mean "those that were imported finished, and also, that those "which are finished in Leeds are preferred. It is about "3½ years since they were first brought to Leeds in the "balk state, but I never knew of any foreign cloths in "Leeds previous to free trade."

The same gentleman states that his largest account for the second quarter of the last year was with a foreign house for finishing Bohemian cloths, and that he had other foreign accounts although not of the same amount. He considers it a question whether English manufacturers will be able to equal the foreigners at the same price in certain descriptions of cloth, although, as is well known, they cannot equal us in some kinds, and expresses his anxiety lest English manufacturers and finishers may have some difficulty in competing with the foreigners in our home markets.

It is, perhaps, a misnomer to call the repeal of duties upon importations "Free Trade;" it should rather be designated "Free Imports;" for trade cannot be called free until the foreigner admits our goods as freely as we do his. At the present moment, English manufacturers can manufacture cheaply, and they can, in most branches of industry, supply the wants of the home market: wherever their produce can be introduced, it meets successfully the competition of the foreigner, and they are, as yet, the great manufacturers of the world. The power of foreign manufacturers, working long hours, to meet a sudden demand has been recently proved to be somewhat restricted, for English manufacturers have, at the invitation of the French Government, executed large orders for clothing of different kinds for the French army, while they were also engaged in supplying clothing for the British and Turkish troops. But that very fact will rouse the foreign manufacturers to greater efforts and to increased energy; they have already the encouragement of drawbacks at home and free imports

here, their Governments will doubtless remove, as far as possible, those restrictions which still clog their efforts and bear heavily upon them, and they will endeavour to supply our markets—hitherto satisfied with articles of home manufacture—with foreign fabrics. English manufacturers must continue to improve the processes of manufacture, to economize the cost of production, and to present to the consumer a better fabric without enhancing the price; they have proved that they can deliver their fabrics in immense quantities, that they can beat the foreigner in producing a serviceable fabric at a low price, but they must endeavour to distance him in quality also; thus they will eventually force an equalization of tariffs and the realization of free trade, the whole benefit of which, as respects manufactured fabrics, is now in favour of the foreign manufacturer, who can pour his goods into our markets, while our merchants are unable, by reason of a hostile tariff, to supply other countries with many fabrics which would otherwise be consumed.

Upon making known to the French Government my desire to make myself acquainted with the principle and details of the laws regulating labour in France, and to observe the practical operation of those laws in some of the manufacturing towns, I received from the Ministers every possible facility for enabling me to pursue the investigation with as much fulness as I could wish. In Paris I was peculiarly fortunate in the courteous attention of M. Couly, one of the Inspectors General of Factories for the Department of the Seine, to whose intelligence and general information also I am much indebted: and in the departments the Préfets, who had been prepared for my visit, placed me in communication with some of the principal manufacturers, and afforded me, with the utmost readiness, every assistance in their power.

The question of the limitation of the hours of labour, although it is still contended by many to be based upon false principles, to be an unwarranted interference with the rights both of employers and employed, is nevertheless acknowledged even by the opponents of the abstract principle of non-interference, to be necessary under some circumstances.* A vast number of the employers of labour assert the soundness of the principle of limiting

* "Laisser faire, in short, should be the general practice: every departure from it, unless required by some great good, is a certain evil."—*Mills' Principles of Political Economy*, Vol. 2, p. 536.

the duration of labour, and the development of the principle in this country has certainly attracted followers rather than created opponents. It is this general acquiescence in the practice, if not approbation of the principle, and the general concurrence that the limitation of labour is expedient, that renders it unnecessary to refer to the question as affecting the employers. The factory laws were enacted for the benefit of the employed, but under the full persuasion that they would prove innocuous to the interests of the employers; that anticipation, I believe, has in the main been verified; and in referring to the factory laws of France and their operation, I speak as fully persuaded that the uniform application of the principle of limited interference between employer and employed is advantageous to both, and certainly not mischievous to the former.

The laws which regulate labour in France are two; the one affecting the hours of work and instruction of children in certain specified labours, enacted in 1841; the other limiting the hours of work of adults in every kind of labour, enacted in 1848.

The first law was passed after much discussion and consideration, and was founded upon the enactments of our statute of the 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 103. The question was referred to various Councils of Trade in the Departments, and the law was eventually passed in a shape to reconcile it, as much as possible, to the local objections which were urged against the limitation of the hours of labour in factories.

The following is an outline of its provisions:-

Law of the 22nd of March 1841.

"The labour of children is to be regulated in—

"Factories, works, and workshops employing moving power, or a continuous fire, and all establishments giving employment to more than twenty workmen.

"The labour of children is to be regulated as follows:—

"Children may not be employed under 8 years of age.

"Children between 8 and 12 years of age may not be employed for more than eight hours, divided by one interval of rest.

"Children between 12 and 16 years of age may not be employed for more than twelve hours, divided by, at least, two intervals of rest.

"The hours of work of children of less than 16 years of age must be between 5 A.M. and 9 P.M.

"The age of children must be verified by a certificate, granted free of expense by the civil officer.

"Night is declared to be between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M.

"Children under 13 years of age may not be employed during the night, except upon the occasion of urgent repairs, or the stoppage of a waterwheel; two hours labour in the night reckoning as three in the day-time.

"Children above 13 years of age may, if their labour is indispensable, be employed during the night, reckoning also two hours for three, in establishments where a continuous fire must be kept up.

"Children under 16 years of age may not be employed on Sundays nor on the public fête days.

"Children under 12 years of age may not be employed unless their parent or guardian can prove that they attend school; and they must continue to attend school until the age of 12 years.

"Children above 12 years of age are not required to attend school, provided they can produce a certificate from the civil officer that they have received primary elementary instruction."*

There are enactments respecting the issue of certificates; the affixing in the factories of copies of the Act, of the regulations issued by the Government, and of the internal regulations of the factory; the appointment of Inspectors; and as to proceedings in case of contravention; but the following are the important powers conferred upon the Government:—

"The Government is authorized—

"To extend the application of the law to other establishments than those enumerated in the first article.

"To raise the minimum age, and to reduce the hours of work, if any kind of labour exceeds the strength of the children.

"To forbid the employment of children under 16 years of age in any labour dangerous to their health.

"To determine when the labour of children upon Sundays and fete days may be permitted in works requiring a continuous fire, and in what establishments labour during the night may be permitted.

"The Government is required:—

"To issue instructions for the execution of the present law;

"To ensure the maintenance of morality and public decency in factories;

"To ensure the instruction and religious teaching of the children;

"To prohibit ill-treatment and excessive personal chastisement;

"To ensure the adoption of measures for the preservation of the health of children."

The other law regulating labour was passed by the National Assembly of the Republic on the 8th September 1848, to amend a decree of the Provisional Government of the previous March, which had without inquiry, and within a week of the proclamation of the Republic, declared that the hours of labour should be limited to ten per day in Paris, and eleven per day in the Departments. The Provisional

* Primary elementary instruction comprehends moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the elements of the French language, arithmetic, and the system of weights and measures.

Government was proclaimed on the 24th of February 1848; on the following day the Government undertook to provide work for workmen; on the next day they were to establish national workshops; and on the 2nd March they decreed:—

"That the day's labour shall be diminished by one hour. Thus, in Paris, where it now consists of eleven hours, it is reduced to ten; in the Departments, where it has hitherto consisted of twelve hours, it is reduced to eleven."

Notwithstanding the urgent instructions of the Government the law could not be executed. The Government of the people in proposing to legislate for the people, proceeded upon the false assumption that the ordinary hours of work were eleven in Paris and twelve in the Departments, whereas they much exceeded those limits;† and the people expected that, although the length of the working day was reduced in reality by three, four, or five hours, their immediate wages were not to be affected by a change so sudden and of so extensive a character. But the law satisfied neither Paris nor the Departments, the masters nor the workpeople; its partiality which fixed ten hours per day in Paris and eleven for the Departments; the object sought by its proposers of increasing the number of workmen to be employed in proportion to the reduction of hours; and the concomitant decree that piecework was to be abolished, in order that every workman should receive the same amount of remuneration and labour for the same number of hours, proved that this law was not an act of justice and equity, fair to all; and the disastrous effects flowing from it in the hives of industry, produced the enactment by the National Assembly, on the 8th of September 1848, of the following law, which has been generally accepted as satisfactory:—

"The daily labour of the workman in manufactories and works shall not exceed twelve hours.

"The Government has power to declare exceptions to the above enactment in those cases where the nature of the work or of the apparatus requires it."

Acting upon the authority thus conferred upon them the Government, upon the 17th May 1851, declared the exceptions to be permitted in these terms:—

"The following employments are not included in the limitation of the law of 8th September 1848:—

"Workmen employed about furnaces, stores, drying ovens, &c.

"Workmen employed about steam engines, as firers, &c.

† "In the greater number of spinning factories, the work lasted 14 or 15 "hours, to the great detriment of the health and morality of the work-"people, especially of the children; and even longer, if I have been well-"informed."—*Des classes ouvrieres en France, pendant l'année* 1848. *Par M. Blanqui.*

" Workmen employed in pressing cloth ; in the manufacture of glue ; in the boiling of soap ; in corn mills ; in letter-press and lithographic printing ; in smelting and refining of metals ; in the manufacture of projectiles of war.

" The cleaning of machinery at the end of the day ; work rendered necessary by accident to the moving power, the boiler, the machinery, or the building.

" Labour may be extended in the following cases :—

" For one hour at the end of the day for washing and stretching pieces in dye works, bleach works, and cotton print works.

" For two hours in sugar factories, and refineries, and in chemical works.

" For two hours during one hundred and twenty days a-year, at the choice of the manufacturer, and with the sanction of the Préfet, in dye works, print works, and finishing establishments."

In speaking of the manner in which the two laws of 1841 and 1848 have been and are observed in France, it will be desirable to refer, in the first place, to the latter law, because it is of general application, not only to the establishments enumerated in the first law, but to every manufactory and industrial establishment, and because its provisions apply as well to males as to females above 16 years of age, whose hours of labour were unrestricted by the law of 22d March 1841.

This limit of twelve hours per day has, I apprehend, been fairly observed throughout France ; the beginning and ending of the working day may not be so accurately marked as in England ; occasionally the day is a little prolonged to enable manufacturers to complete pressing orders, and sometimes this is done for two hours per day under the sanction of the local civil officer (the Maire or the Préfet), as provided for in the decree of 17 May 1851 ; but I have been assured by several manufacturers that when they have wished to avail themselves of the permission to extend the working day, the workmen have objected upon the ground that an extension of the working day at one moment would be followed by a curtailment of the ordinary number of hours at another, and they preferred steady work at fair wages, to irregular employment at varying rates of pay ; and they especially objected to work beyond the twelve hours per day, " because the law " which fixed those hours is the only good which remains to " them of the legislation of the Republic."

In those cases, however, where it is mutually agreed, for some especial reason, that the hours of labour of the adult operatives shall exceed twelve, the rate per hour for every hour beyond twelve is, I believe, generally higher than their ordinary pay ; and this prolongation of the working day is optional with the workman, and not a rule of the trade to which he is forced to submit.

The necessity of some restriction of labour, for the mitigation of the evils of the excessive labour of women and young persons, cannot be doubted; and the effect of such restriction upon their physical and moral condition is a matter of serious importance and of vital moment. Children of tender years obliged to labour within the walls of a factory from one week's end to another for thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen hours a-day in actual employment, were shut out from all opportunity of the simplest instruction, and were incapable of receiving, with any effect, lessons in moral training. Women were deprived of those hours so requisite to the head of a family for her home, and the performance of domestic duties. The physical condition of the child, dwarfed and deformed by deprivation of proper rest and air, by confinement and unceasing toil, and of the mother, enervated by premature and excessive employment, demanded, in the same degree, the interference of the Legislature as much as the sympathy of the philanthropist. The aspect of the labouring population of Rouen and Lille, two of the most industrious of the manufacturing towns of France, attest the want of some interference to procure an amelioration of their condition. Their hitherto unhappy state has not been produced solely by excessive daily labour, but by prolonged work in factories, by residence in foul and unhealthy homes, and by indulgence in ardent spirits. The lower classes of these towns have succumbed, and exhibit a marked difference from most of the other manufacturing towns. Enervated and emaciated from the two last-named causes, they are also diminutive in growth, and many are afflicted with that species of lameness which in this country has given to its victims the name of "factory cripples," and which is now rarely seen in this country except in some adult, whose childhood had been unprotected by factory legislation.

Upon the whole, I conceive that this law has rendered great service to the working population of France, and that the reduction of the working day has not afforded to the manufacturers any fair ground of complaint. It must, moreover, be admitted that a daily labour of twelve hours is a sufficient call upon the human frame, and when the requisite intervals for meals, the time required for going to and returning from work, are added to the hours of labour, the balance at the disposal of the workman is not excessive; while an aggregate weekly labour of seventy-two hours is a fair return to the manufacturer for his outlay in wages, and ought to enable him to secure, upon his invested capital, a profitable rate of interest.

The law of 1841, which limited the labour of children only, of those who had not the power of themselves to refuse to work longer than they were permitted to do by the law, was for many years, with a few honourable exceptions, almost a dead letter. Even at the present moment, it is practically observed only in one Department, viz., du Nord; for elsewhere those contraventions only are prevented which would also be infringements of the law of 1848; and in the Department du Nord, its enforcement is of too recent a date, to afford any evidence of alteration in the social condition of the population.

There are several reasons which account for the non-observance of the law; one is the inapplicability of the machinery for ensuring a compliance with it; another, that the enactments in themselves are not such as would be readily or easily adopted by manufacturers, especially if altogether opposed to the law.

The law authorizes the Government to appoint Inspectors to watch over the execution of the law; and the Government, in using that authority, from reasons which were doubtless satisfactory at the time, appointed in those Departments in which industrial establishments existed, Commissions of Inspection for that purpose. These Commissions consisted of gentlemen of probity and honour, but chiefly of local connections, some even manufacturers themselves, and they were urged by their influence and personal examinations to aid in enforcing the law. The Commissions were also gratuitous. However desirous such Commissions might be to fulfil their obligations, the fact that the performance of their duties would involve them with their neighbours, and that some would themselves have to conform to the law, to which, moreover, they were opposed, is sufficient to show that such a mode of inspection could not be effective; indeed, I was told by more than one member of a Commission, that he had known of infractions by his neighbours, but that, as a fellow-townsman, he could not involve the contravener in local difficulties. Thus inspection has existed, but in name only, and thus it exists to this day throughout France, with the exception of the Department du Nord, in which a salaried inspector has been appointed within the last three years.

The restrictions placed upon the employment of children are not such as can be readily observed by manufacturers, who plead the vagueness of the law in regard to education, which places the parent under no obligation to assist them in carrying out its provisions, and the general character

of the restrictions, which would cause inconvenient interference with the work, and which would not be accompanied by commensurate advantages to the children.

The difficulty in regard to children under 12 years of age arises from the limitation of their labour to eight hours, and their being required to attend school daily, but for no fixed time. If the manufacturer, whose factory is running twelve hours daily, employ the children for eight hours only, the work of four hours is interrupted; the operatives, for whom the children work, complain as much as the manufacturers, and a double set of children cannot be employed because the reduction, by half, of the present wages of the child would not be accepted by the parents. Then, as no fixed time is required for the schooling, the manufacturer requires the best part of the day to be spent in the factory; when the work is finished, the schools are also closed, and the instruction of the child is unprovided for. Again, the manufacturers in general consider that the attendance at school of the children employed in their factories is a matter to be enforced at the hands of the parents, or the operatives, as spinners, printers, &c., who employ and pay the children, and, between all these difficulties, the law has slipped through, and the children employed in factories have derived little benefit from this well-intentioned law. But these difficulties are not insuperable, and I question whether they would have arisen under a system of inspection which would have had at heart a desire for the permanent acceptance of the law, and would have continually aided, by advice and explanation, the observance of what may, at first sight, appear to be annoying regulations.

The present Government, however, have recently urged upon their local civil officers, upon the departmental commissions, and councils, that the regulations of this law should receive more attention at the hands of the Inspectors; having power under one of the articles of the law to make rules for giving effect to its enactments, the Government issued instructions on the 25th September 1854, to the Préfets of the different departments for filling up one of the voids in its provisions, and directed them to use their best exertions to ensure an observance of the law.

It is enacted, that every child under 12 years of age shall attend school, and if above 12, every child shall continue to attend school unless certified to have received primary elementary instruction; but the law is silent as to the length of each day's schooling, nor does it require the certificate to attest that any knowledge has been acquired. The instructions issued by the Government now require

that at least one hour's instruction shall be given daily; that the instruction shall not be given during any portion of times set apart for meals, nor during those hours between which children may not be employed: and with respect to the certificate, it is required that no certificate shall be granted except upon the examination of the child; and it shall declare that the child has actually acquired the elements which form primary instruction. In order further to facilitate the carrying into effect of these instructions, and to prevent their interference with the existing regulations of the public schools, the local authorities are urged to establish special classes in sufficient number, in fit localities, and at convenient times, for the exclusive instruction of children employed in factories subject to the law.

The law is fairly observed as regards the non-employment of children under 8 years of age; in some places, it is professedly observed as regards the non employment of children of twelve years of age unless they have received primary elementary instruction; but these conditions are very loosely attended to; numberless children are employed under 12 years of age who have never attended school, and who do not know how to read or to write; in others, it is openly and avowedly disregarded in this respect. it would, however, be unjust were I not to acknowledge that by some manufacturers the law is honourably observed.

Such being, upon a general view, the present state of the observance of this law, it cannot be expected to have produced any remarkable effects to be clearly traced to it. The law has, to some extent, lessened the excessive labour of children of tender years, but it failed generally to ameliorate their condition in regard to instruction, or to diminish prolonged labour after they had attained the age of 12 years; this last was done by the law of September 1848. There are differences, however, in the manner in which the law has been observed in different localities, and I would instance such of those which came under my own observation, and at the same time point out some of the differences where they may be the most remarkable.

In Paris and the Department of the Seine, the law is generally observed by the non-employment of children under 12 years of age, by the limitation of the ordinary hours of work to twelve, and in many establishments by the requiring children above 12 years of age to attend an evening school.

There are very few textile manufacturers in Paris, the high rate of wages in the metropolis having placed the manufacturers at a great disadvantage in competing with

the provinces. In two factories which I visited, one a cotton and woollen spinning establishment, and the other a worsted spinning factory, I found women employed as piecers, the labour performed in England by children and young persons; and although a higher rate of wages was necessary, the manufacturers, who at first made the arrangement in order to relieve themselves from the necessity of providing for the instruction of the children, told me the plan answered well, and that the work was better done now than by the children. Of the establishments which I visited in Paris, the management of the following seemed to me most admirable in the arrangements for savings' banks, benefit societies, education of the younger hands, and general advancement of the moral condition of all the employed:—The Imperial manufactory of tobacco, Quai d'Orsay; Messrs. P. Cail et C^ie^, engineers, Quai de Billy and Grenelle; M. Davin, worsted spinner, Rue d'Albony; M. Claye, printer, Rue Benoit.

After having spent some time in Paris visiting some of each class of manufactures carried on there, and some of the Communal elementary schools, I went to Sedan and Rheims, the former town exclusively engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, the latter the seat of the merino manufacture; thence to Rouen, Lille, and Roubaix, having communications in each town with the principal manufacturers, and visiting the different classes of schools for the labouring population.

Sedan, a town in the Department of the Ardennes, is the seat of fine woollen cloth manufacture, and presents a striking contrast to other manufacturing towns of the north of France. The manufacture of wool—in olden times an employment entirely domestic, partly attached to agricultural pursuits—has retained, in all countries, some of the primitive simplicity of a domestic occupation, and exhibits a marked contrast to those evils which accompanied the rapid development and sudden expansion of the cotton trade, and which attracted to the operatives in cotton factories, a widely-spread sympathy. A considerable trade is carried on at Sedan, as also at Rheims, by the system of commission. Many manufacturers possess only a warehouse. When they receive an order, they purchase wool, give it out to be spun; upon receiving the yarn, that is sent to be woven, and the cloths are then to be dyed and finished also by separate establishments. The spinners and weavers employed in this branch of trade thus have a precarious existence; the manufacturer has no inducement to give them constant employment, he has no capital lying unpro-

ductive when orders are scarce; but this system of manufacture is gradually giving way to establishments where improvements can be introduced, and the best methods be adopted. At Sedan I visited two remarkable establishments — that of M. Cunin-Gridaine and that of Messrs. P. Bacot. Both establishments are conducted with scrupulous exactitude in regard to the law, but under different circumstances.

I visited the factory of M. Cunin-Gridaine with great interest, because that gentleman was the Minister of Commerce when the law of 1841 was passed, and has always maintained a high character in France. There were many features in this establishment worthy of remark. In the first place, full effect was given to the requirements of the law in regard to the instruction of the children under 12 years of age. They are employed for six hours a-day by relays, and attend school for two hours a-day either in the morning or afternoon. If, after having attained the age of 12 years, they have not acquired primary elementary instruction, they continue to attend school for one hour per day until the schoolmaster will give his certificate. The hands rarely change; a man was pointed out to me whose grandfather had worked for the father of M. Cunin-Gridaine, and the firm pension such of their old workpeople as become incapable of earning a livelihood. I had not the good fortune to meet M. Cunin-Gridaine, who had been called to the Exhibition at Paris, but I had much interesting conversation with his son, who showed me over the establishment and gave me much information.

The factory of Messrs. P. Bacot is conducted upon the principle of employing no children under 12, nor any above that age who are not able to read and write. Those conditions I believe to be faithfully observed; but the most striking part of the factory was its extraordinary cleanliness, and the order maintained throughout. In the West Riding the ordinary name for a woollen mill among the workpeople is "greasy mill;" the oil used in the manufacture is allowed to remain upon the floors and landings until an uneven surface of hard grease, refuse wool, and dirt is collected, which is rarely, if ever, removed. There is no reason why woollen factories should not be clean, except that it requires regular cleansing to keep them so. I know of several factories which are exceptions to this; for instance, that of Messrs. Rawson, at Halifax; but none have the same thorough cleanliness as that of Messrs. Bacot, at Sedan. These gentlemen also pension their worn-out workpeople. In the factories of Messrs. Bacot and of M. Cunin-

Gridaine are also benefit societies in a flourishing condition.

The factory population of Sedan, naturally of a quiet, laborious description, attached to home and domestic ties, fond of spending their leisure moments in their gardens, are singularly free from the vice of drunkenness. This result is due chiefly to the principal manufacturers, who have determined not to employ drunken workmen; hence there are no "Saint Mondays" at Sedan; work is regular, habits of order are encouraged, and the labouring class is happy and contented.

Although some part of the manufactures of Rheims are executed upon the system of commission, as at Sedan, yet the greater portion is performed by manufacturers possessing factories, the spinning factories being principally moved by steam and water power. The population of this city, distant but 50 or 60 miles from Sedan, offers a contrast as complete as could be in character and habits; prone to drunkenness, immoral in their habits, without attachment to home, they have all the vices from which Sedan is exempt.

One of the many objections made to the Ten Hours' Bill was the danger of throwing upon the hands of the young persons and females so much leisure time, which, from their defective education, they would either waste or misuse; and it was urged that until education progressed, and means were provided for occupying in profitable mental or social employment the leisure hours which the Ten Hours' Bill proposed to award to the factory population, it was more advisable, in the interests of morality, that the whole of the day should be spent in the factory. If other answers were needed for such an objection, it might be supplied by what forcibly impressed me in the habits of this populous town, where it is said of a young person, when absenting herself from the factory at an hour earlier than that of the cessation of work for the night, "*Qu'elle va faire son cinquième quart de journée.*" Control, beyond fair and equitable limits, tends neither to curb nor to mould; a vicious habit, restrained by force alone, makes the greater efforts towards indulgence; and the mind must possess elasticity, and be unruffled by the fatigue of an over-worked frame, if it is to be formed or bent into orderly habits.

Sedan is nearer the frontiers of Belgium, yet is less affected by the inconveniences of the introduction of foreign labour, than is Rheims from the Belgians and Alsatians, who lead an irregular life, and are without stability Rheims, the metropolitan see of France, abounds in charitable institutions and the means of affording gratuitous

instruction, yet this ever-changing population, particularly from the provinces of the Rhine, retards the progress of her labouring class by that natural tendency which leads men so easily and persuasively to follow the example of that which is pernicious, in preference to that which is beneficial.

This, the result, in some measure, of the factory system, may also be remedied by a considerate application of the same system. The factory system—by that I mean the aggregation of men, women, and children, as fellow labourers in the same manufactories and in the same town,—if left to itself, engenders numerous evils, but under judicious control and thoughtful management, it may become that nature of employment which offers the best opportunities of training the young in moral and religious habits, and of inducing the adult population to practise economy, morality, and moderation; and I would here refer to the Messrs. Croutelle, of Rheims, who are now erecting at Pontjivart, near that city, a factory, church, schools, dwellings—in short, an entire village, by which these gentlemen will, doubtless, secure a steady, respectable set of hands, and the hands will acquire advantages for enjoying many benefits to which they have been hitherto strangers.

At Rouen, the Manchester of France, the law of 1841 is only observed in its general outlines. The labour of children under 12 years of age is professdly dispensed with, but no certificate of age or test of proficiency is required; no attendance at school is in general enforced, but the hours of work do not ordinarily exceed 12 per day. The labouring population of Rouen, of all the towns in France, except, perhaps, Lille, is that which suffers most in its low moral condition, its physical depression, and social discomforts. The primary cause, I believe, is to be found in the miserable and forlorn residences in these two towns. At Rouen, the quarters of Martinville and St. Vivien, in the low town, situated upon the stream Robecq*, are inhabited by the workpeople, and are now, as they have existed for many years, the cradles of disease, ill health, and decrepitude. The houses, formerly pleasantly situated upon the borders of a clear bubbling brook, are now damp, fœtid, and dilapidated, attracting the loathsome exhalations of the once royal stream.

* Robecq, *i.e.*, the King's Brook; a term which will be understood in Yorkshire, where beck is still the common name for brook. The palace of William the Conqueror is still shown, in which the Queen Matilda was residing when intelligence of the victory of Hastings was brought to her; she thereupon named the street "La Rue de Bonnes Nouvelles," (good news,) a name which it retains to this day.

The evils of overcrowding in unwholesome, damp, and scarcely weather-tight rooms are too well known to require description; their certain effects, in accustoming the unfortunate occupants to grovelling notions of morality and decency, and reducing to little purpose the best directed efforts of the promoters of education, are no less acknowledged, and, I apprehend, that amelioration in their social condition is first necessary to fit the labouring classes in these towns to appreciate the advantages of moral or intellectual instruction.

Among the several establishments which I visited at and in the neighbourhood of Rouen, the cotton spinning and Turkey red dying factory of M. Leveillé was a fine, well-managed establishment; and the cotton power-loom weaving factory of Messrs. Baudoin, at St. Sever, a suburb of Rouen, was remarkable for its well arranged details. The former gentleman, M. Leveillé, was the means of obtaining from the Government of the Emperor, the permission to import cotton wool, duty free, when manufactured for exportation.

In the Department du Nord, the most industrious of all the Departments, the law of 1841 is very generally and accurately observed. Children under twelve years of age work only for eight hours per day, and attend school for one hour in the middle of the day; children above that age attend school until they procure the certificate dispensing with school attendance; and the working day is limited to twelve hours. Thus the manufacturers of this Department are placed under restrictions with which no other manufacturers are required to comply; but it has been accomplished without any serious interference with the arrangements of the manufacturers, and the law might be as well carried out in other Departments as in that of the North, if the execution of the law were watched over by an independent public officer, selected especially for the performance of the duty. The Government does not object to the appointment of special Inspectors, but they consider that such an officer should be charged upon the funds of the Department. In the Department du Nord, the Inspector is the servant of the Government, but his salary is provided for by the local funds. At Rouen, there is every wish for the services of an Inspector, but the Council of the Department of the Seine Inférieure consider the Government ought to provide the salary, and they have declined to vote any sum for an Inspector. The question has not been brought so prominently forward in any other Department as in these two,* in

* The Inspector at Lille informed me that the Department du Nord alone contained above 909 establishments subject to the law.

which, however, the industrial establishments are most numerous, and the evils arising out of the association of workpeople most apparent. As I have before said, too short a time has elapsed since the institution of a thorough inspection in the Department du Nord to afford any evidence of its effects upon the population, but as the requirements of the law have been cheerfully acquiesced in by the manufacturers, and, in order to provide for the school attendance of factory children, the local authorities have established extra classes for their especial advantage, it is to be hoped that the influence may spread itself gradually, and that the workpeople themselves may be roused to the advantages proposed for them by the factory laws of France.

There are many large and admirably conducted establishments at Lille, Roubaix, &c.; among them, I visited, at Lille, the cotton spinning factory of M. Walha, the first manufacturer who spun Algerian cotton; the worsted spinning and weaving factory of M. Lefebre du Cateau, at Roubaix; and at Marquette, near Lille, the flax spinning and weaving establishment of Messrs. Scrive, brothers. This last named factory well repaid a visit. Messrs. Scrive are concentrating at Marquette their spinning processes, partly carried on in Lille, with their weaving at Marquette, with the intention of having but one establishment, which is to be the centre of a new town now being erected there. Messrs. Scrive have already interested themselves so successfully for the comfort and advancement of their workpeople that it is not merely in the spirit of prophecy to anticipate yet greater success. Messrs. Scrive proceed upon the principle that nothing should be given to their workpeople, but at the same time that they (the principals) should make no profit by whatever arrangements are carried out. They make bread by machinery moved by their engine, and charge for the bread at cost price according to the price of flour: the price of the loaf sold by Messrs. Scrive was, at the time of my visit, about one third less than the charge of the bakers. Their waste steam cooks dinners, heats coffee, and supplies warm baths. They provide sleeping-rooms for families and single men, a music room, and sell wholesome beer and wine in the smoking-room at cost price. They support a day school, and provide for Divine Service on Sundays. The cottages which they are building are semi-detached, contain four and five rooms well fitted up, and to each is attached a small garden. Before deciding upon the whole of their plans, one of the Messrs. Scrive had visited the model lodging houses in London and some of the establishments of our own manufacturers; and it was gratifying

that many manufacturers with whom I have had the pleasure of communication were sensible of the great efforts made by English manufacturers for improving the social and moral condition of their workpeople, and referred with admiration, amongst others, to the schools, &c. of Messrs. Marshall, of Leeds, and to the splendid establishments of Mr. Titus Salt, at Saltaire.

In France, education is brought to the home of almost every man. Each Commune is required to provide a school for primary elementary instruction, and to pay a certain sum towards the salary of the master. A certain number of children, the proportion determined by the Préfet, are admitted to each school gratuitously, and the Maire and Curé select the children whose instruction is to be gratuitous; all the factory children who attend school are gratuitous scholars; at Lille, where special classes have been established, extra rooms hired, instruction is still gratuitous. Unlike Germany, the law in France does not oblige every child to attend school, it invites him, allures him by various means, and with what success, the following figures will show: the first details show the progress since 1830 :—

| Years. | No. of Public and Private Primary Schools. | | No. of Scholars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 1830 - - | 27,365 | — | 969,340 | — |
| 1840 - - | 39,785 | 15,882 | 2,051,369 | 1,240,772 |
| 1852 - - | 42,551 | 19,414 | 2,149,672 | 1,354,056 |

And in the latter year there appeared to have been the following number of scholars in all kinds of schools not restricted to those for the working classes :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary schools, boys - - - | 2,149,672 |
| „ „ girls - - - | 1,354,056 |
| Cours d'adultes - - - - | 115,164 |
| Salles d'asile (infant schools) - - | 124,164 |
| Ecoles des jeunes apprentis, boys - | 2,011 |
| „ „ girls - | 13,200 |
| | 3,758,267 |

This gives a proportion of 10·5 per cent. of the population attending school. In this country the proportion attending

school, was in 1851, 11·6 per cent.: or the results may be given in another form as follows; the proportion of children attending school in Prussia is added for the sake of comparison:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In France, the number of children attending School in proportion to the population, is | 1 in 9·5 |
| In England | 1 in 8·3 |
| In Prussia | 1 in 6·4 |

The schools, however, are not of the same even quality as those in France, where every teacher must have been examined and must possess his certificate of qualification; the comparison is certainly satisfactory, especially when it is considered that of the 3,758,267 children attending school in France, the instruction of 1,057,381 was altogether gratuitous; that in this country there is no attractive allurement of gratuitous instruction, no opportunity, such as those existing in France, of a road being opened by the local authorities to an intelligent apt scholar to pursue studies in the higher educational establishments, such as the universities, the military schools, the conservatoire des arts et métiers, &c., to enable him to improve talents he has shown himself to possess. As an instance of the many advantages which are open to the youth of France, the number of scholars supported in the normal colleges for teachers may be quoted, recollecting, moreover, that the same system of giving gratuitous instruction where it is deserved, but where the fees cannot be paid, pervades all kinds of colleges and schools.

There are ninety-two normal colleges for the education of teachers, containing 3,294 pupils, whose instruction was thus provided for:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Students supported by exhibitions founded by the State | 249 | 33 |
| Students supported by exhibitions founded by the Departments | 2,244 | 174 |
| Students supported by exhibitions founded by the Communes | 86 | 28 |
| Students who support themselves | 389 | 48 |
| Students free for instruction only | 44 | — |
| | 3,012 | 283 |

The Communal primary schools in France are all conducted upon the principle of *enseignement mutuel*, the monitorial system; there is rarely more than one teacher

to a school however numerous may be the pupils; he is assisted by one or two youths, and the rest of the instruction of the school is entrusted to a few of the more advanced pupils, who receive, perhaps, two hours daily instruction from the teacher or his assistant. This is an economical, but not an effective system, and struck me as very inferior as a method of teaching to that adopted by the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," the simultaneous system, or the German method of separate teachers in separate class rooms. But, in these schools, the religious scruples of parents are invariably respected; religious teaching is given in the schools by a Roman Catholic priest at certain fixed hours, and the children of a different pursuasion are not required to attend that religious instruction class; the schools of the Frères Chrétiens, on the other hand, are for the instruction of Roman Catholic children exclusively, and thus the strict catholic and the dissenter may equally avail themselves of the public schools of the State, without giving up their own principles or requiring concession from their opponents.

An institution of somewhat recent origin in France, but of great importance in regard to the education of the poor, is rapidly gaining ground, especially in the manufacturing towns, viz., the "salles d'asile," or infant schools, where children are received from the age of two to six years, instructed and taken care of during the day. I visited a very excellent one at Lille, where there are several, and I was greatly pleased by the aptness of the children, and the clear intelligent manner in which they were taught by the mistress. The Baron C. Dupin states, that in 1830, there were but four in Paris; in 1840 they had increased to twenty-five, containing 5,000 children, and it will be seen (p. 91) that in 1852, about 120,000 children were taken care of in these institutions.

A more recent establishment is that of the "crèche," or infant nursery; of which there are types in Manchester and London. The soothing qualities of Godfrey's cordial are as well known in the manufacturing towns in France as in England, under whatever name it may be called. In Yorkshire it is called "quietning," in Lille "dormant," words nearly synonymous; and these crèches have been established, but as yet only a few of them, in order to counteract the baneful effects of the administration of this slow poison, and to help to rear a population less diseased and less prematurely old. At Rouen, I visited a very admirable crèche

in excellent working order, superintended by a sister of a religious order, and containing every possible arrangement for ensuring the cleanliness, comfort, and health of its infant inmates.

There are in addition to the day schools of the communes, evening classes for adults and youth, male and female (the numbers are included in the Return at page 91), and it cannot be denied that the labouring man of France, so far as respects education, has many opportunities. He is not under compulsion to send his children to school, but he has continually before him a knowledge of the advantage schooling will be to them; if he is too poor to pay the school fee, it will be paid for him; if his child have ability, it will be encouraged for him in whatever direction it may show itself; some of the many roads leading to advancement have been trodden by his neighbours; if he condemn his child to ignorance, it is not that the State has been unmindful of its duty, or has omitted to give him every facility and encouragement to do his.

In speaking, however shortly, upon the subject of elementary instruction in France, it would be impossible to pass over in silence the exertions of the society of "Les Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor in the principles of the Roman Catholic Religion, and their training in religious and moral habits by precept and admonition.

This society was originally founded by Père de la Salle, a priest of Rheims, but it dates its importance from its reorganization in 1808, through the exertions of the Cardinal Fesch. The rules of the society are few and simple; the brothers, after certain periods of noviciate, take the vows prescribed by the laws of the society; the younger brothers perform the menial offices of the households, which are conducted in the most simple and frugal manner, while the senior brothers are engaged in teaching; they are all supported by the common fund, which is maintained by subscriptions, by gifts, and occasionally by grants from public or local bodies, &c. One of the fundamental rules forbids any brother from taking priests' orders, and requires all to devote themselves exclusively to the performance of their duties as instructors of youth.

The society is working energetically, establishing new schools, opening evening classes, and the brothers are indefatigable in teaching in the schools.

The following were the statistics of the society in 1838:—

| | Brothers. | Establishments. | Schools. | Classes. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In France - - | 1,970 | 277 | 462 | 1,352 | 124,754 |
| „ other Countries - | 329 | 45 | 60 | 204 | 17,340 |
| Total - - | 2,299 | 322 | 522 | 1,556 | 142,094 |

The number of scholars is now upwards of 200,000 in France alone.

The first and main principle of the society is the education of the young in the principles of the Roman Catholic religion and their moral training. This is carried out by teachers devoted to their work; looking for their reward in the success which they may achieve in their school, not in the social position they may attain; restrained by the rules from inflicting corporal punishment except in extreme cases; and required to exhibit in the correction of the unruly forbearance, patience, and affection; possessing, as men set apart for the labour which they have adopted as a labour of love, a moral influence over the minds of their pupils which the ordinary schoolmaster can seldom obtain. Adopting the system of separate class-rooms, each teacher keeping to his own class is constantly with his pupils; he himself instructs them in all the elements taught in his class-room; he leads them to church; he becomes acquainted with their dispositions and habits, and is thus in a position to influence their conduct and disposition by his example, by his precepts, and by his intimate knowledge of them. When the pupils leave school they are not lost sight of; their places of employment are visited, their conduct criticised, and praise or admonition expressed The office of teacher of the poor leads to no outward distinction; it has nothing but its duties to recommend it; its difficulties are great; however indefatigable a teacher may be, there is always much to dishearten, much to contend against, and no prize which he can hope to secure. It is this negative condition of the profession which gives to the "Frères Chrétiens," the opportunity of making more impression upon the ignorant and uninstructed than can be hoped for in the mere school for teaching certain rudiments of elementary instruction; but it must not be lost sight of that the society is essentially a religious one, and that the strict and rigid maintenance of the doctrine and practice of the Roman Catholic

religion is required of the brothers themselves, and is enforced in all their schools.

One of the most interesting, and, at the same time, one of the surest indications of the prosperity and soundness of the condition of the labouring classes is to be found in the existence of habits of saving. I have spoken of the strong impulse to save among the peasant proprietors, but I believe their savings have been to a great extent in the way of secret hoards, and not as profitable temporary investments. The savings' banks in France had many prejudices to overcome upon their first establishment. The workmen feared, if they saved, that their masters, upon ascertaining their prosperous condition, would make that an excuse for diminishing their wages. Again, others feared that when the municipal officers knew the amount of their earnings, they would be liable to have soldiers billeted upon them, or be made to pay a new tax. It was long before these and other objections were dissipated; in some places they may even yet have some weight, but there has been of late an increasing confidence in those institutions and a marked improvement in the saving habits of the people.

Three institutions for promoting the practice of economy are under the control of the government,—savings' banks, mutual benefit societies, and societies for assuring annuities.

Savings' banks were established in France by Baron B. Delessert, who bequeathed at his death the sum of 150,000 francs (6,000*l.*), to be placed to the credit of 3,000 working men. The first bank was opened at Paris in 1818. In 1833 the total number in France was twenty-seven. In the next ten years, to 1843, 312 additional banks had been opened; and up to 31st December 1853, this number was increased by thirty-eight, making the whole number established 377. A savings' bank has now been established in each of the departments, in every chief town of a department (except one), and out of the 363 arrondissements into which the whole of France is divided, only sixty-one are without a principal or branch savings' bank.

On the 31st December 1853, there were 844,949 depositors in the 350 savings' banks which were in activity, and of which accounts had been received by the Government. The number of new depositors during the year having been 203,597 against 123,645, the number withdrawn. The sum deposited on the 31st December 1853 was 285,573,378 francs (11,424,935*l.*), which gives an average of 337 francs (13*l.* 10*s.*) to each depositor; the averages of the different departments

varying from 533 francs (21*l.* 6*s.*) to 213 francs (8*l.* 10*s.*) The number of depositors to the population was on the average 1 in 42, varying from 1 in 6·5 in the department of the Seine (Paris), to 1 in 1319 in Corsica.

But there is another very gratifying feature in the present condition of savings' banks, which is exhibited in the account of the occupation of the depositors. The first savings' bank was established at Paris in 1818, and the following is the number of accounts opened by workmen during the first years of its existence :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1826 | 16 |
| 1830 | 40 |
| 1836 | 52 |
| 1840 | 60 |

Since that date, however, the most remarkable progress has been observed in the number of workmen who have resorted to savings' banks to deposit their surplus earnings. In the year 1853, 39,167 new accounts were opened at the Paris savings' banks, and of these 17,900 were workmen, and 7,098 servants. A similar confidence was placed in these banks throughout the country, for of the 203,599 new accounts opened in the same year, 62,673 were by workmen, and 35,633 by servants.*

But there are yet stronger proofs of the increasing habits of providence among the poorer classes in France, evidence as much, perhaps, of improved moral perception as of material comforts, in their readiness to avail themselves of the other means open to them of profitably investing their savings, the mutual benefit and the annuity societies.

Mutual benefit societies have existed throughout France for some time, but being private societies, frequently conducted with carelessness and improvidence, they have not taken root in the same manner as similar societies in England; they were also, to a much later period than in England, independent of any control, and the stability and security, which it is so important that all these societies should possess, were, to a great extent, wanting. It was, therefore, that the Government of France decreed, in 1850, that all these societies should send an annual statement of their condition to the Préfet of the Department, the objects for which subscriptions should be received were enumerated,

* This confidence has, doubtless, been much promoted by the manufacturers, very many of whom have established savings' banks and mutual benefit societies exclusively for the workpeople whom they employ. In some cases the workmen are required to subscribe as a condition of employment; in others subscription is optional.

and regulations were made for facilitating the establishment and management of such institutions, and giving certain immunities to subscribers.

Some of the advantages offered to societies adopting the regulations of the government may be enumerated as follows:—

Societies may possess property, receive legacies, &c., to the value of 5,000 fr. (200*l.*), and, upon the recommendation of the civil officers of the Department, the Government will declare societies to be institutions of public utility; an arrangement answering somewhat to a charter of incorporation.

The Commune or the Department is bound to provide an office, books, &c.

Where a town has a tax upon funerals, two-thirds of the tax is to be remitted in the case of funerals provided by the society.

All acts are exempted from stamp duty; and the diploma of membership may serve as a passport or the workman's "livret."*

In 1853, the Government granted 10,000,000 fr. (400,000*l.*) to be distributed by the Minister of the Interior to societies which may have suffered losses from unforseen circumstances, and up to 31st July 1854, 130,000 fr. (5,200*l.*) had been granted to 224 societies.

The number of societies in existence on the 31st December 1853, was 2,773, of which 2,555 had sent statements to the Préfets; they numbered 289,446 subscribers, and had a capital of 12,089,561 fr. (483,582*l.*) The subscriptions paid in 1853 amounted to 3,229,922 fr., and the societies received in addition, from interest and various other sources, 1,732,083 fr.; their income may, therefore, be calculated at nearly 200,000*l.*

The annuity societies were established by a law passed in 1850, which gave them the security of the Government, and the first subscriptions were received on the 11th May 1851. From that time to the 31st December 1854, 37,619 persons had opened accounts in all the Departments, of which number, 20,617 were workmen; and the capital subscribed, after payment of necessary charges, amounted to 42,084,822 (1,683,392*l.*) The importance of this institution will be the more apparent when it is considered that

* Every workman is bound to have a book (livret), delivered by the civil local officer, containing his name, age, birth-place, &c., in which each employer registers the time during which the workman has been employed by him, and adds a statement of his conduct during such time. This book must be produced upon seeking fresh employment, and its production is also necessary before the civil officer under various circumstances.

a subscription of 5 francs a year, commenced at the age of twenty, will produce to the subscriber, at sixty years of age, an annuity of 100 francs per annum; and "this income, added to a little labour in the country, will provide, in some parts of France, the means of existence." *

Such are the public and well-established institutions, now existing and in good repute in France for inducing the labouring man to save, for rendering him self-dependent and industrious. The success which has followed their establishment and their present condition must afford sincere gratification to those who have so energetically and wisely extended their influence, and present the most satisfactory grounds for anticipating the continued development of saving habits and the promotion of social happiness of the labouring population, and, consequently, an increasing tendency to political quietude.

Having referred to the general character of the labouring population of France, to their gradually improving habits, and to the opportunities which the State lays open to them, both in the extension of elementary schools, and the establishment, upon firm and satisfactory footing, of those institutions which may have important results in inculcating the desire of economy, it will not be uninstructive, perhaps, to make a few remarks upon the character of the English workman. Many persons, when they observe the system and order which prevail throughout all foreign countries, and the easy, unaffected bearing of the labouring classes, contrast with these the independent, uncontrolled action of the English artizan, and, much to the disadvantage of the latter, his somewhat brusque and unbending disposition; and hence the character of the English working man, when compared with the continental artizan, is not treated by many writers and observers with justice. He is allowed to possess some good qualities by most, but the bad ones which are laid to his charge almost always preponderate, and he is placed in comparison, I venture to think, without sufficient consideration of his position and that of the foreigner. Three charges are generally made against him, in which he fails when compared with the foreign operative; indulgence in excessive drinking, ignorance, and impatience of necessary control. It cannot be denied that he is obnoxious to those charges in themselves; but is he amenable to them as an individual—as one who wantonly and selfishly yields to

* Circulaire aux Préfets. Instruction pratique preparée par les soins de la Commission instituée aux termes de l'article de la loi de 18 June 1850.

them against advice, against the example of his superiors, and spurning the opportunities afforded him of gaining useful instruction, and acquiring better habits? I fear, although the taste for strong and spirituous drinks is prevalent amongst all manufacturing classes, either here or in other countries, that an Englishman must plead guilty to the charge that his countrymen were long remarkable for a general inclination for strong potations.* It is no longer the practice for all classes to indulge in excessive drinking, and although the practice still exists to much too great an extent among the working classes, it does not prevail as it did a few years since; not only has drunkenness itself decreased, but the taste and habit of indulging have diminished also. The poor man did but follow the example of others when he drank often and largely; he is slower to appreciate a beneficial result at the price of denying himself a sensual gratification, than is an educated man, influenced by opinion and fashion; and it is thus, partly, that the poor man's solace continues too frequently to be found in the beershop or gin-palace.

It is frequently observed abroad of English operatives, when in foreign service, that they are drunkards; that is too often the case, I doubt not, but they have higher wages than in England, and intoxicating drinks are much cheaper than in their own country; nevertheless, the example of a few of these men living in exceptional circumstances, much as it is to be lamented, ought not to damage the character, in their own country, of the body of operatives who do not live under a state of temptation, induced by high wages and cheap brandy.

As far as my own experience goes, after having visited both France and Prussia, and endeavoured to inform myself upon this subject, I feel convinced the factory operatives in England will bear no mean comparison with those of France, and a less unfavourable one with the German than is often imagined. I will here refer to the experience of M. Villermé, who published in 1840 the result of a special inquiry into the physical and moral condition of operatives in cotton, woollen, and silk factories,† and speaks of the factory population of Lille, Rouen, Rheims, St. Quentin, as prone to drunkenness. He describes the degradation especially of the population of the first-named town, and quotes the expres-

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* *Iago.*—I learned it in England, where (indeed) they are most potent in potting.—*Othello, Act 2, Scene 3.*

† Tableau des Ouvriers, &c., par M. Villermé, Paris, 1840, vol. 2.

sive description of their habits by M. de Villeneuve Bargemont, in his Economie Politique Chrétienne,—

"Without instruction, without providence, brutalized by debauchery, enervated by the labour of the factories, heaped together in cellars, dark and damp, or in garrets where they are exposed to the rigour of the weather, the workpeople arrive at old age without having made any saving, and unable to provide for their family which is nearly always numerous. They are so given to drunkenness that in order to satisfy their craving, fathers and oftentimes mothers pledge their furniture and sell the clothing with which public charity or private benevolence has clothed their nakedness."

Again, M. Blanqui, who in 1848 was deputed by the Academy of Paris at the suggestion of the Emperor (then President of the Republic), to inquire into the condition of the population of the manufacturing towns, in replying to the question, "What is the influence of domestic life upon "the morals and happiness of the workman, of religious "feeling, and of the publications they usually read?" says, —"Intemperance and drunkenness are the two most habi- "tual vices of the workman."

Let the opportunities of instruction provided in this country, as compared with those which are open to the poor man on the continent, be contrasted, and it will surely be admitted that the English operative of 30 or 40 years of age, if ignorant of even reading and writing, is rather to be pitied than condemned. If, five-and-twenty years ago, he did not go to school, there was no one to urge his parents to place him or keep him at school, to make the father sensible of the importance of school to his son; perhaps the father could not afford even the small weekly payment required at the local school; and, granting a conscientious and willing parent, he would then attend a school superintended by a dame, perhaps by a master, whose highest qualification was to teach reading indifferently and worse writing. Should his ignorance, then, be visited upon him? Should his want of the technical knowledge of reading and writing deprive him of the acknowledgment of the qualities he possesses, and the training he has taken advantage of in his own special calling? In several of the factories which I visited in France, I found English workmen overlookers or managers; men far superior in their knowledge and intelligence in their business to French workmen in the same capacities, but inferior to them in scholarship and, perhaps, general knowledge. But had these Englishmen, when young, had opportunities of gaining instruction well explained and enforced by an intelligent master, had the diffusion of

well-organized schools been as much an institution of this country as elsewhere, then might the individual operative be condemned in his wilful ignorance.

But the English operative is less subordinate than most foreign artizans, not perhaps to authority, but to those restraints which are necessary for the preservation of public morality and order. Petty thefts, brawls, &c., are rife in England—they are much less frequent, almost unknown in many spots, on the continent; this arises less from the superior mental self-control of the foreigner than from the material coercion under which he lives. Every hamlet is policed—every inhabitant, his habits and character, are known to the civil officers; he cannot hurry from one locality to another unnoticed; and, without his "livret," the improbability of successfully evading detection is sufficient to deter many an evil disposed man from petty crimes, while the commission of any breach of the laws against public morality and order is almost certain of immediate detection and punishment.

In England, the same foresight which provided for the moral training and education of the children of the labouring man in the dame or parish school, provided also that which secures his own independence of action—a parish constable. It might reasonably be supposed that for a highly educated people the services of an honorary constable would suffice, and that the surveillance of a centralized police would be altogether superfluous; but it could not be expected that a population singularly free from the restraint of laws and of government functionaries, either upon speech or action, illiterate and without moral training, should exercise the same forbearance, and exhibit the same respect for the observances of peaceful society, as a population enclosed in a network of surveillance, and dependent upon local authorities for permission to do a thousand acts, which, in this country, are unfettered and free.

The character of the English workman has been so thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Laing, and is so well described in his "Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People in 1848 and 1849," that I cannot forbear from quoting his opinion:—

"The labouring man in England, although more ignorant, is more civilized by his tastes, habits, and wants than the continental man of the same station in life. His tastes, habits, and wants are on a higher scale. His ignorance even is principally in matters without his own sphere of action, but in matters within it, in all that regards his own craft and business, he is more clever, acute, and knowing than the much more highly educated man of the same trade abroad."

The opinion expressed in my report for the half year ended the 31st October 1853, of the peculiar capacity of the English workman has been fully borne out by more recent experience; I then said, "Comparing the "amount of work that can be turned off by an English "operative, the skill and intelligence with which he per- "forms his work, and his capability of adapting himself "readily to mechanical improvements, it was admitted by "every manufacturer to whom I spoke upon the subject, that "with the sole advantage of cheapness of labour they could "not compete with English manufacturers, and they feared "the recent restriction of labour in Prussia would affect the "power of production; for the Prussian factory operative "labours at least ten hours per week more than his English "competitor, and if employed at his own loom in his own "house his labour is not restricted to even those addi- "tional hours." I was then speaking of Prussia, but I believe that paragraph might with equal justice refer to France; it is not that the French artizan is deficient in intelligence or quickness, but he is less distinguished than the Englishman for doing thoroughly the work upon which he is engaged: in fact as regards this part of the disposition of the English labouring man, it is the characteristic of the nation,—steadiness of purpose,—it displays itself in whatever position he is placed; his "solidity," the theme of admiration upon the plains of Inkerman, is no less remarkable in the less exciting occupations of an industrial life.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
ALEX$^{R}$ REDGRAVE.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions, under the Factories Regulation Acts, in the District of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the Six Months ended 31st October 1855.

| Date. | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *In the Sub-division of Mr. Baker.* | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. Aug. 18. | Wm. Brooksbank, Holbeck, Leeds. | Joseph Richardson, and J. Hope Shaw, Esqs. | Employing five women after two o'clock p.m. on Saturday. | 5 0 0 | 0 13 6 | |
| " | A. Patterson, Marsh Lane, Leeds. | " " | Employing three women after two o'clock p.m. on Saturday. | 3 0 0 | 0 11 6 | |
| " | Thos. Brown, a slubber, employed in the factory of Mr. Wodehouse, Holbeck. | " " | Employing a child both before noon and after one o'clock of the same day. | — | 0 5 0 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| | | | | 8 0 0 | 1 10 0 | R. Baker. |

## Appendix No. 2.

### Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 1 | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | – | 1 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 9 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Injuries to head and face | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 48 | 50 | 74 | 52 | 13 | 12 | 135 | 114 | 249 |
| Total | 75 | 65 | 108 | 75 | 21 | 20 | 204 | 160 | 364 |

### Table II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Amputation of any part of leg or foot | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 2 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Injuries to head and face | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 5 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Total | 15 | 4 | 7 | – | 2 | – | 24 | 4 | 28 |

## Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*1st February* 1856.

Sir,

We have held our usual statutory meeting, and have conferred together respecting our several proceedings in execution of our official duties during the half year which ended on the 31st of October 1855, in pursuance of the directions of the statute, in order that our proceedings may be made as uniform as is expedient and practicable.

Our separate reports will have informed you of the very general observance of the law for regulating the hours of labour of children, young persons, and women in factories and printworks throughout the country, and we are glad to say that, since our last joint report, with the exception of Lancashire and the adjoining districts, much progress has been made towards giving effect to those provisions of the statute which have been enacted for preventing bodily injury to the workpeople and others from what is termed mill-gearing in factories. In very many instances, and in different parts of the United Kingdom, safeguards of various kinds have been provided to prevent accidents from contact with a revolving horizontal shaft; so that it will be difficult to point to any neighbourhood in which, in some factory or other of the locality, very good precautions are not now to be discovered, absolutely depriving of any reasonable excuse for their neglect all those who refuse to satisfy the requirements of the statute in this respect.

Happily the points which have been raised in different Courts of Petty Sessions in Lancashire and Cheshire as to the true intent and meaning of the 21st section of the 7 Vict. c. 15, have been recently argued on an action for damages brought upon the recommendation of our colleague Mr. Howell, against the occupier of a factory on behalf of a boy injured by a horizontal shaft. The defendants pleaded, that the height of the shaft was in itself a secure fence within the meaning of the Statute. This was argued upon demurrer before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 18th ultimo, and, with reference to the plea of height, which had been decided by some provincial justices of the peace to be a secure fence, Lord Campbell, in delivering the judg-

ment of the Court, the other Judges, Coleridge, Wightman, and Crompton, concurring, used these words:*—

"I think I need say no more than that this appears to be a very erroneous interpretation, because it is not an interpretation of the Act of Parliament, it is a repeal of the Act of Parliament."

As this is the third occasion upon which a deliberate judgment has been pronounced by a Superior Court upon the scope and intention of s. 21 of 7 Vict. c. 15, we beg to call your attention to the two preceding cases, in order that the several opinions of the Judges collectively may be before you. In the first case, Mr. Justice Patteson delivering the collective opinion of the Judges† in the Exchequer Chamber, said, "But the true meaning of the Section is, that the mill-gear-"ing shall be securely fenced, that is, a secure fence shall be "provided for every part of it, and such fence shall not be "removed, but kept there when the mill-gearing is in motion "for any manufacturing process."—Coe *v.* Platt, 7 Exch. R. 460. Lord Campbell, delivering the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Schofield *v.* Schunck in the beginning of the last year, said, "I agree that if the direction had been "that the defendants were not liable if they adopted the "best means of fencing the machinery known at the time, "it would have been right; but that was not the direction; "and I feel compelled to say that the direction which was "given was wrong." Justices Coleridge, Wightman, and Crompton concurred.—24 L. T., Q. B., 253.

The interpretation which we have always assigned to Section 21 is thus sustained by the highest legal authorities; in our application of the Section we have never pushed the law to extremes, but have only required that amount of fencing which experience has proved to be necessary and practicable.

The above judgments are a sufficient warrant for all we have hitherto done, and for our continuing to require the mill-gearing to be securely fenced, taking as our guide the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench, that the best known means of fencing should be adopted, and accepting the various contrivances which are in use or which may be discovered for the effectual prevention of accidents.

When two years since the attention of factory occupiers was urged to the recurrence of fatal and serious accidents from horizontal shafts, we purposely abstained from requiring the adoption of any particular kind of fencing. The law

* The judgment is given at length in Mr. Horner's separate report.

† Namely, Justices Patteson, Coleridge, Maule, Wightman, Cresswell, Williams, and Talfourd.

imposes upon us the responsibility of carrying out its provisions, and the still more serious responsibility of enforcing that security which has been provided for protecting the poor and defenceless operatives, from the dangers to which their daily labour exposes them.

The enactments which require the secure fencing of horizontal shafts, to which a clear, unambiguous, and precise meaning attaches, were, as has been shown in our joint Report for April 1854, passed after long, careful, and minute inquiry. They are comprised in the 21st and 73d sections of the 7 Vict. c. 15. The 21st Section is as follows:—

"XXI. And be it enacted, that every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam engine or water-wheel or other mechanical power, whether in the engine house or not, and every part of a steam engine and water-wheel, and every hoist or teagle, near to which children or young persons are liable to pass or be employed, and all parts of the mill-gearing in a factory, shall be securely fenced; and every wheel-race not otherwise secured shall be fenced close to the edge of the wheel-race; and the said protection to each part shall not be removed while the parts required to be fenced are in motion by the action of the steam engine, water-wheel, or other mechanical power for any manufacturing process."

The 73d section, commonly called the interpretation clause, defines mill-gearing in the following terms:—

"*Mill-gearing.*—The words 'MILL-GEARING' shall be taken to comprehend every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to the manufacturing processes."

To enforce these safeguards for the preservation of life and limb the 59th Section provides, that—

"The penalty for not fencing the several parts of the machinery, hoist, or teagle, and wheel-race, required by this Act to be fenced, shall be not less than five pounds and not more than twenty pounds."

And in case bodily injury shall have been sustained by reason of the neglect or disobedience of the preceding enactments, the 24th, 25th, and 60th Sections provide the means of obtaining compensation for the injured person through the intervention of the Inspector of the district, who is thus in this respect charged with all the responsibility which attaches to a guardian or trustee for protecting the rights and interests of those who would otherwise be helpless. These Sections provide remedies so unusual, and are so remarkable as indicating the object of the legislature, and the responsibility cast upon the Inspector, that we print them *in extenso*:—

"XXIV. And be it enacted, that one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, on the report and recommendation of an Inspector, may empower such Inspector to direct one or more actions to be brought in the name and on behalf of any person who shall be reported by such Inspector to have received any bodily injury from the machinery of any factory, for the recovery of damages for and on behalf of such person.

"XXV. And be it enacted, that any damages which shall be recovered in any action so directed to be brought shall be paid, as soon after they are received as conveniently may be, to the person on whose behalf they have been recovered, or shall be otherwise settled for the use and benefit of the said person in such manner as shall be approved of by the Secretary of State; and in case a verdict shall be found for the defendant, or judgment shall be recovered against the plaintiff, or the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, the defendant shall have the like remedies for his costs against the Inspector as he might have had against the plaintiff; and all charges and expenses incurred in bringing any such action, beyond what are recovered from the defendant, and not otherwise provided for, shall be paid as other expenses incurred under this Act are to be paid.

"LX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall suffer any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any part of the machinery, or any hoist or teagle, or any wheel-race required by this Act to be securely fenced, or having neglected to fence any part of the machinery, or any driving strap or band, in the factory, of which he shall have received notice in writing from an Inspector or Sub-inspector, as herein-before provided, that the same was deemed to be dangerous, the occupier of such factory shall pay a penalty not less than ten pounds and not more than one hundred pounds: and the whole or any part of such penalty may be applied for the benefit of the injured person, or otherwise as the Secretary of State shall determine; and so much of such penalty as shall not be applied as aforesaid shall be applied as other penalties under this Act: Provided always, that the occupier of the factory shall not be liable to any such penalty if the notice which he shall have received from an Inspector or Sub-inspector shall have been cancelled as herein-before provided, or that in any proceeding against an occupier of a factory for not securely fencing that part of the machinery, hoist, teagle, or wheel-race by which such bodily injury was inflicted, the complaint shall have been heard and dismissed previous to the time when such bodily injury was inflicted."

We presume, as the law has been settled by three unanimous judgments, pronounced in the superior courts, that all those occupiers of factories who have been waiting for the opinion of a superior court of law before fencing their horizontal shafts will now do so by the best means known.

Two years have elapsed since the attention of mill-occupiers was, by direction of the Secretary of State, specially

called by us to the requirements of the law in this behalf; and subsequent experience has abundantly disproved the objections which were then urged against the fencing of horizontal shafts. Many thousand feet of such shafting are now fenced with wooden or metallic casing; and the alarm which was raised that this would augment the rate of insuring mill property, occasion fires, and the like, has been allayed by the unerring test of experience prolonged and extensive. In Yorkshire, and in the midland, eastern, southern, and western counties of England, in Scotland and in Ireland, many manufacturers have adopted various other means for the prevention of accidents by the application of hooks and rods, the use of belt-poles for replacing straps upon drums, and of clams for enabling the workman to clean a revolving shaft without approaching it. But we are constrained at the same time to lament, that not only in the district of Mr. Horner, but in some parts of the other districts also where the spinning and manufacturing of cotton extensively prevail, many persons have hitherto continued to expose their workpeople to imminent danger; for under the influence of the caution to which we alluded in our last joint Report as having been addressed by the Manchester Association of Factory Occupiers to the several factory occupiers of the United Kingdom, they have hitherto declined to fence their horizontal shafts in any manner whatever.

The recommendations and caution issuing from a combination deriving very powerful influence from their numbers and their wealth, and still more from their station, many prominent members of the association being themselves Justices of the Peace, and as such charged with administering the law in their respective districts, have produced what we consider to be an effect much to be deplored. For instance, they exhort their brother mill-occupiers not to fence their horizontal shafts; and they tell them that if the Inspectors take proceedings against any member, they, the association, "undertake to protect its members from "*improper* prosecutions and legal proceedings instituted "or promoted by the factory inspectors or by other par-"ties." In the case of the proceedings against Messrs. Cumming, of Bolton, mentioned in Mr. Horner's individual report, Mr. Earle stated that he appeared as solicitor to the National Association of Factory Occupiers, to conduct the defence; and in the case of Messrs. Cheetham, the same gentleman repeated the same statement. Thus a committee of mill-owners sitting in Manchester decides that the pro-

secution is improper before the merits of the case have been brought out by a judicial investigation.

In some instances persons who had made preparations for fencing, nay, indeed, who had actually begun to fence their horizontal shafts, suspended operations on the issuing of the caution of the Manchester association, and in other cases they who, we have good reason to know, would not have objected to fence, have been induced not to do so. But in the face of so much which has been done in every part of the country, we are glad to state that, with the exception of Lancashire and the districts bordering upon it, the proportion which refuses absolutely to do anything is not very great; the majority of those who have not yet fenced their horizontal shafts no longer object on the ground that to fence them is either impracticable or injurious, but their usual answer has been, "We are waiting to see what "the Manchester people will do;" or, "We have no objec- "tion to fence our shafts, but we don't like to go against the "Trade."

On the 3d of April last, a report was, according to their printed proceedings, received by the Manchester Association from its Deputation to the Secretary of State, which report, as afterwards adopted and published by the association, contained these words:—"Sir George Grey particularly referred "to the proposal (which he remarked had emanated from the "trade, and not from the Government, or the Inspectors,) for "the adoption of rectangular hooks, and trusted that by some "such compromise the wishes of the trade might be met, "seeing that in some districts such hooks had been adopted." The report thus dealt with this most reasonable suggestion:—"The deputation beg to caution the trade against "the adoption of any compromise, whether of hooks or "otherwise. They anticipate an attempt to divide the "union of the trade upon this point."

Seeing that this caution was addressed and sent to the mill-occupiers of the United Kingdom in a circular from the Manchester association soliciting a remittance of money from each firm; seeing that in this circular appeared the following announcement:—"With these views "the deputation are of opinion, that a fund of not less than "5,000*l.* should be immediately raised, and they suggest "that all cases of prosecution which the committee of "management may be of opinion can be legitimately dealt "with by the association shall be defended by, and the "penalties or damages paid out of the funds of the asso- "ciation;" seeing that such were among the ostensible objects

for which factory occupiers were solicited to join the combination and contribute to its funds an assessment of "two shillings per nominal horse power," it is not surprising that so many, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester, should have obeyed the precepts and followed the example of the associated mill-occupiers, and should have continued to refuse to fence the horizontal shafts in their factories, or to "adopt any com-"promise, whether of hooks or otherwise." This circular was not generally published, but copies of it have been handed to us by gentlemen to whom it had been addressed, who disapproved the combination, refused to join it, and fenced their shafts. We have since severally received, we presume from the association, a pamphlet purporting to be the special report of its executive committee, dated 7th of August 1855, in which, withdrawing one of the principal objects for which mill-occupiers had been solicited to enrol their names and contribute their money, it is said, "They "have not paid, and they do not intend to pay damages "or penalties in any case whatever."

The periodical Return of accidents (Appendix No. 3.) from unfenced horizontal shafts at a greater height above the floor than seven feet continues to prove by the evidence of incontrovertible experience, that the universal adoption of some precautions of the nature of those which we have mentioned as being applied in many districts, and as being effectual, is imperatively called for.

Mr. Fairbairn, an eminent civil engineer of Manchester, on several occasions of legal proceedings in the case of unfenced horizontal shafts, was brought forward by the defendants to show that such shafts, when more than seven feet from the floor, *if polished*, were not dangerous; but in assuming that a polished shaft could cause no injury, we apprehend that he did not speak from experience; he did not bring forward any fact in proof of his assertion; accidents which have been caused by polished horizontal shafts in each of our districts demonstrate the fallacy of his opinion.

Mr. Fairbairn also gave it as his opinion that strap-hooks, in place of adding to the security, would increase the danger to the work-people. Here, also, Mr. Fairbairn must have spoken theoretically; he adduced no instance of accidents caused by a strap-hook, and the most extensive experience is all against his theory; for these hooks have for years been applied in numerous factories as a protection against the lapping of straps, and no instance has come to our knowledge of accidents caused thereby.

It matters not what height the shaft may be above the floor so long as some one must mount up to it, either by a ladder or by standing on the insecure footing afforded by the machinery beneath, the latter being most frequently resorted to, for any purpose of necessary duty. When an accident is caused by an unfenced shaft, the common excuse is that the sufferer "had no business there;" that "it was not his "business" to do that which brought him in contact with the shaft, and the like. But practically the work is required to be done, and quickly, by somebody; the moving power is not stopped to render the shaft harmless; and the person who happens at the moment to be nearest the spot and at leisure does it.

We apprehend that the fencing of machinery is required for the protection of all, without distinction of persons or of employments,—for the protection of the incautious and indiscreet as well as of the heedful; because a very large proportion of the persons employed consists of very young children, and of boys and girls under fourteen years of age, because bodily injuries are inflicted from which no caution on the part of the sufferer can guard him, and because death or mutilation for life is a punishment too severe even for heedlessness and indiscretion. Persons who are working in factories amidst the whirl and din of complicated machinery revolving at intense speed become unconscious of the dangers which surround them, and are thus thrown off their guard.

On the subject of the general Return of accidents (Appendix No. 1.) we may mention, that the statements are sent to us immediately after the accident, and therefore in many cases before the final result, whether fatal or otherwise, is known. Hence, it follows that the number of fatal accidents may have been really greater than the returns indicate.

The Appendix No. 2. contains a summary of the informations, and of the fines and costs during the half year; and the Appendix No. 4. contains the usual annual statement of new factories commenced, and of factories closed, up to the 31st October last.

The rate of increase of new factories, and of additions to existing factories, as indicated by the amount of the moving power, which obtained during the years 1853 and 1854 has not been maintained in the year 1855; the following is a summary of the increase, and it is worthy of remark, that the proportion of factories closed is much less in 1855 than in 1854.

TOTAL of STEAM and WATER POWERS.

| | 1854. | 1855. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Factories - - - | 6,499 | 3,437½ | horses. |
| Additions - - - - | 1,562 | 534 | „ |
| | 8,061 | 3,971½ | „ |
| Deduct unoccupied Factories - | 2,303 | 1,924 | „ |
| Additional power in the year - | 5,758 | 2,047½ | „ |

## PRINT WORKS.

There is a part of that Act to which we feel it our duty to call your earnest attention, namely, the provisions for the school attendance of children employed in print works. Every such child must attend a school for 150 hours in every half year; that is, the employment becomes illegal on any day if during the six months immediately preceding that day the child has not attended some school for 150 hours, with the restriction that the attendance shall not have been more than 5 hours on any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week; in other words, more than the 5 and the 25 hours do not count. There are some instances of the owners of print works having provided good schools, and in such cases, and when the attendance of the children is carefully looked after, and they are not stinted to the legal minimum of attendance, such schooling may do good; but as regards the great majority of these children, this nominal school attendance has been found in practice not only a farce, but a mischievous delusion, for it is a semblance of education without any reality. The children get no good; their attendance at school is at uncertain intervals, no more than sufficient to make up the statute number of 150 hours; and the records of such very irregular attendance, required by the law to be made out by the teachers, can be very little relied upon.

An amendment of this part of the Print Works Act is much wanted. There is nothing in the nature of the employment of the children in these works to prevent their labour being restricted, as in the factories, to half a day, with a regular attendance at school of three hours a day, for five days in every week; so that the day's work might be done by two sets of children.

We feel ourselves called upon to bring this subject forward because we should be sorry if from ignorance of

the actual working of the so-called education clauses of the Print Works Act they should be quoted as a good precedent to follow.

### Sub-Inspectors.

We have received a communication from the Civil Service Commissioners, who had been requested by you to form a scheme for the examination of candidates nominated to the office of Sub-Inspector of Factories, a vacancy having occurred by the death of Mr. Hudson in November last. And we have to state that the following has been communicated to us by the Commissioners, as the scheme which they have finally adopted.

"Scheme of Examination.

"1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
"2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
"3. Latin, or one modern foreign language.
"4. English History.
"5. Geography.
"6. The preparation of a précis or abstract of official papers.
"7. The elements of political economy.
"8. English composition."

"Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners as to each of the above named subjects will not be entitled to certificates of qualification."

The candidates must of course produce the same evidence as is required in other cases in regard to age—in the present instance not to be less than 25 nor more than 40—in regard to health, and in regard to moral character and habits, freedom from pecuniary embarrassments, and the like; so that the candidate shall establish his general fitness for public employment, and for the particular situation of Sub-Inspector of Factories.

We have, &c.
L. HORNER,
T. J. HOWELL,
J. KINCAID,
ALEX$^{R}$ REDGRAVE.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Four Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th October 1855.

*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 7 | – | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 23 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 58 | 61 | 119 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | – | – | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 19 | 12 | 34 | 30 | 4 | 7 | 57 | 49 | 106 |
| Amputation of any part of leg or foot | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 31 | 11 | 32 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 67 | 30 | 97 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 31 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 68 | 70 | 138 |
| Injuries to head and face | 15 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 44 | 58 | 102 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 222 | 248 | 340 | 280 | 62 | 34 | 624 | 562 | 1,186 |
| Total | 364 | 356 | 499 | 413 | 99 | 70 | 962 | 839 | 1,801 |

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Amputation of any part of leg or foot | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Injuries to head and face | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 19 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 2 | – | 31 | 12 | 43 |
| Total | 31 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 51 | 21 | 72 |

## Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Four Inspectors, during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1855.

| Description of Offence. | Number of Informations. | Result. | | | Penalties imposed. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Convictions. | Withdrawn on Payment of Costs. | Dismissed. | 5*s*. | £1. | £2. | £3. |
| Neglecting to securely fence mill gearing and machinery, whereby bodily injury was caused | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Allowing children to work between fixed and traversing part of self-acting machine | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment | 16 | 11 | 5 | — | — | — | 7 | 4 |
| Employing children and young persons without surgical certificate | 19 | 13 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 5 |
| Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day | 10 | 6 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — |
| Employing children without school vouchers | 10 | 9 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Employing young persons and women after 6 o'clock P.M. | 7 | 7 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Employing young persons and women after 2 o'clock on Saturday | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — |
| Employing young persons and women during meal hours | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school | 8 | 3 | 5 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Neglecting to report an accident to the certifying surgeon | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Wilful obstruction of a Sub-Inspector | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 98 | 61 | 27 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 27 | 11 |

The total amount of fines inflicted, £107.

The total amount of costs, £54. 2*s*.

## Appendix No. 3.

List of Accidents caused by Horizontal Shafts, above 7 feet from the Floor, not being securely fenced, between 30th April and 31st October 1855.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A man, aged 23 | Was standing upon a preparing frame to replace a belt upon the drum, when his foot slipped, and to save himself he caught at the highly-polished horizontal shaft, which was revolving eleven feet above the floor, and round which he was several times whirled, and was only liberated by his arm being torn from him, when he fell upon the floor. | Left arm taken off a little below the shoulder joint. |
| A boy, aged 15 | While assisting the overlooker to repair a strap, it "lapped" round the polished horizontal shaft, 9 feet from the floor, the boy was drawn up to the shaft and carried round with it until the engine was stopped. The room being lofty there was a space of 2ft. and 6in. between the shaft and ceiling, otherwise the injuries inflicted must have been much more serious. | Fracture of right humerus, and most severe contusions of both legs. |
| A boy, 14 years of age. | He was playing with a strap which had been taken off a pulley, tied in a loop, and left hanging on an unpolished horizontal shaft, 7 feet 9 inches from the floor. The boy climbed up the strap, and in coming down again put his foot in the loop of the strap which caused it to wrap round the shaft and carry him up to it. | Fracture of left humerus near the elbow, and of both bones of the forearm. Head, legs, and feet scarified. |
| A man, 24 years of age. | He was mending skips in a room in which females only were employed, and was asked by one of them to put a strap on a pulley for her. He stood on part of the machinery, holding on by a strap, and while putting the strap on a pulley his hand was caught by the | Compound comminuted fracture of forearm, with laceration of tendons. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | strap, and his arm twisted round a polished horizontal shaft, 7 feet 11 inches from the floor. The overlooker is generally engaged in another room, and in his absence this man had frequently on other occasions put the straps on for the females. | |
| A youth, 17 years of age. | He was standing on a ladder holding a strap off a polished horizontal shaft, 9 feet from the floor, while the overlooker was mending the strap. The strap caught on a key of the coupling box, and wrapped round the shaft, carrying him twice round the shaft. But for the presence of mind on the part of the overlooker in cutting the thong out of the strap, this youth must have been dashed to pieces. | Compound comminuted fracture of forearm, with a comminuted fracture of arm. |
| A boy, aged 13 | Got upon a gas-pipe to take some grease from the box under the revolving shaft, 10 feet 6 inches from the floor, was caught by the shaft and carried round the shaft until it was stopped. | Fracture of left thigh. |
| A male adult | Cleaning a gas-pipe near a revolving horizontal shaft, 9 feet from the floor, caught the shaft to prevent his falling, and was entangled by and carried round it. | DEATH. |
| A boy, aged 15 | Putting a strap upon the drum for the spinner who had not come to his work, the strap lapped upon the shaft, 10 feet from the floor, and dragged him round it. | DEATH. |
| A boy, aged 15 | A strap was hanging loose upon a shaft, 8 feet from the floor; he began to play with it, when it lapped and dragged him to the shaft. | DEATH. |
| A boy, aged 13 | Playing upon some bags of wool piled up beneath a revolving shaft, 7½ feet from the floor, his slip was caught by the shaft and he was dragged round it. | DEATH. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A boy, aged 12 | Playing upon some bags of wool placed beneath a revolving shaft, was caught and dragged round the shaft. | Fracture of right leg. |
| A female adult | The driving strap lapped upon the shaft, 12 feet from the floor, dragged the frame up, and crushed her against a partition. | Contusions of body. |
| A male adult - | Greasing a shaft, 10 feet 6 inches from the ground, the ladder slipped, and he caught at the shaft to save himself, when he was entangled and whirled round until his clothes were stripped. | Severe contusions and internal injuries to chest and stomach. |
| A lad, aged 16 | Putting a strap upon a drum upon horizontal shaft, 9 ft. from the floor, was caught by the shaft and whirled round. | Fracture of left arm. |
| A youth, 17 years | He was standing on the ladder holding with both hands a strap off a polished horizontal shaft, 10 feet 6 inches from the floor, while another person was tightening the strap. His shirt sleeve was caught by the shaft which performs 160 revolutions per minute, his arm was wrapped round the shaft, and his body dragged off the ladder. | His head was torn off and thrown about seven yards from the place where the rest of his body fell. The left leg and arm were cut off, and the right leg broken off about the shin bone. DEATH. |
| A man, aged 27 | Having repaired the driving strap belonging to the scutcher, he was attempting to put the strap over the drum, when it lapped round the horizontal shaft, 10 feet from the floor, dragging his hand in between them. | Right arm torn off near the elbow joint. |
| A man, aged 19 | While putting the strap on the pulley, the strap caught his leg, took him up and carried him twice round the polished horizontal shaft, about 9ft. from the floor, striking his legs and feet against the ceiling, when he became disentangled and was thrown violently upon the floor. | Injury to ankles and feet. |
| A boy, aged 13½ | Holding a belt (which the overlooker was repairing) to prevent it coming in contact with the shaft, 7 | Left arm torn off. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | feet 6 inches from the floor, it nevertheless fell upon the shaft, when he became entangled and was carried up. | |
| A man, aged 25 | Putting the driving strap round the drum, his shirt sleeve was caught by the polished horizontal shaft, 12 feet from the floor. | Left fore arm torn off a little below the elbow joint. |
| A young man, aged 18. | He was standing on his loom, trying to put the strap on to the drum of the main shaft, 9 feet 4 inches from the floor, when he overbalanced himself and fell forward; and in trying to save himself, he caught hold of the cross strap which turns the next loom, it immediately pulled him up to the horizontal shaft, where he hung for a few moments (the strap he had hold of slipping) but the loose strap began to wrap round his body and took him round, and he was dashed to pieces directly. | Compound comminuted fracture of skull, compound fracture of both legs, left arm, &c., left arm and leg being taken nearly off. DEATH. |
| A lad, aged 15. | While holding a strap he became entangled therewith, was taken up to a polished unguarded horizontal shaft and carried round. | Both legs torn off, fractured arm, &c. DEATH. |
| A man, aged 21 | While engaged putting the strap on to a drum, the strap slipped off on to the horizontal shaft, 9 feet from the floor, it then "lapped" round the shaft, when he was carried up by it and twisted round the shaft. | His brains were knocked out, one arm and one leg torn off his body, the other arm and leg broken. DEATH. |

APPENDIX No. 4.

NEW FACTORIES and Additions to existing Factories, and Factories become unoccupied, in the Year ended 31st October 1855.

| Manufacture. | I. New Mills. | | | II. Additions. | | | III. Unoccupied to be deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | |
| | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. |
| COTTON FACTORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Spinning only: | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr. Horner's District (A.) | 35 | 1,083 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 360 | 51 |
| Mr. Howell's District (B.) | 1 | 60 | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sir John Kincaid's District (C.) | 2 | 5 | — | 2 | 35 | — | 3 | 100 | — |
| Mr. Redgrave's District (D.) | 5 | 20 | 36 | — | — | — | 5 | 26 | 4 |
| | 43 | 1,153 | 36 | 2 | 35 | — | 26 | 486 | 55 |
| 2. Spinning and Weaving: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (A.) | 10 | 349 | 8 | — | — | — | 7 | 198 | — |
| District (B.) | — | — | — | 1 | 60 | — | 5 | 140 | 104 |
| District (C.) | — | — | — | 1 | 100 | — | 1 | 45 | — |
| District (D.) | 2 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 12 | 381 | 8 | 2 | 160 | — | 13 | 383 | 104 |
| 3. Weaving only: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (A.) | 25 | 437 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 155 | 41 |
| District (C.) | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 41 | — |
| District (D.) | 3 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 29 | 463 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 196 | 41 |
| 4. Doubling only: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (A.) | 1 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| District (D.) | 2 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — |
| | 3 | 25 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — |
| Total of Cotton Factories | 87 | 2,022 | 44 | 4 | 195 | — | 55 | 1,069 | 200 |
| WOOLLEN FACTORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Spinning only: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (A.) | 12 | 146 | 96 | — | — | — | 13 | 67 | 62 |
| District (B.) | 4 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 20 | — | 6 | — | 32 |
| District (C.) | 7 | 20 | 84 | 1 | 16 | — | 2 | — | 21 |
| District (D.) | 24 | 287 | 20 | 3 | 24 | — | 4 | 52 | 12 |
| | 47 | 469 | 204 | 5 | 60 | — | 25 | 119 | 127 |
| 2. Spinning and Weaving: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (B.) | 5 | — | 20 | 3 | 66 | — | 7 | 26 | 61 |
| District (C.) | — | — | — | 1 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| District (D.) | 8 | 127 | — | 3 | 47 | — | — | — | — |
| | 13 | 127 | 20 | 7 | 127 | — | 7 | 26 | 61 |
| 3. Weaving only: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (B.) | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| District (C.) | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Felting only: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (B.) | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Dressing only: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (D.) | 2 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total of Woollen Factories | 65 | 636 | 230 | 12 | 187 | — | 32 | 145 | 188 |

New Factories, Additions, &c.—*continued.*

| Manufacture. | I. New Mills. | | | II. Additions. | | | III. Unoccupied to be deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | | Factories. | Horse Power. | |
| | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. | | Steam. | Water. |
| WORSTED FACTORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinning (D.) | 4 | 91 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 50 | 2 |
| Weaving (C.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | — |
| Spinning and Weaving (D.) | 3 | 100 | — | 1 | 40 | — | 3 | 29 | — |
| Total of Worsted Factories | 7 | 191 | — | 1 | 40 | — | 7 | 87 | 2 |
| FLAX FACTORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Spinning: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (A.) | 2 | 55 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 118 | 40 |
| District (B.) | 5 | 26 | 48 | 1 | — | 60 | 1 | — | 15 |
| District (C.) | 4 | 15 | 30 | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 30 |
| | 11 | 96 | 78 | 1 | — | 60 | 6 | 124 | 85 |
| 2. Weaving: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (B.) | 1 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| District (C.) | 2 | 16 | — | 2 | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| | 3 | 32 | — | 2 | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| Total of Flax Factories | 14 | 128 | 78 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 6 | 124 | 85 |
| SILK FACTORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Throwing: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (A.) | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 11 | — |
| District (B.) | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | 12 | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| District (C.) | 1 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 4 | 35 | — | 1 | 12 | — | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| Weaving: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (B.) | 10 | 16 | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Winding: | | | | | | | | | |
| District (D.) | 2 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total of Silk Factories | 16 | 61 | 4½ | 1 | 12 | — | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| SMALL-WARE FACTORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| District (B.) | 2 | 22 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| District (C.) | 4 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total of Small-ware Factories | 6 | 43 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 9 |

*General Summary.*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of Cotton Factories | 87 | 2,022 | 44 | 4 | 195 | — | 55 | 1,069 | 200 |
| ,, Woollen ,, | 65 | 636 | 230 | 12 | 187 | — | 32 | 145 | 188 |
| ,, Worsted ,, | 7 | 191 | — | 1 | 40 | — | 7 | 87 | 2 |
| ,, Flax ,, | 14 | 128 | 78 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 6 | 124 | 85 |
| ,, Silk ,, | 16 | 61 | 4½ | 1 | 12 | — | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| ,, Small-wares ,, | 6 | 43 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| Grand Total | 195 | 3,081 | 356½ | 21 | 474 | 60 | 104 | 1,436 | 488 |

N.B.—Returns from Ireland incomplete. *See* Report of Mr. Howell.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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# REPORTS

OF THE

# INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30th APRIL 1856.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

[2090]

# REPORTS

## TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

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## Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*19th May* 1856.

Sir,

As enjoined by Statute, we have met and conferred together respecting our proceedings in the administration of the provisions of the Factories and Printworks Acts in our respective districts during the half-year ending the 30th of April last, and a reference to our separate Reports will show that the observance of the laws which regulate the labour in both departments has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

The only special topic which in this Joint Report we feel ouselves called upon to notice, is the long vexed question regarding the fencing of mill-gearing.

When the decision given in the Court of Queen's Bench in January last, established the requirements of the law as respected section 21 of 7 Vict., c. 15., we, on the 3rd of March following, by your direction, drew up a circular letter, a copy of which is annexed, in which we communicated to the Mill-occupiers throughout our respective districts the amount of fencing which we had been authorized to accept as a compliance with the spirit of the provisions of that Act. The communication seemed to be favourably received in all our districts, for, as in three of them a large proportion of the mills had been already fenced as required by that communication, the occupiers of other mills commenced to follow the example; and in the fourth district (that of Mr. Horner) many mills were advancing towards the same end, until the Bill introduced into Parliament by Colonel Wilson Patten, to alter the law relating to the fencing of mill-gearing, paralyzed the proceedings of many, and, in a great measure, suspended the fencings which in each of our districts were in progress.

We have already taken the liberty of submitting to your notice our reasons for believing, from practical experience, that the Bill, both in its original shape and in its amended form, will, if passed into a law as it now stands, not only prove inoperative for the prevention of accidents from mill-gearing, but injurious in other respects. We can, therefore,

only further, in this our joint Report, earnestly request, difficult as we are well aware it must be, from the very nature of the case, that whatever alterations may be made in the existing law, the enactments will be so clearly defined as to leave the least possible amount of discretionary power in the hands of the Inspectors, to decide what is and what is not compliance with the law, and no reason for its requirements being misunderstood by either Inspectors or Mill-occupiers.

The reports of accidents arising from machinery during the past half-year show an increase over the previous one of seventy-nine accidents, which include three additional deaths; and the circumstances under which several of the deaths and mutilations took place, leave no reason to doubt that they would have been prevented had either of the fencing precautions, recommended by your predecessor and by yourself, been adopted.

We annex in the Appendix summaries of the total number of accidents, of the total number of informations, and a statement of the accidents from horizontal shafts above 7 feet from the floor.

We have, &c.

LEONARD HORNER.
T. JONES HOWELL.
J. KINCAID.
ALEX$^{R}$ REDGRAVE.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix No. 1.

Instructions issued, under the Directions of the Secretary of State, by the Inspectors of Factories, to the Sub-Inspectors in their several Districts, respecting the secure Fencing of Horizontal Shafts above Seven Feet from the Floor.

*Factory Inspectors' Office, London,*
*3d March* 1856.

Gentlemen,

A late decision in the Court of Queen's Bench having put an end to all doubt as to the intention of the Legislature in regard to the fencing of horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor, it is desirable that mill occupiers should be relieved from any uncertainty as to the intention of the Inspectors in consequence of that decision.

We therefore request you to inform the mill occupiers in your respective districts that we shall continue not to require horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor to be cased, no more than the application of rectangular hooks or parallel rods on each side of every drum, or of any other contrivance equally effective for preventing the driving strap from lapping or coiling upon the shaft. We continue to hold that by such precautions the shaft, as well as the drum or pulley, is securely fenced.

But if a person be required to be employed in any kind of work which necessarily brings him close to an exposed part of such a shaft while it is in motion, it will of course be at the risk of the mill occupier, for by the use of well-known arrangements which have already been extensively adopted, the liability to such contact may be avoided.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Leonard Horner.
Thos. J. Howell.
J. Kincaid.
Alex^r^ Redgrave.

*To the Sub-Inspectors of Factories.*

## Appendix No. 2.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Four Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1856.

### *Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 9 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 27 | 17 | 31 | 29 | 5 | 7 | 63 | 53 | 116 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 19 | 17 | 27 | 36 | 10 | 9 | 56 | 62 | 118 |
| Amputation of any part of leg or foot | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 23 | 12 | 37 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 69 | 31 | 100 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 45 | 36 | 38 | 50 | 12 | 4 | 95 | 90 | 185 |
| Injuries to head and face | 11 | 44 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 31 | 67 | 98 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 235 | 228 | 290 | 305 | 84 | 51 | 609 | 584 | 1,193 |
| Total | 379 | 363 | 449 | 462 | 132 | 77 | 960 | 902 | 1,862 |

### *Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Injuries to head and face | 3 | – | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 23 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 24 | 66 |
| Total | 36 | 9 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 69 | 29 | 98 |

## Appendix No. 3.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Four Inspectors, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1856.

| Description of Offence. | Number of Informations. | Result. | | | Penalties imposed. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Convictions. | Withdrawn on Payment of Costs. | Dismissed. | 5*s.* | 10*s.* | 20*s.* | 30*s.* | 40*s.* | 50*s.* | £3. | £5. | £10. | £20. |
| Neglecting to securely fence mill gearing | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Neglecting to securely fence mill gearing whereby bodily injury was caused | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Allowing a young person to work between fixed and traversing part of self-acting mule | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment | 16 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates | 11 | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day | 15 | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Employing children without school vouchers | 14 | 9 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Employing young persons in the night | 9 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Employing young persons and women before 6 A.M. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Employing young persons and women after 6 P.M. | 57 | 43 | 14 | — | — | — | 28 | 7 | 5 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Employing young persons and women after 7 P.M. | 10 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Employing young persons and women after 2 o'clock on Saturdays | 36 | 31 | 5 | — | — | — | 30 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Employing young persons and women during meal hours | 6 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Conniving at or employing their own children or young persons, the same being under 13 years of age | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Neglecting to give notice of accident to certifying surgeon | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Not limewashing as required by law | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Wilful obstruction of a Sub-Inspector | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Total | 202 | 141 | 54 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 91 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

The total amount of fines inflicted, £232. The total amount of costs, £99. 18*s.* 6*d.*

## Appendix No. 4.

List of Accidents caused by Horizontal Shafts, above 7 feet from the Floor, not being securely fenced, between the 1st November 1855 and the 30th April 1856.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A young person, aged 15 years. | He got up to clean a shaft in motion, and in trying to throw the belt from one side of the drum to the other (there being no strap hook), the right arm was caught, and he was carried round the shaft. | Fractures of ribs, arms, legs, and Death. |
| A young person, aged 16 years. | Whilst replacing the strap of drawing frame upon the drum, it started to lap, there being no strap-hook, and caught his fingers between the strap and the shaft. | Amputation of two fingers of right hand. |
| A weaver, aged 24 years. | He had taken the driving strap of a loom off the drum, for the purpose of piecing some broken ends of his warp, and in replacing the strap it lapped on the shaft (there being no strap-hook), and drew his arm round the shaft. | Fracture of upper and lower parts of arm. |
| A young person, aged 13 years. | He was desired by the overlooker to hold a strap while it was being mended, the strap lapped round the shaft, and drew him up to the shaft. | Fracture and amputation of left arm. |
| A weaver, aged 46 years. | He was putting the strap of a loom upon the drum of the shaft, when the strap lapped round the shaft. | Contusion of left hand. |
| A girl, aged 11 years. | Got upon some bags of wool, in order to reach the steam-pipe which runs along the top of the room, parallel with a horizontal shaft, when her clothes were caught by the shaft. | Concussion of brain, bruise of scalp and extremities. |
| Engine driver, aged 36 years. | Placed a ladder against a horizontal shaft, in order to put a strap upon a drum ; the ladder slipped, and his clothes were caught by the revolving shaft. | Severe injuries and Death. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Youth, aged 19 years, tenter. | Was adjusting a strap on a pulley, when his loose slop got entangled with the strap, by which he was hurled round a polished horizontal shaft about nine feet above the floor. | Injuries of the left arm, requiring amputation and simple fracture of left thigh. |
| A boy, aged 12 years, handle knocker. | Had a piece of string round his arm and was flogging with the string the horizontal shaft revolving seven feet three inches above the floor; the string lapped round the shaft and carried him up, but the string fortunately broke, and he fell to the ground. | Contusion of right arm. |
| A boy, aged 15 years, cutter. | Got upon the head of a flat machine to put a belt upon a drum from a polished horizontal shaft, revolving nine feet from the floor, was carried round shaft; his body dropped down upon the head of the machine, leaving his left arm upon the shaft. | Left arm torn off at shoulder joint. |
| A man, aged 23 years, starcher. | Got upon the starching frame to enable him to reach the driving strap which was lying loose on the polished horizontal shaft, revolving ten feet six inches above the ground; untied the lacing, and held hold of one end of the strap, which lapped round the shaft, and he was caught by the clothes and whirled round and round till he was extricated. | Wound of scalp, with indentation and fracture of outer table of skull, compound fracture of left leg; three inches of bone removed from the shaft of the tibia, with extensive lacerations. |
| A man, aged 47 years, beamer. | Got on the bench with a hand-brush to sweep and dust the beams and ceiling, while so doing caught a loose belt tied together in the middle, lying on an unpolished shaft eight feet six inches high; when he over-reached himself, and the strap lapped round the shaft and broke both bones of the left forearm in several places. | Fracture of left arm. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A youth, aged 18 years, card-winder. | Was standing on a cording engine, trying to put a strap on a drum, and some part of his dress was caught by the unfenced horizontal shaft (unpolished), revolving about nine feet from the floor. | Fracture of the left humerus, two fractures of the left radius, and one of the fore-arm. |
| A youth aged 15 years. | Was mending a belt, and while holding one end of it (the spinner assisting him) to prevent it going round with the motion of the shaft, he was dragged up and his arm twisted round the shaft. The belt of course was off the pulley when mending. | |
| A boy, aged 12 years. | Was placed by an overlooker on a throstle-frame, right under a horizontal shaft, holding the driving strap, so as to enable the overlooker to repair it; he was taken up by the strap and carried twice round the shaft. | Fracture of right arm and forearm. |
| A man, aged 28 years. | He stepped on to an iron stove, to see the working of the lubricator, which was placed over a horizontal shaft, eight feet eight inches from the floor, unpolished; his smock frock was caught, he was carried round the shaft, and at each revolution (72 in a minute) his head struck against the hanger. | Numerous scalp wounds, three fractures of left side of the skull, and fractures of the legs. DEATH. |
| A man, aged 50 years. | Had been oiling the shaft in the winding-room, and then attempted to replace a strap on the pulley which he had previously taken off. In doing this the other strap, which works on the same pulley, slipped off and wrapped round the shaft, which is polished, and nine feet from the floor. His leg was fast in it and it took him up. He got fast hold of a steam-pipe, which prevented him from being carried round. | Sprain and abrasion of the left arm, sprain of the left knee, and abrasion of the left thigh and leg. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A man, aged 40 years. | Was standing on a ladder, polishiug a shaft twelve feet ten inches from the floor. Feeling the ladder giving way under him, he put his arm over the shaft, and got his shirt-sleeve entangled, and was whirled round the shaft. | Severe bruises of both feet, with laceration. Injury to right knee joint, with dislocation of the patella. |
| A man, aged 26 years. | Standing upon a step ladder to take the measurement for a strap from the drum on the polished horizontal shaft to the machine by means of a cord; the cord lapped round the shaft,and drew his forearm over it. | Fracture of left forearm, and loss of joint of right thumb. |

REPORT of LEONARD HORNER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 30th of April 1856.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
SIR, *15th May* 1856.

DURING this half year I inspected factories and print-works in the following places in my district:—Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Bolton, Tyldesley, Pennington, Bedford, Astley, Preston, Blackburn, Accrington, Church, Haslingden, Ramsbottom, Stubbins, Edenfield, Bury, Heywood, Middleton, Rochdale, Wardle, Oldham, Lees, Hey-Chapel, Newton-Heath, and Failsworth. The Sub-inspectors were each engaged, as usual, in their several divisions, and made weekly reports of the state of the Factories which they visited, with reference to the observance of the law.

From their reports, and from my own observations, I can state that the chief enactments of the law have been found, in general, to be well observed, with the exception of many encroachments on time beyond the legal hours of work. It requires great vigilance on the part of the Sub-inspectors to repress a disposition among a certain class of mill-occupiers, and these not few in number, to exceed by various contrivances the hours to which they are by law restricted. This is often done by keeping the children, young persons, and women in the mill to clean the machinery during a part of the meal-times, and on Saturdays after 2 o'clock, in place of that work being done within the restricted time, as is the case in all well-regulated mills. In other instances, the overworking is not to such an extent, at any one time, as would be sure to excite the attention of neighbours who are obeying the law, but by small instalments, at the times of the day for commencing and closing work, and for meals, each of which is trifling in amount, and externally inappreciable, but, taken together, amount to so much as to expose the honest mill-occupier to a very unfair competition. A year ago I noticed in the Parliamentary Reports, that a leading member of the House of Commons was represented to have said, upon the occasion of overworking in factories being referred

to, that encroachments of five minutes were not deserving of notice. He might have been told that the five minutes are usually multiplied by the six daily opportunities afforded by the commencement and closing of the day's work, and by the beginning and ending of the two periods of the day set apart by law for meals. He might further have been shown, that five minutes, thus multiplied, make a gain of more than fourteen days in the course of a year; no inconsiderable addition to profits. It is an obvious duty of the Inspector to do what he can to place all mill-occupiers on the same footing as to time, that no one may have an unfair advantage in this respect; nor need he have any scruple about prosecuting for this offence; other infractions of the law may arise from negligence, but overworking, that is not purely accidental but systematic, must always be a deliberate act for gain. The difficulties, however, of detecting and of proving these small encroachments, as an information must state a specific time and the individuals so illegally employed, are very great; and unless those who feel themselves aggrieved will give such information to the Inspector or Sub-inspector as they can act upon, and will afterwards come before the magistrates and support the information they have given, there is comparatively little power in the Inspector to correct the evil.

With regard to the fencing of horizontal shafts, matters are not as they were at the time I drew up my last half-yearly Report; for then, and for some time afterwards, many mill-occupiers were engaged in applying rectangular hooks, or other contrivances, for securely fencing these shafts, others were about to do so, and there seemed to be a growing disposition to follow the example so extensively set in the districts of all my colleagues to conform to the requirements of the law. But from the time that Colonel Wilson Patten brought forward in the House of Commons the Bill entitled—"A Bill for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to Labour in Factories," those who had begun to fence, and those who were about to begin, stopped, saying that they would do no more until they saw the issue of that Bill. When the Bill had advanced so far as to be read a second time, I considered that all the provisions of the existing Act for the fencing of mill gearing must be held to be suspended; and I have been taught by experience that any attempt to enforce the law under such circumstances would to a certainty be defeated. I therefore instructed the Sub-inspectors in my district to take no steps for the enforcement of these enactments (unless when bodily injury has been caused by

an unfenced shaft, in which case I conceive that I am bound to prosecute), and unless you direct me otherwise, I shall continue to follow that course.

If an amending Act is to pass the Legislature, I trust that it will clearly define what Mill-Occupiers are to be required to do in the matter of fencing mill gearing, what the Inspectors will be expected to enforce, and that neither Mill-Occupier nor Inspector will have to look to any other authority than clear unmistakeable words in an Act of Parliament. I further trust that, as far as it is possible, the Inspectors will be relieved from all discretionary power, whether as regards that part of the Act now referred to or any other.

*Accidents reported by the Certifying Surgeons in conformity with Sections* 22 *and* 23 *of* 7 *&* 8 *Vict. c.* 15.

TABLE No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Loss of right hand or arm | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Loss of part of right hand | 14 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 34 | 29 | 63 |
| Loss of left hand or arm | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Loss of part of left hand | 9 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 33 | 60 |
| Loss of any part of leg or foot | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 12 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 29 | 19 | 48 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 28 | 26 | 17 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 52 | 61 | 113 |
| Injuries to head and face | 4 | 21 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 31 | 46 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 121 | 95 | 130 | 127 | 51 | 23 | 302 | 245 | 547 |
| Total | 195 | 171 | 197 | 210 | 79 | 43 | 471 | 424 | 895 |

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F |
| Causing death - - - | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fracture of hand or foot - | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Injuries to head and face - - | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - - | 5 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Total - | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 13 | 3 | 16 |

The nine fatal accidents caused by the machinery were as follows —

Alice Sharples, 14 years of age, a piecer on a self-acting mule. Caught between the fixed and traversing parts of the mule; skull fractured; instant death. No one appeared on investigation to have been to blame, and the spinner was the father of the girl.

Jane Riley, 14 years of age, a back tenter on a self-acting mule. Was caught between the fixed and traversing parts of the mule; received a compound fracture of the skull, and died in a few minutes.

Betty Holt, 26 years of age, feeder of a carding engine. Her clothes were caught by a part of the machinery; she was whirled round several times, and her head striking against the floor, her brains were knocked out.

John Siddall, aged 47, a grinder. Hand caught by the large driving wheels, when he suffered a compound fracture of the left thumb and index, and the loss of the other three fingers. The accident happened on the 17th December, and he died in the Manchester Infirmary on the 15th of February.

Joseph Lees, aged 15, a piecer on the hand mule. He was reaching over the the mule; he was caught by his shirt sleeve, suffered a severe laceration of the right arm, and died in three days after amputation had taken place.

Jane Pilkington, a child between 9 and 10 years of age, caught by an unfenced horizontal shaft. (See Appendix to Joint Report.)

William Wood, aged 28, weaver, caught by an unfenced horizontal shaft. (See Appendix to Joint Report.)

Nathaniel Bentley, aged 15, oiler of machinery. Was oiling the crank shaft of the carding engine, when his neckcloth was caught by the shaft, and pulled so tight as to produce strangulation before he could be extricated.

The following grants from the Penalties Fund in my district to schools attended by children employed in factories have been made during the half year:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid for Books for the British School at Water in Rossendale | 5 | 18 | 5 |
| Paid for Terrestrial Globes for the British School at Water, and for the Church School at Trowes near Rochdale | 7 | 19 | 0 |
| To Church School at Walshaw near Bury, Lancashire | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To St. James's Church School in Heywood | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| To the British School at Mossley Brow near Ashton-under-Lyne | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| To St. Peter's National School, Preston | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To British School in Bacup | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| To St. Thomas's National School in Preston | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Church School at Over Darwen | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Church School of St. Mark's, Dukinfield | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To the New Jerusalem Church in Heywood | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Church School at Denshaw in Saddleworth | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the National Scholl at Milnrow near Rochdale | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Church School of St. Luke's in Heywood | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £166 | 17 | 5 |

All the above grants were made for the purpose of procuring supplies of school books, maps, and other materials for teaching, school lending libraries, or school furniture.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
LEONARD HORNER.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix.

List of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1856.

| Date. | Persons summoned. | Magistrates who heard the Cases. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.* | | | |
| 1855. Nov. 22 | J. & R. Cardwell, of Oakenshaw. | James Simpson & James Worsley, Esqs., Accrington. | Neglecting to securely fence certain parts of the mill gearing. | 5 0 0 | 1 10 6 | |
| " " | " " | " " | Neglecting to securely fence a certain horizontal shaft, and in consequence of such neglect Jane Pilkington, a child, did suffer bodily injury. | 10 0 0 | 0 15 6 | |
| 1856. Feb. 21 | John Anderson, of Rishton. | " " | Working five young persons and females during meal times. | 5 0 0 | 2 10 0 | |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Coles.* | | | |
| 1855. Nov. 1 | Daniel Lees & Co., Hartford Mill, Oldham. | Nathan Worthington, Samuel Radcliffe, and Edward A. Wright, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham. | Not limewashing their factory within the period prescribed by law. | 5 0 0 | 0 10 6 | |
| " | Shaw & Butterworth, Bellot's Mill. | " " | Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - - | 2 0 0 | 0 10 6 | |
| " 21 | John Shaw, Stonebottom Mill. | Thomas Robinson, James Lees, and J. H. Whitehead, Esqs., Upper Mill. | Employing ten young persons, children and women, after 7 p.m. | 5 0 0 | 5 9 0 | Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| Dec. 5 | Henry Howard, Castle Clough, Micklehurst. | A. Buckley, James Lord, and Abel B. Wimpenny, Esqs., Ashton. | Employing four children after 6 p.m. - - - | 2 0 0 | 1 5 0 | Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| " | Robert Harrop, operative, Oldham. | Nathan Worthington and Joseph Rowland Esqs., Oldham. | Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - - | 1 0 0 | 0 14 6 | |

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

| Date. | Persons summoned. | Magistrates who heard the Cases. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. Dec. 26 | George Cheetham & Sons, Bankwood, Stalybridge. | A. Buckley, Jonah Harrop, J. Grimshaw, and A. B. Wimpenny, Esqs., Town Hall, Ashton. | For neglecting to fence a horizontal shaft, whereby a man, Luke Carter, lost his life, on the 5th April 1855. | – – – | 3 5 8 | The Magistrates disagreed, and therefore there was no decision. |
| 1856. Jan. | Thomas Schofield, Micklehurst. | A. Buckley, James Lord, and Jonah Harrop, Esqs., Ashton. | For wilfully obstructing the Sub-inspector in the execution of his duty by delaying his admission into the factory of Mr. John Schofield, of Micklehurst. | 5 0 0 | 0 18 6 | |
| Feb. 13 | Amos Brierley, Denshaw Mill, Saddleworth. | Rev. R. Whitelock, Thos. Robinson, and F. F. Whitehead, Esqs., Upper Mill. | For employing two children without having registered their names. | 2 0 0 | | One case withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| " | " " | " " | For employing two children without surgical certificates. | 2 0 0 | 5 9 0 | Ditto. |
| " | " " | " " | For employing five children before noon and after 10 o'clock of the same day. | 5 0 0 | | |
| " | " " | " " | For employing three children without school certificates. | – – | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| " | Whitehead & Shaw, Long Road Mill, Denshaw. | " " | For employing a young person after 6 p.m. - - | 1 0 0 | | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing a child after 6 p.m. - - - - | 2 0 0 | 4 11 0 | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing a child without a school certificate - | – – | | Ditto. |
| " | George Lawton, engineer and parent. | " " | For neglecting to send his child to school - - | 0 5 0 | 0 12 6 | |
| " 27 | Charles Kershaw & Sons, Mossley. | James Lees, Thos. Robinson, and J. H. Whitehead, Esqs. Upper Mill. | For wilfully obstructing the Sub-inspector in the execution of his duty by delaying his admission into their factory. | 3 0 0 | 0 10 0 | |
| March 6 | Lees & Buckley, Spring Hill, Royton. | Rev. T. S. Mills, John Platt, N. Worthington, E. A. Wright, & George Barlow, Esqs., Oldham. | For employing three children after 6 p.m. - - | 5 0 0 | | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing two children before 12 and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | 2 0 0 | 3 3 6 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ 12 | Joseph Brierley, Wood Mill, Stayley. | Jonah Harrop, John Grimshaw, A. B. Wimpenny, James Lord, and John Chadwick, Esqs., Ashton. | For employing two children without having registered their names. | – – | 1 10 0 | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Employing the same children without school certificates. | 2 0 0 | | | In these cases the defendant summoned his manager, who was convicted, and fined in the respective amounts. |
| „ | Eli Roebuck, manager of Wood Mill, Stayley. | Jonah Harrop, John Grimshaw, A. B. Wimpenny, James Lord, and John Chadwick, Esqs., Ashton. | For wilfully obstructing the Sub-inspector in the execution of his duty by sending the abovementioned children out of the mill on the approach of the Sub-inspector. | – – | 0 5 0 | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ 13 | David Ingham, self-acting minder at Lower House Mills, Oldham. | Rev. T. S. Mills, E. A. Wright, & George Barlow, Esqs., Oldham. | For allowing a young person to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule whilst the same was in motion. | 3 0 0 | 0 14 6 | | This penalty, by direction of the Secretary of State, has been appropriated for the benefit of the injured boy. |
| „ | Wainwright & Riley, Busk Mill, Oldham. | „ „ | Employing young persons, women and children, after 6 o'clock p.m. | 7 10 0 | 3 12 6 | | Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| „ | James Milne, Busk Mill, Oldham. | „ „ | Employing a young person and woman after 6 p.m. | 1 0 0 | 1 6 0 | | |
| April 3 | William Nutter & Co., Beal Mill, Shaw. | Rev. T. S. Mills and George Barlow, Esqs., Oldham. | Employing 16 women, young persons, and children after 2 o'clock on a Saturday. | 16 0 0 | 7 7 0 | | |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.* | | | | |
| March 26 | Richard Berry & Son - | Colne, before W. H. Wood and Jas. Foulds, Esqrs. | Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance. | 1 0 0 | 0 13 6 | | |
| „ | Henry Atkinson, overlooker. | „ „ | Conniving at the employment of his child as a young person, the same being under 13 years of age. | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | | |
| „ | Thos. Butterfield (parent) | „ „ | „ „ „ | 0 10 0 | 0 13 6 | | |
| „ | Wm. Dyson (parent) - | „ „ | „ „ „ | 0 5 0 | 0 13 6 | | |
| „ | Thos. Hoolley (parent) - | „ „ | „ „ „ | – – | 0 9 0 | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued*.

| Date. | Persons summoned. | Magistrates who heard the Cases. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856. | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Jan. 18 | Jno. Bright and Brothers, Fieldhouse Mills, Rochdale. | Geo. Ashworth, Wm. Fenton, Jas. Chadwick, A. H. Rugas, and Abm. Brierley, Esqrs. | Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft, whereby Thomas Schofield received injury (he lost his arm). | – – | 1 4 0 | Case dismissed. |
| Feb. 15 | Henry Travis, Clough Mill, Littleborough. | Wm. Fenton and Abm. Brierley, Esqrs. | Employing women and young persons during the dinner hour. | – – | 2 5 0 | Dismissed on account of the alleged inaccuracy of the Littleborough Railway Station clock, by which clock the hours of labour in the factory were regulated. |
| March 26 | Jno. Hargreaves, Bridge Mill, Whitworth. | Jas. Chadwick and Abm. Brierley, Esqrs. | Employing women and young persons before 6 o'clock in the morning. | 6 0 0 | 4 2 0 | Fined the highest penalty in two cases. |
| „ | Ralph Rawstron, Whitworth. | „ „ | Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft, whereby Thomas Gibson received injury (arm broken in two places). | 10 0 0 | 0 12 6 | |
| „ | „ „ | „ „ | Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft - | – – | 0 4 6 | Withdrawn. |

TWENTY-THIRD HALF-YEARLY REPORT under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict. c. 15.) By T. JONES HOWELL, Esq.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*20th May* 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE received from the Sub-Inspectors the usual reports of their proceedings in administering the law in their respective districts, and I have to report that the regulations respecting the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children employed in factories, have been generally observed.

In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Hudson, which was noticed in my last Report, Mr. Darkin has been removed from the south to the north of Ireland, and I have placed Mr. Thomas Steen, who has recently been appointed a Sub-Inspector in the room of the late Mr. Hudson, to superintend the inspection of the factories in the south of Ireland, with the addition of those in North Wales, which, by a reconstruction of the districts, is a more convenient arrangement than that which previously existed.

The factories which I personally visited during the half year were situated at Tiverton, Chinnock, Lopen, Ilminster, Winsham, Greenham, Mosterton, Broadwinsor, Beaminster, Netherbury, Slape, Bradpole, Alington, Bridport, Crewkerne, Sherborne, Castleton, Castle Cary, Bruton, Rodden, Frome, Hapsford, Vallisway, Trowbridge, Holt, Bradford, Melksham, Chippenham, Tring, Watford, Chesham, Rickmansworth, Tewkesbury, Overbury, Avening, Nailsworth, Holcombe, Dudbridge, Ebley, Stroud, Eastington, Charfield, Stonehouse, Kingswood, Cam, Woodchester, Rodborough.

During the past half year further progress has been made in some parts of my district, in fencing horizontal shafts by the different contrivances which have been more particularly described in former reports, and I believe that still greater progress would have been made towards the attainment of this desirable object, but for the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill for the "further amendment of the laws relating to labour in factories," which is looked upon as putting the subject in abeyance for the present, and which, should it pass into a law, is expected by many to operate practically as a release of the factory occupiers from their present liability to fence securely the shafts, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, by which the motion of the

first moving power is communicated to any machinery appertaining to the manufacturing processes, and by which, if unfenced, many serious and fatal injuries have been and continue to be inflicted on persons employed or being in factories.

It has been assumed that to have shafts round and well polished, and to leave them open and free, instead of securely fenced, would be a safeguard against accidents; but the melancholy experience of another half year adds further proof, if further proof had been wanting, of the fallacy of this assumption. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to know that,—whereas it has been vaguely objected to the use of rectangular hooks as a safeguard against accidents caused by the coiling of the strap round the shaft, that they would increase instead of diminishing the chances of accident, for that they "would tear up everything, and kill somebody,"— yet, since rectangular hooks have now been very extensively in use, and for a long time, in my district as well as in others, no instance has occurred of the rectangular hook having caused any accident, of its having torn up anything or having killed anybody; on the contrary, it is invariably acknowledged by masters and managers who have adopted them, and who were at first opposed to their introduction, that they form a very efficient safeguard against the class of accidents which they are designed to prevent, and that they ought to be universally applied. Indeed, in one factory which I recently visited, the master pointed out to me a rectangular hook, which, by its position in reference to the shaft and the drum, had saved the life of a man, who, if the rectangular hook had not been there, must inevitably have been killed.

The list of serious and fatal injuries caused by shafts upwards of seven feet above the floor, which is annexed to our joint Report for the present half year, in continuation of the lists which accompanied the four preceding half-yearly reports, continues to prove that mere height above the floor is no true safeguard against accidents. The suggestion, too, that these shaft accidents are attributable, not to the insecurity of the shaft, but to the want of proper and ordinary care and foresight on the part of the sufferers, who are maimed or killed by their own headstrong wilfulness, gross negligence, or perverse disobedience of orders, and the like,—seems hardly reconcileable with the fact which the periodical returns have disclosed, that several of the victims, and some in my own district, have been men in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of all their faculties, familiar from their

childhood with factory machinery, and, therefore, thoroughly alive to the dangers of unfenced shafting; men too who have been promoted above their fellows to situations of trust and responsibility, as overlookers, foremen, or spinning-masters, on account of their superior skill, carefulness, intelligence, attention, and steadiness. And it seems not unreasonable to require that these men, when engaged in any occupation which would bring them close to an horizontal shaft while revolving, the dangers of which, though they are familiar with them, no caution on their part can at all times enable them to escape, should be protected from injury by every contrivance which can be applied to that part of the shaft with which their occasional employment would otherwise necessarily bring them into contact.

It is frequently said, indeed, of the sufferer who has sustained injuries from an unfenced shaft, that it was not his business—his ordinary occupation— to do that which brought him into contact with the revolving shaft, and the like. But, practically, the thing must be done, and quickly, by somebody; in the great majority of cases it does not appear to be the "ordinary occupation" of anybody, because it does not occupy any one person's sole time and attention; but, at the same time, it does appear to be the occasional occupation of anybody, or of everybody; for, as the moving power is not stopped to render the shaft harmless, and as the job must be done on the spur of the moment, the person who happens on the instant to be nearest at hand, and at leisure, does it. Hence the common excuse, "It was not his business," so far as I have been able to test its value, is tantamount to saying "It was nobody's business;" seeing that for the purpose of these shaft accidents, the right man, whose proper business it would be to do that which is always done by the wrong man, seems,—if he be not altogether an imaginary personage—at any rate to discharge these dangerous duties vicariously, and never to be forthcoming at the right time in the right place, notwithstanding the precision and regularity which characterize the factory system in all its other details.

The following gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons for the under-mentioned places:—

Webb, Thomas, Alrewas, Lichfield.
Brooks, James Henry, Henley-upon-Thames.
Rakes, Thos. B., Fordingbridge.
Patman, Edward, Broughshane, Ballymena.
Hunter, John, M.D., Buncrana.
Motherwell, John, M.D., Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.

I annex to this report (Appendix No. 1) the usual return of prosecutions for breaches of the law in my district during he half year ended 30th April last. In the Sub-Inspectorships of Mr. Trimmer and Mr. Steen there were no prosecutions during that period. The Appendix No. 2 contains the usual returns of accidents during the same half-year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. Jones Howell.

*To the Secretary of State*
*for the Home Department.*

## Appendix No. 1.

Returns of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1856.

| Date. | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. Nov. 9 | Dixon and Co., Kidderminster. | Wm. Nickolls, Henry Talbot, and William Roden, Esqs., Town Hall, Kidderminster. | Not entering the name of a young person in the register. | Withdrawn. | 2 15 0 | Messrs. Dixon and Co. had contended that persons working in a detached part of their factory (but within the outer gates) in which there was no moving power, were exempt from the provisions of the Factory Acts; and these proceedings were taken to settle that point. Messrs. Dixon and Co., after I had summoned them, were advised, by counsel, that they were wrong, and did not dispute the point before the Justices; and paid the whole costs on the complaint being withdrawn. |
| " | G. Butcher, Lea, & Co. Kidderminster. | " " | Not reporting an accident which occurred in their factory to the surgeon appointed to grant certificates of age for the district. | 2 0 0 | 3 17 0 | |
| Nov. 16 | Thos. Bloor, Sapperton | John Mills, Wm. Stanton, Richard Wyatt, and Rayner Winterbottom, Esqs., Town Hall, Stroud. | Not having obtained the certificate of a schoolmaster. | 1 10 0 | 0 12 0 | |
| " | " " | " " | Ditto - - - - - - - - | 1 10 0 | 0 12 0 | |
| " | " " | " " | Ditto - - - - - - - - | Dismissed | 0 9 0 | |

List of Prosecutions—*continued*.

| Date. | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. Dec. 28 | Roberts, Jowlings, and Co., Light Pill. | J. Mills, W. Capel, R. Wyatt, Wm. Stanton, and R. Winterbottom, Esqs., Town Hall, Stroud. | Not fencing an upright shaft - - - - - | Withdrawn. | 0 4 6 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Bodily injury suffered by Mary Ann Glastonbury in consequence of the shaft not being fenced. | 20 0 0 | 0 6 0 | Amount of penalty paid to Mary Ann Glastonbury, by order of the Secretary of State. |
| 1856. Jan. 18. | Hunt and Co., Frome Hall. | Wm. Stanton. J. Watts Hallewell, R. Wyatt, and R. Winterbottom, Esqs., Town Hall, Stroud. | Not fencing some mill gearing, which caused the death of a boy. | 5 0 0 | 0 12 6 | |
| Feb. 1 | Pardoe and Co. - - - | G. Turton (Mayor), Hen. Talbot, and Wm. Nickolls, Esqs., Town Hall, Kidderminster. | Not fencing a horizontal shaft - - - - - | Dismissed. | 7 5 4 | As the magistrates refused to convict for not fencing the shaft, which was less than seven feet from the floor, although I proved by Messrs. Pardoe's foreman that it was not fenced at the time of the accident, and had been subsequently fenced (thus admitting their liability to fence it), I thought it quite useless to go on with the second case, and withdrew it. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Bodily injury suffered by Mary Martin in consequence of the shaft not being fenced. | Withdrawn. | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 15 | Richard Bidmead, Puck's Hole. | R. Winterbottom and Jos. Watts Hallewell, Esqs., Town Hall, Stroud. | Not entering the name of a young person in the register. | 2 10 0 | 0 9 6 | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | 2 10 0 | 0 9 6 | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | With-drawn. | 0 3 0 | | Weston Hickes. |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Kent.* | | | | |
| Jan. 17 | Brown and Palmer, Trowbridge. | — Bythesea, Esq., and Col. Yerbury, Bradford. | Employing a child without a surgical certificate - | 1 0 0 | | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate. | 1 0 0 | 1 7 0 | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day. | 1 0 0 | | | |
| ,, | J. W. Gabriel, Trowbridge. | ,, ,, | Neglecting to enter the name, &c. of a young person in the register according to the form, &c. in Schedule B. | 2 0 0 | | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | – – | | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | – – | 1 16 0 | | Ditto. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | 1 0 0 | | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | – – | | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | – – | | | Ditto. |
| Feb. 25 | J. Wicks, Trowbridge | Rev. J. Bradney and Rev. — Wilkinson, Bradford. | Employing a young person without a surgical certificate. | 1 0 0 | | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | – – | | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Neglecting to enter the name, &c. of a young person in the register according to the form, &c. in Schedule B. | 2 0 0 | 2 2 0 | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto - - - - - - | – – | | | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| | | | | | | | S. S. Kent. |

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

| Date. | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. £ s. d. | Amount of Costs. £ s. d. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Darkin.* | | | |
| 1855. Nov. 19 | James Millner, Mountmellick. | Christopher Bailey, Esq. and Major H. D. Carden, Mountmellick Petty Sessions. | Employing ten females after 2 o'clock on Saturday | 5 0 0 | 0 7 6 | The factory being a small one, employing very few young persons, I complied with the urgent requests of the magistrates to withdraw five of the ten cases on payment of costs. |
| 1856. Jan. 10 | James Bodel, Ligoniel | W. S. Tracey, Esq., Resident Magistrate, and J. Clarke, Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions. | Employing eleven females after 6 o'clock, p.m. | 11 0 0 | 0 5 6 | |
| Feb. 5 | William Barbour and Sons, Hilden. | J. J. Richardson, Esq., M.P., and George Calwall, Esq., Lisburn Petty Sessions. | Employing three children without registering their names. | 6 0 0 | 0 4 6 | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing three children without surgical certificates. | 6 0 0 | 0 4 6 | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing three children before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day. | 3 0 0 | 0 4 6 | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing three children without school certificates. | 3 0 0 | 0 4 6 | |
| Mar. 13 | James Kennedy and Son, Belfast. | John F. Ferguson, John Curell, and William Stevenson, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions. | Neglecting to fence a horizontal shaft nine feet from the floor. | – – | – – | Dismissed.—The notice and summons were served within the time fixed by the Act, but the day of hearing being more than two months after the commission of the offence, the magistrates dismissed the case on the ground that it had not been preferred within two months, but refused costs. |
| " | " " | " " | Neglecting to fence the same shaft, whereby a young person lost his left arm. | – – | – – | Dismissed on the like grounds, also without costs. W. S. Darkin. |

## Appendix No. 2.

### Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Causing death | 5 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 9 | – | 9 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | – | – | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Amputation of any part of leg or foot | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 7 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | – | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 1 | – | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Injuries to head and face | 2 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above | 37 | 43 | 61 | 54 | 9 | 6 | 107 | 103 | 210 |
| Total | 66 | 63 | 100 | 84 | 19 | 9 | 185 | 156 | 341 |

### Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Injuries to head and face | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 | – | – | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 28 |

## District of Scotland.

Report of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ending the 30th April 1856.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*16th May 1856.*

Sir,

I beg to present to you the twenty-third half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Factories for the district of Scotland.

My personal inspections during the past half-year have embraced factories in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Ayr, Berwick, Edinburgh, Stirling, Clackmannan, Perth, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew, while the Sub-Inspectors have had their time, as usual, fully occupied in the discharge of their duties, and I have received from them regularly, weekly reports of the works they visited, together with their observations thereon.

The law which regulates the hours of labour of children and young persons in factories continues to be very satisfactorily observed throughout the district, and the best proof that can be given of its general observance is the almost total absence of the necessity for prosecutions, there having been only two cases during the last twelve months, and they not of an aggravated character; among the smaller class of works, however, there have been detected, as usual, numerous cases of trifling infractions, arising generally from ignorance or inadvertence; but whenever it is shown that the interest of no one had been affected by such oversight, I conceive that the spirit of the law is carried out by passing them over with a caution for the future. There were only two cases in which I felt called on to institute proceedings, as shown in Table No. 1 in the Appendix. They were both for infringements of the same Act, "viz.," for employing women after 6 p.m. The award in each case was a penalty of 5*l.*, with 5*s.* costs.

It will be seen by the Tables in Appendix No. 2 that there has been an increase of 20 over the last half year, in accidents arising from machinery; but it is satisfactory to observe that 18 out of the 20 are included in the two last columns, which embrace only trifling injuries.

The only fatal accident in the list was to a girl named Mary Foley, aged 16 years, who was employed in a factory

at Dundee, on the 25th January last. The machine which caused the accident was fully guarded, but the unfortunate girl had crept within the boxing, and was cleaning off the tow from the teazing roller with her hand, when it was caught. The right arm was so much lacerated that it required amputation at the shoulder joint, but she died on the morning of the 27th.

Among many serious accidents which have been caused by machinery during the last half year were the following :—

James Proudfoot, aged 16 years, employed in a factory at Dundee, had his right arm completely torn away at the elbow joint.

Catherine Gardyne, aged 22, employed in a factory at Montrose, had her left arm torn away about midway between the shoulder and elbow.

Ann Collins, aged 22 years, employed in a factory at Dundee, had her left arm broken into numerous pieces.

Mary Newlan, aged 16 years, employed in a factory at Dundee, had her left fore-arm so lacerated, and the bone broken, as to require immediate amputation below the elbow joint.

I have quoted the foregoing cases, which have happened since the first of January last, because they occurred in factories, in which the provisions of the law with regard to fencing had been fully complied with, for the purpose of showing how much the factory operations need all the protection which the Legislature has enacted for the safety of their lives and limbs, when they are liable to accidents so numerous and so appalling as those I have just quoted, which were caused by other portions of machinery which the law does not require to be fenced.

Thanks to the good feeling of the millowners of the eastern division of this district, the workers are no longer exposed to the dangers arising from unfenced horizontal shafts in addition to their other risks. Mr. Walker, Sub-Inspector, in a letter dated the 7th instant on this subject, states :—

"The question of fencing may be considered as settled in this district, and I am quite certain that any modification of the existing law in this respect would be generally disapproved of. In all the woollen mills, without a single exception, if my memory serves me rightly, the rectangular hooks have been put up, and invariably approved of, and the same, or some other precaution, has been more or less adopted in all the other mills in the district.

"Many years ago, and long before there was any agitation in the country on the subject of fencing, those rectangular hooks were put up in the celebrated cotton factory at Deanston, while

under the management of the late Mr. James Smith, and it would be impossible to find a higher authority upon such a question in this country, or perhaps in any other; they are considered of great utility, and have been kept up ever since."

The manufacturing interests of the district appear at the present time to be in a very satisfactory state. Mr. Walker says, in his report from Dundee, that it was at one time feared that the fall in the prices of all kinds of raw material, consequent on the peace, would to some extent have deranged the trade of the district; but the transition from war to peace prices has not been felt to the extent anticipated, that the trade is in a sound and healthy state, and likely to continue so; nearly all the machinery in the mills is in full operation. Work of every description is also abundant, at a considerable advance of wages, and the working classes are comparatively well off, notwithstanding the continued high prices of provisions and other necessaries.

The same dulness, however, as shown in my last report, continues in the shawl trade, without any immediate prospect of improvement.

With regard to the western division of the district, I have reason to believe that no material change has taken place.

Having at the end of December last received authority to draw on the Paymaster General for the amount of accounts due to certifying surgeons for special services rendered during the last Cholera visitation, I remitted the several amounts as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To W. Sanders, Esq., Dundee - - - | 54 | 10 | 0 |
| To Dr. Munro, M.D., Dundee - - - | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| To Dr. Joseph Bell, M.D., Glasgow - | 137 | 5 | 6 |
| To Joseph Fleming, Esq., Glasgow - | 128 | 6 | 6 |
| To Dr. Stewart, M.D., Glasgow - - - | 13 | 2 | 0 |

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons since last report.

Henry S. Hooper, Esq., Surgeon, in Doune, to the factory in Deanston, vice Dr. Macansh, resigned.

Dr. Waddell, M.D., to the Printworks at Strathblane, vice Dr. Coatts, deceased.

Thomas Miller, Esq., Surgeon, Beith, to the factory of Messrs. Hugh Crawford & Co., vice Spiers, resigned.

As the question of education is at the present time attracting much attention both in and out of Parliament, it may not be inopportune if I revert to some observations

on that subject which I made in previous reports, arising out of inquiries which you directed me to make in regard to the employment of children in the houses of their parents. These observations will be seen by referring to my Report of April 1850, p. 34; October 1850, p. 42; and in that for October 1852, p. 46.

The educational condition of the children of the poorer classes in Scotland is in no respect improved since I then wrote; I still go into factories, and selecting at random the names of five or six children to be brought before me for examination, it is not unusual to find that only one or sometimes two of the number can either read or write.

This lamentable state of ignorance is not caused by the want of schools, for there are, I believe, few districts in Scotland in which the children of the poor may not receive education at a mere nominal charge; but poverty and profligacy are alike instrumental in inducing parents, instead of sending their children to school, rather to send them prowling the streets, on the chance of picking up a few pence, honestly or dishonestly, as the case may be, to feed the wants or the vices of the parents.

Such is the condition of a great number of the children of the poor in the manufacturing districts of Scotland until they have arrived at the age of 13, when they become eligible for employment in the factories as "young persons;" for, as I formerly showed, the educational clause of the Factory Act, contrary to the benevolent intentions of its framers, has virtually excluded children under 13 years of age from employment in the Scotch factories (see note *); so that the class I have adverted to, having received no education prior to their entering the factories, have little chance of receiving any after, their weekly earnings being absorbed in the wants of their parents.

This is an enormous social evil, which, it appears to me, may be corrected by giving the parent a direct interest in the education of his child, by establishing an educational test as a qualification for employment.

I speak advisedly when I say that a child of ordinary intellect, if sent to school at 8 years of age, would be able to read and write tolerably at the age of 11; in my pre-

* There are not 900 children under 13 years of age employed in the factories of Scotland, and though a number of benevolent individual mill-owners have established schools for the benefit of their workers, they count but as little among the mass; and a difficulty has been found in getting the workers to attend some of them, two of which were in consequence discontinued, viz., that of Mr. Paton at Alloa, and that of the Messrs. Stuart at Musselburgh.

vious observations on that head, I gave an opinion, to which I still adhere, that a child 11 years of age is able to perform the factory work usually required from one of 13 years; and I therefore suggested that a child 11 years of age who could read and write, should be eligible for employment in factories as a "young person," while none, unless so qualified, should be entitled to such employment under 14 years of age.

The advantage thus held out for an educated child to be able to obtain a living three years sooner than one who was not, would, I venture to think, be an advantage which few parents would be found to neglect; it would moreover leave the religious portion of the child's education under the direction and control of the parent, and thus remove a difficulty which has damaged every useful educational scheme that has yet been proposed.

It may be objected, that simply to be able to read and write "tolerably," is not a sufficient test; but to such classes, who would otherwise never receive instruction, I consider it immense, for a child once taught to read, and to understand what he reads, must be endowed with a very low cast of mind if he does not progress in learning as he advances in life.

I have much pleasure in repeating my usual acknowledgments to the two Sub-inspectors of the district, Mr. Walker and Mr. Balfour, for the very active and zealous co-operation which I continue to receive from them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN KINCAID.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions in Sir John Kincaid's District for the Six Months ended 30th April 1856.

| Date. | Names of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates before whom the Complaints were heard. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *In the Sub-Division of Mr. Walker.* | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1855. Dec. 27 | J. & H. Walker, Dundee. | Alexander Lawson & John Mackay, Esqrs. | Employing five women after 6 p.m. | 5 0 0 | 0 5 0 | |
| " | John Duncan & Co., Dundee. | The same. | The same. | 5 0 0 | 0 5 0 | |

Daniel Walker.

## Appendix No. 2.

### Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Causing death | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | – | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | – | 3 | 5 | 3 | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | – | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | – | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Injuries to head and face | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 14 | 43 | 37 | 72 | – | 3 | 51 | 118 | 169 |
| Total | 20 | 65 | 58 | 94 | 2 | 3 | 80 | 162 | 242 |

### Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Causing Death | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Injuries to head and face | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 5 | 7 | 1 | 10 | – | – | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Total | 7 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 1 | – | 10 | 18 | 28 |

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 30th April 1856.

*Factory Inspectors' Office,*
*15th May* 1856.

SIR,

NOTHING has occurred during the six months embraced by this Report, upon which it is necessary that I should address you at any length. There have been several complaints that overwork prevailed in some parts of the district. Whenever those complaints were proved to be well grounded, the infractions of the law have been punished. The Appendix No. 1 contains the details of the proceedings.

The uncertainty as to the operation of what are called the Fencing Clauses of the Factory Act, which was in a great measure set at rest by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, and by the Instructions issued by your directions for carrying out that interpretation of the law, has been renewed by the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill for amending those clauses. Whatever the decision of Parliament may be upon this question, whether it lessen the amount of protection now required to be provided, or whether it confirm what has been so extensively adopted throughout my own district, as I believe also throughout a large part of the United Kingdom, it is very desirable that the Legislature should define what fencing of mill gearing ought to be adopted, that every manufacturer may know, by referring to the Act of Parliament, what is required to be done, and that the probability of any difference of opinion between the Manufacturers and the Inspectors, as to what is necessary and what is unnecessary to be fenced, should be narrowed to the smallest possible area.

The Appendix No. 2 contains the usual table of accidents. Seven of these were caused by horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor, two of them resulting in death; and of these seven accidents, one being fatal, five would have been prevented had a rectangular hook been fixed at those parts of the shafts at which the accidents were caused. Hooks are fixed in all these factories to what were deemed to be the more dangerous parts, but they had not been fixed where the accidents happened. It is, however, my full belief that in these factories, as well as in others where hooks

have been only partially adopted, they would be fixed up throughout the factories in the whole of my district if the state of uncertainty to which I have alluded no longer existed.

I have added, in Appendix No. 3, a list of the places in which I have visited factories, printworks, and schools during the last six months.

I have, &c.
ALEXR REDGRAVE.

*The Right. Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

## Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions, under the Factories Regulation Acts, in the District of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1856.

| Date. | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard. | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. £ s. d. | Amount of Costs. £ s. d. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Baker.* | | | |
| 1856. April 11. | S. Hollins and Son, Nottingham. | Wm. Hannay and J. Braithwaite, Esqrs. | Employing two children after 6 o'clock p.m. - - | 2 0 0 | 1 9 0 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing a woman after 6 o'clock p.m. - - | 1 0 0 | 0 14 6 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing a young person in the night - - | 2 0 0 | 0 14 6 | |
| April 26. | E. S. Brooks, Nottingham. | Fras. Hart and Thos. Broughton, Esqrs. | Employing a young person in the night - - | 2 10 0 | 2 4 0 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing seven young persons in the night - | – – | | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing two children more than six hours in one day. | 2 0 0 | 1 4 0 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing two children more than six hours in one day. | – – | | |
| ,, | Jas. Wilson and Sons. | ,, ,, | Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m. - - | 3 0 0 | 2 3 6 | Withdrawn on payment of costs. |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Employing four females after 6 o'clock p.m. - - | – – | | |
| | | | | | | Robt. Baker. |
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bates.* | | | |
| Feb. 23. | Hibbert and Alcock, Hayfield, near Glossop. | Sam. Grimshaw, Edm. Buckley, and S. S mithers, Esqs. | Employing two women after 6 o'clock p.m. - - | 6 0 0 | 1 6 6 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | Ditto ditto | – – | 0 15 0 | Withdrawn on payment of Costs. |
| ,, | ,, , | ,, ,, | Employing two children after 6 o'clock p.m. - | – – | 0 15 0 | Ditto ditto. |
| | | | | | | Jas. Bates. |

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

| Date. | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned. | Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard, | Nature of the Offence. | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *In the Sub-Inspectorship of Capt. Hart.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1856. March 22. | Isaac Schofield, an operative. | Geo. Pollard and John Waterhouse, Esqrs. | Employing his own child more than six and a half hours in one day. | 0 5 0 | 0 14 0 | |
| " | " " | " " | Neglecting to send his son to school - - - | 0 5 0 | 0 14 0 | |
| March 29. | Sam. Baines, Brighouse, near Halifax. | " " | Employing a child after 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday | 3 0 0 | 4 5 0 | |
| " | " " | " " | Employing nine children after 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday. | 9 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | | RD. HART. |

Total amount of Penalties which have been funded for appropriation to Schools - - - - £31 0 0
Total amount of Costs, paid to magistrates' clerks and constables - - - - - - 16 19 0

## Appendix No. 2.

### Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Amputation of right hand or arm | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Amputation of part of right hand | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | – | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Amputation of left hand or arm | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Amputation of part of left hand | 5 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 2 | – | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 4 | – | 10 | 4 | 1 | – | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Fracture of hand or foot | 12 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 33 |
| Injuries to head and face | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 63 | 47 | 62 | 52 | 24 | 19 | 149 | 118 | 267 |
| Total | 98 | 64 | 94 | 74 | 32 | 22 | 224 | 160 | 384 |

### Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

| Nature of Injury. | Adults. | | Young Persons. | | Children. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Causing death | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Injuries to head and face | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above | 4 | – | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Total | 9 | – | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 26 |

## Appendix No. 3.

List of Places in which Factories, Printworks, and Schools have been visited by Mr. A. Redgrave, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1856.

Cheshire :—Compstall, Disley, Kettleshulme, Marple.

Derbyshire :—Bakewell, Calver, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Cromford, Disley, Edale, Glossop, Hathersage, Hayfield, Hope, Kelstedge, Ludworth, Matlock, New Mills, Tansley, Tideswell, Wirskworth.

Lancashire :—Todmorden, Walsden.

Middlesex :—In and about London.

Norfolk :—Norwich, Syleham, Yarmouth, Ditchingham near Bungay.

Surrey :—Lambeth, Southwark.

Yorkshire :—Leeds, Armley, Farnley, Kirkstall, Wortley; Bradford, Bingley, Bowling, North Brierley, Low Moor, Wilsden; Kingston-upon-Hull, Cottingham, Barton-on-Humber; Huddersfield, Austonley, Honley, Lockwood, Marsden, Thongsbridge, Upper Thong, Wooldale; Dewsbury, Ossett, East Ardsley; Batley; Birstal, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Hunsworth; Mirfield, Hopton; Penistone, Thurlstone; Barnsley; Halifax, Ovenden, Skircoats, Sowerby, Stainland, Warley, Hebdenbridge, Eastwood, Heptonstall; Todmorden; Keighley, Silsden, Sutton, Eastbourn, Cowling, Kildwick.

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS OF BRITISH FISHERIES

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1855.

BEING FISHING 1855.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48th Geo. III., c. 110, s. 7, and 55th Geo. III., c. 94, s. 4.

THE Returns of the Herring Fishery for 1855 show both an important and a prosperous Trade. A great quantity of Fish has been taken with few interruptions or casualties. The prices to all classes engaged in the Fishery have been remunerative, and the Markets both at home and upon the Continent have maintained a promising appearance throughout the year. The system of Foreign purchasers attending personally at the Stations to buy the Herrings they required, has extended itself, and is found especially convenient and advantageous for a business like the Fishery, carried on in small and widely-scattered Creeks upon remote and almost unknown parts of the Coasts. For the trade abroad to have been so well sustained, although the Ports in the Baltic and some of the Herring-consuming countries were much disturbed by the war, is matter of sincere congratulation, and has proved of signal benefit to the large population connected with the Fisheries, among whom the gradual tendency of money to become scarce and accommodation on credit restricted, might have otherwise produced severe losses and suffering.

The Returns are the third highest on record. In Cured Herrings they exceed by 130,141 Barrels the Returns of 1854. The relative Gross Cure of the two years having been—

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| 1854, Gross Cure, . . . . . | 636,562¼ |
| 1855, „ . . . . . | 766,703½ |

Of this vast Cure of 766,000 Barrels, there have been Branded 280,581½ Barrels, or more than a third of the whole quantity. This result, taken in connexion with the high standard of Cure required of Branded Herrings in all the Markets of Europe, is conclusive as to the superior Curing attained, and to its general diffusion under the superintendence of the Officers. For it must not be supposed that all Herrings that are Cured could receive the Brand. Many in their original state, from the peculiar quality of the fish, are unfit for it; some being injured from late delivery and too long exposure in the boats, others damaged by the nets, by voracious fish, or by careless handling. In the Curing, again, large numbers are lightly salted to be immediately consumed, and not prepared with any intention of keeping, as is expected in those for the Brand, others are packed in old or insufficient barrels, and others intentionally deficient in Cure or selection, in order to sell cheap. The quantity of inferior Cured Herrings, from these and other causes, is, in every season, enormous, but that the ultimate proportion of Herrings Branded should exceed one-third of the Total Cured, upon a gross Cure of 766,000 Barrels, is remarkable evidence of the efficiency of subsisting arrangements for promoting good Curing.

Upon the Continent, Scotch Herrings have continued to rise in public favour;

for the export has exceeded by 106,136 Barrels the export of the previous year, the relative quantities being—

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Export to the Continent, 1854, . . . . . | 237,893 |
| Do. 1855, . . . . . | 344,029 |
| Increase of Export in 1855, | 106,136 |

That so large an export has not arisen from a redundancy of produce, but from our Herrings attaining a better position in the foreign markets, is shewn by the ready sales effected there at high prices, in striking contrast with the immense Fishing of 1849, when the redundancy was so great that in the state of the Markets at that period, the export to the Continent was carried to excess, and every Market glutted with Scotch Herrings. Yet the total export to the Continent of that year was only 257,108 Barrels, being 86,921 Barrels less than 1855; while the Gross Cure of the two years was nearly equal—that of 1849 being 770,698 Barrels, and that of 1855, 766,703 Barrels. But the contrast does not stop here; for, while the greatness of the export in 1849 was an evidence of the weak condition of the Trade and of the sacrifices made, Fish being pressed on to the Continent to sell at most ruinously low prices, as they were not saleable elsewhere—the export of 1855, though still greater, was a sound and sure Trade, springing not from forced exports, but from a healthy and continual demand, and without a symptom of a glut at any time, although the Fishing was an unusually heavy one.

The possession of such Fisheries must indeed be a source of wealth to any nation, and their value becomes every year more manifest. The Fishing towns begin to shew improved dwelling-houses; shops of larger size, with superior commodities offered for sale, are on the increase; Bank Agencies are extending to places that recently were little more than straggling villages of Fishermen's huts; and roads and travelling communications are being opened up. At sea, the advance is still more conspicuous. The Boats are much larger, of better construction, and more complete. A few years ago, the idea of a deck or of shelter from the weather being applied to them, seemed out of the question with the Fishermen. In truth, it must be admitted that the boats were too small to allow of it, and that there was neither the space nor height for such an appendage. But a change and progress for the better are apparent. With the increasing development of the Fisheries from a better hold upon the Foreign Markets, and with the hopeful encouragement there given to Scotch Herrings, from the superiority they attain by the supervision of the Officers and their more marketable value by the Brand, the social position of the Fishermen has begun to rise; their services are more in request, and though united to their employers by only short and transient engagements, they find that skill in fishing, knowledge of the tides and of the haunts of fish, diligence, and enterprise, are qualities which command for them the position of artisans in other vocations. Accordingly, the remuneration for their labour has advanced, and the Fishermen have largely profited by the prosperity of the Fisheries. The price of Herrings fresh out of the boats has been high, so much so indeed as to give cause for apprehension that more may be paid for the fish, in the first instance, than any price likely to be obtained for them afterwards when Cured would warrant. Such matters however lie between the Curers and the Fishermen; they are only adverted to here, that it may be noticed how the latter, with some examples of recklessness and dissipation amongst them, have shown as a class great prudence, and it may be added, a wise application of their earnings; for it is they that build the larger boats referred to, at a cost three times as great as the boats formerly in use. In the new ones, they have begun to introduce a small forecastle or sleeping-place, and nearly all those fitting out for the early fishings in the Hebrides are so supplied. This equipment, serving as the germ of a decked vessel, has already led to the experiment of a boat completely decked, which has been built by one crew on trial for next Fishing, and which has been very completely fitted with a roller on the gunwale, and a capstan for heaving in the Nets, while two other boats have extended the forecastle to the midship thwart. The number and value of the trains of nets in use by each boat have also greatly increased; and taking into view the whole equipment, the precariousness of success, and the risks to which the property is exposed, the amount of capital embarked by Fishermen in the adventure of the Herring Fishery, is truly surprising, and is believed to be without parallel among the men in any other trade.

Generally speaking, workmen give only their time, strength, and skill, whilst a

Fisherman has to contribute valuable property besides, and to submit to its being exposed, night after night, at sea to the chance of sudden and entire destruction. Neither does he stand here upon a par with other owners of property in like circumstances; they can insure, and marine insurance is so extended that few ships put to sea now without being insured, but no Insurance Office has yet been found to undertake the sea-risks of open Fishing Boats; and few are disposed, at any advance of premium, to insure the lives of Fishermen. This is a proof of the unfavourable position they hold, compared with men in a similar condition of life on shore, and viewing them as the basis of our maritime population, and a nucleus of an important marine force for the defence of the Country, it gives them claims for national aid, apart from considerations of the national wealth they so greatly augment. That many of the young men belonging to the fishing villages are not required in the boats, and that most of them find their way into Coasters and Merchant Ships, is certain. Early inured to seafaring pursuits, they despise all others, and are as unfit for them as unwilling. The common complaint against fishing villages is that the people do not work on shore. So strongly is this felt by some proprietors that they check the natural increase of the Fisheries upon their own coasts, fearful of causing a larger fishing population to spring up on their property. A wiser course would be to improve the Piers and Cottages, and give the Fishermen those conveniences for fishing, which civilize them in proportion as they make them look alone to the sea for a livelihood, for ample experience upon the coasts shews, that those who do nothing all the year round but fish, are, as a class, the most respectable and orderly and the best conducted in every way both at sea and on shore. But the very complaint that they will not work on shore, is the best proof that the male part of these villages leave their homes to go to sea, and therefore that from such populations, both the mercantile marine and navy must be much recruited. That a supply of hardy seamen is promoted by extensive and thriving fisheries appears evident from the returns of Naval Coast Volunteers, although it is believed that the levies for that force were purposely restricted within small limits, and that they would have been very different had the Country been engaged in a heavy maritime war. The resources of the fishing population to produce men for Naval Service, were therefore not by any means thoroughly tested; nevertheless, with a very small machinery and a most moderate effort on the part of the Government, the required lists in Scotland were speedily filled up, although there was scarcely time for enrolment to be made attractive to Fishermen, or for its advantages to become appreciated. In returns rendered to Parliament, the number of these Naval Coast Volunteers stood for England, Scotland, and Ireland at the end of 1854 as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| England, . . . | 1821 |
| Scotland, . . . | 1497 |
| Ireland, . . . | 683 |

Thus Scotland, with a population of only 2,888,742, produced within 324 Volunteers as many as England with a population of 17,927,609, and 814 more than Ireland with a population of 6,553,210.

It is in view of the importance of obtaining a more correct registry of Fishermen, and as a preliminary towards that object, if it can be accomplished without much expense, that the boats have been divided this year into three distinct classes according to their relative sizes, the further classification of the crews being deferred until the measures necessary to effect it be matured. A general return of the numbers of Fishermen clearly proves but an imperfect measure of naval strength; some may be so far advanced in life as to be no longer strong and fit for severe exertion; others, unequal to it by being below age; and others, partially disabled by accidents or other causes; but assuming, by way of estimate, that the boats of the first and second class are in general manned by better crews than those of the third class, there would appear to be a large preponderance of Fishermen in the prime of life, a result borne out by their own opinion that few reach advanced age, and confirmed by the contingent furnished from Eyemouth to man H. M. S. "Horatio," who were stout fellows, wanting only experience in the working of a large ship, under a practised Commander, to become prime seamen.

The general success attending the Herring Fishery of Scotland, by which it has become so large an exporting Country of this article of food, has often attracted the attention of foreign nations and of our own Colonies. In the course of the year, the Board received, through the Colonial Office, a communication from

Newfoundland observing upon the inferiority in the mode of curing and packing Herrings practised there, and praying to be aided with advice upon the system pursued in Scotland. The following is the Correspondence :—

"Downing Street, 6*th October* 1855.

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by Secretary Sir William Molesworth, to transmit to you "the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, requesting your advice and "assistance as to the measures to be taken for improving the present mode of Curing and "Packing Herrings in that Colony.

"Sir William Molesworth would therefore be glad to receive any suggestions which you "may have to offer for the guidance of the Local Government.—I am, Gentlemen, your "most obedient servant, John Ball."

"*The Commissioners of British Fisheries, Edinburgh.*"

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*Copy Despatch.*

"Newfoundland Government House, St. John's,
"31*st August* 1855.

"Sir,—In the recent Session of the Legislature, a sum of £500 was placed at the disposal "of the Local Government, for the purpose of taking measures for encouraging improve- "ment in the mode of Curing and Packing Herrings, which, as at present practised in "Newfoundland, is so inferior to that in use by other Herring-exporting countries, as to "place our produce of this description at a great disadvantage in the principal markets to "which it is consigned.

"2. It is considered that the most effectual step for meeting the views of the Legislature "in this respect, would probably be to obtain from Scotland, and Holland, the services of a "few persons well skilled in the preparation of the Herring. It is proposed that their pas- "sage to this country should be provided for in the first instance at the public expense. "The arrangements for their subsequent employment in the Colony, in the manner most "conducive to the object in view, would necessarily depend upon the readiness or otherwise "with which individuals engaged in the Herring Fishery might be found disposed to enter "into arrangements with them, as well as upon the terms for which they themselves might "be inclined to stipulate.

"3. Before taking any positive steps for this purpose, my Government is desirous of "obtaining information and advice from quarters where practical experience and acquaint- "ance with the question exist; and as it is understood that measures of a very similar "nature for improving the cure of Scotch Herrings, by the introduction of Herring Curers "from Holland, were at one time taken by the Commissioners of British Fisheries, I have "to request, should you see no objection to such a course, that the Commissioners may be "asked to favour this Government with any advice upon the subject that their experience "may enable them to offer, as well as with any information which they may either possess, "or may have it in their power readily to procure, as to the terms upon which persons "adapted to the purposes I have explained, would be induced to remove from Scotland and "Holland to this Colony.

"4. If a permanent settlement in the Colony should enter into the views of such "persons, small grants of land in situations eligible for agricultural purposes, or for the "pursuit of their occupation as Curers of Fish, might be superadded to other advantages. "I have, however, reason to believe that there would be no difficulty in obtaining profitable "engagements for them immediately upon their landing; and at any rate the Government "would be prepared, upon ascertaining what their views and expectations may be, to guar- "antee them against all loss or injury as the result of their emigration from their native "country, until they should either as their own free act, or as the result of some specified "condition of their engagement, have established themselves independently on their own "account.—I have, &c. (Signed) C. H. Darling."

"*The Right Honourable Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart.*"
*&c. &c. &c.*

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"Board of Fisheries,
"Edinburgh, 12*th November* 1855.

"Sir,—Having laid before the Board of Fisheries your letter of the 6th ultimo, "together with its enclosure, Copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, "requesting the advice and assistance of the Board as to the measures to be taken for im- "proving the present mode of Curing and Packing Herrings in that Colony,—

"I am directed to state that the Board of Fisheries being unacquainted with the "manner in which the Newfoundland Herring Fishery is carried on, whether by decked "vessels in the open sea, or by open boats from the shore, or partly by both, what kind of "nets are in use, the general accommodation for curing, the facility for obtaining barrels "and salt, the nature of the coast, the time of appearance of the Herrings and character of "the fish, and the command of labour to man the boats and carry on the curing operations, "feel great difficulty in suggesting any measures for the improvement of the Fishery.

"In the meantime they enclose six copies of a Treatise containing 'Directions for "'Taking and Curing Herrings,' by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., the late Secretary of "the Board; the circulation of which has been found extremely useful in Scotland, and "which may also be of service in Newfoundland.

"The Scotch Herring Trade is at present so very flourishing, and persons find such "ready employment in it at good wages, that the moment is unfavourable to expect them "to emigrate for the purpose of embarking in the doubtful adventure of the Newfoundland "Herring Fishery, which, indeed, may be so different from what they have been used to, "and require a system of cure so little like what they have been accustomed to perform, "that the Board are disposed rather to recommend the Colonial Department, as a first "step, to send some superior person, thoroughly conversant with the practical details, ar-"rangements, and resources of the Newfoundland Fishery, and the coasts where it is carried "on, to visit and inspect the Dutch, Scotch, and English Herring Fisheries, that he might "see them all in operation, when he would be able to judge what parts of their respective "systems would be applicable to that of Newfoundland, and could be introduced with ad-"vantage there; while, as acting for the Local Government, he could represent and explain "its offers to any parties he might think fit to be removed to Newfoundland, and make the "necessary engagements with them.

"In this view, such a person should reach England by the month of April, he would "then during May, see the early Yarmouth Herring Fishing in England, and the early "Stornoway Herring Fishing in Scotland, and in the succeeding months the great Herring "Fishery, when he would fall in with the Dutch Busses fishing off the coast of Scotland, "and the fleet of French Herring vessels fishing there, he would then close with the Yar-"mouth Herring Fishery again in September.

"I am to state that should this suggestion meet the approval of the Local Government, "the Board of Fisheries will be happy to render the person so appointed, all the aid on his "mission in their power.—I have, &c. (Signed) B. F. Primrose, *Secretary*."

"John Ball, Esq., M.P.,
"*Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.*"

Upon the Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland, the Board have to report that they show an increase of nearly 10,000 cwts. upon those of 1854, which again were an increase upon the preceding year. The exportation to Spain in 1854 was 5,630 cwts.; in 1855 it was 14,520 cwts. Although the Cod Fisheries can never be expected to be so productive or to give employment to so many hands as the Herring Fisheries, they are valuable and capable of considerable extension, especially if the import duties in several of the Fish-consuming countries of Europe, were not so high as almost to debar the importation of British cured fish. The evils of a moist climate, which is most unfavourable to the cure of Cod and Ling, will always have to be contended against in this country, but a great deal more Fish of a high character could be prepared if there were Markets for them. Voyages to a considerable distance would be undertaken, and as a large fleet of French vessels proceeds to Iceland and the Faroe Isles, stimulated by the gain made in this Fishing, from exclusive command of the French Market, so under more liberal commercial arrangements, the Fishing crews of British boats might be encouraged to the like enterprise, and become as the French do, skilful navigators from such long sea voyages.

The different Stations of both Herring and Cod and Ling in every District, were visited by the Officers of the Board. It is no slight commendation of their industry and attention, that such an immense Branding as 280,000 Barrels was effected without disputes with the Trade or retardation of the shipments. Early in the season, Mr. Russell, the Officer at Wick, was taken so ill as to be unable to remain at the Station. Mr. Low was employed in his stead; and under the supervision and direction of this Officer of comparatively junior standing upon the Establishment, no less than 85,300 Barrels were Branded—an amount of duty which, apportioned as it was among several Officers, nevertheless entailed a great responsibility upon the principal one in charge, which nothing but a sound knowledge of the business, and the zealous co-operation of his coadjutors, could have brought to a successful conclusion.

A series of adverse circumstances prevented the services of H. M. S. vessel "Jackal," placed upon the Station by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from being as available as the vessel so stationed in former years has hitherto been. A severe domestic bereavement compelled the temporary absence of Lieutenant William Jackson, her commander; afterwards she was suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to Sheerness in preparation for a Court-martial upon one of her Officers, who, however, died before it could be held, and by these events she was withdrawn from the Coast at a time of the Fishing when the Naval Superintendent is required to be employed in cruising. She resumed the Station later, but under the Naval

regulations a change of commanders subsequently took place, and Lieutenant C. E. Cerjat was appointed to succeed Lieutenant Jackson. Before these arrangements had been completed by the Admiralty, the Fishing was nearly over; but for the part that remained, Lieutenant Cerjat endeavoured by obliging activity and personal application to make himself acquainted with the details of duty, and supply the superintendence demanded. In the winter Firth of Forth Fishery, after repeated warnings to the Fishermen, and visiting the Fishing grounds himself at night in the boats, he was under the necessity of seizing nets to check the illegal modes of Fishing resorted to by the Fishermen, and in the management of this duty, complicated as it was by different Fishings going on simultaneously, he showed much prudent forbearance and discrimination. The "Princess Royal" Cutter (from which a petty Officer was sent as usual to Wick) kept the West Coast, detaching her boats to the different Fishing grounds as occasion required, and while carrying on Police Duties for the preservation of order, found opportunities of affording timely assistance to Boats and their Crews in distress or suffering from loss of Gear, which were gratefully recognised. In one instance attended with loss of life, where a small Sloop suddenly capsized during a gale of wind and sunk in deep water, she was speedily raised by the Cutter, notwithstanding the adverse weather, and the Owner restored to possession of her so as to resume Fishing; and thus a dangerous impediment to the navigation was promptly removed before it had done damage. Such aids are not to be measured merely by the size or value of the craft recovered, but by the effects upon the Fishing going on. For as the boats with their trains of nets laid out, drift with the tides, which are rapid in the long and narrow Lochs and Estuaries, a slight obstruction there may be productive of much disaster, and interfere with the Fishing, so as to compel the boats to relinquish the ground, even though there be plenty of Fish on it. It is for this reason that Vessels, by the Convention Act with the French, are prohibited from anchoring upon Herring grounds after sunset, as one or two Vessels doing so in scattered positions might mar the Fishing of a whole fleet of boats, and cause a great loss of nets; for if the trains of nets be cut in deep water they sink with the weight of Fish in them and are lost. This is a common accident where the bottom is rough and rocky. Off Anstruther scarcely a season passes that many nets are not sunk in this way. In 1854, the "Jackal," as the "Dasher" and "Tartarus" had done before her, raised several; and last year, before Lieutenant Jackson retired from the command, he raised off that Station no less than 230 nets, the actual value of which could not be less than £700; and in the Fishing Season of course much greater. In reference to the Convention Act, so many admirable provisions are contained in it for the due regulation of the Fishing Grounds and Fishing Boats, that it is to be regretted they are special, only coming into operation where the French Boats fish. It would be a most beneficial measure for the Fisheries to make several of these provisions general, by a new and separate Act, which could be effected by very slight modifications to enable them to be adapted to local circumstances.

In the Harbour Department, the Pier at Sandsair, in Shetland, has been finished, and being the first work executed there, it is gratifying to find, that though only a small construction, its utility has been already proved, the Officer reporting that it was one of the best-fished Stations of the year.

The extent of works undertaken for the Harbour at Buckie, for which a Contract has been made, as stated in last Year's Report, has obliged the Board to defer entering into engagements for any other new works. Towards this Harbour, Mr. Robert Gordon of Letterfourie, the promoter, has contributed upwards of £4000; the Board have negotiated with him an obligation to maintain it in all time coming, so that after it is finished, the enterprising and numerous Fishermen of this well-known village and district, comprising in a range of a few miles 849 Boats, and 3111 Fishermen, will have a permanent shelter, and ample conveniences for shipping Stores, Gear, and Nets, and landing Fish. The Harbour, besides being capacious enough for the boats, will be able to take in Coasters, and Vessels for shipping the Fish; but the situation does not admit of its being other than a Tidal Harbour, except at an expense quite beyond what could possibly be provided either by the Board or the promoter. The works however will be carried out, so that boats of light draft of water may get in at early flow, and for several hours of every tide there will be deep water at the entrance and within the basin. Under Mr. Alexander Stuart, an experienced Contractor, to whom the works have been let, a good commencement has been made, but little more than the first Kant of the West Pier could

be got through in the season, and it will be some time before the boats can expect even temporary shelter from any part of the erection. The enterprise and public spirit of the promoter in the part he has taken in this work, deserve the highest commendation.

Although the Board has been unable, from the small amount of the Parliamentary grant, to take in hand this year more new works, yet in every instance where they seemed of importance to the Fisheries, improvements have been encouraged by obtaining from Messrs. Stevenson, the Engineers of the Board, surveys of sites and designs, that parties might be furnished with a practical view of each case, and be thus better able to make the necessary preparations for contributing towards the improvements. In some instances Fishermen, in others Proprietors, have been the promoters of these surveys; the data acquired are of much importance, and if not to be immediately acted upon, can be referred to by means of the designs on any future occasion. There have been thus surveyed, Newhaven in the county of Midlothian, for a breakwater and other improvements; Portmahomack, for an improved Quay, and Ullapool for a jetty, both in the county of Ross; Helmsdale, in the county of Sutherland, for getting rid of the bar and checking future accumulations at the harbour mouth; Latheronwheel for a breakwater against shingle, and Occumster for a new pier, both in Caithness; Edey, in the Orkneys, for a pier or harbour; Ness, in the Island of Lewis, for an improved slip for launching the boats; Portree, in the island of Skye, for extension into deeper water; Craignoon, in Fyfe, for a new Harbour; and subsequent to the close of the year, the works for an improved slip at Ness, have been fixed upon and subscribed for by the Fishermen and Curers, who have made a liberal advance towards them; and at some of the other places, works have been so far arranged that they may be expected to be commenced ere long.

The works at Lybster Harbour have been completed. The blasting for the excavations alluded to in the last Year's Report as suspended for the winter of 1854, were resumed in the spring of 1855, and were carried on with much success, the weather being favourable. In a short time upwards of 337 tons of stones were removed, some of these stones being as much as seven tons in weight, and the operations were finished before the Fishing, so that no interruption was experienced by the boats. It is to be regretted, that when the Grant was conceded by Parliament, it should not have been made sufficient to accomplish the work required. The consequent reduction in the area of the Harbour, rendered unavoidable from want of funds, diminishes the number of boats that can fish there, or have recourse to it in bad weather for safety; and this is the more felt, because it is a favourite and productive Fishing Station. The additional area would all have been at the landward end of the basin, in the most sheltered part, and where the work would have been very easy and cheap. What has been done upon the reduced scale has been so arranged, as that extension to the full size can be executed at any time, with only a very slight removal of works, and therefore merely waits the procuring of funds to be accomplished.

The Report of the Engineers upon the Harbour Works, as also the General Account of the Expenditure thereon, with Accounts in detail for each work, and the Account for Lybster Harbour, will be found in the Appendix, where there is likewise furnished a plan of Sandsair Pier, and the following Returns:—

## HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man fitted out for the Herring Fishery;
No. 2.—Account of Herrings Cured on board Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 3.—Account of Herrings Cured or Salted on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 5.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland Branded;
No. 6.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland and the Isle of Man; with a Supplementary Note, shewing for the Export to Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped;
No. 7.—Account of the Number of Barrels or Crans of Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man, caught *but not Cured*;
No. 8.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland Adjusted and Branded;
Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1855, shewing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Open Boats in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, and Hake from Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 5.—Account of the Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake in Scotland and the Isle of Man caught *but not Cured;*
Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured and Exported from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1855.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Account of the Boats, Fishermen, &c., employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man, arranged by Creeks, with the Boats Classified;
No. 2.—Abstract of the same by Districts *only;*
No. 3.—Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in one selected week for each District;
No. 4.—Account of the Amount and Value of Netting, Lines, and Boats used in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 5.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping and Number of Seamen employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 6.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats, and of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;
No. 7.—Increase of Tonnage and Men at certain Harbours improved by Board of Fisheries.

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Report by the Engineers of the state of the Harbour Works in charge of the Board of Fisheries.
General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.
Abstract shewing the Expenditure on each Work.
Account-Current of the Expenditure of the Special Parliamentary Grant for Lybster Harbour.
Plan of Sandsair Pier, Shetland Isles.

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## SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts and comparing them with the Accounts of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1855 was 766,703½ Barrels, the total quantity branded 280,581½ Barrels, and the total quantity exported 442,264 Barrels, being an increase over the preceding year of 130,141¼ Barrels in the quantity cured, of 68,737½ Barrels in the quantity branded, and of 80,567¼ Barrels in the quantity exported; and that the number of Barrels of Herrings assorted after the Dutch mode and branded accordingly, was 224,782 "*Full*" and 640 "*Maties*," being an increase over the preceding year of 47,094 "*Full*" and 283 "*Maties*." It will further be seen from the account of the Herrings caught *but not cured*, that the quantity in 1855 amounted to 130,759 Barrels or Crans, being an increase over the preceding year of 26,970 Barrels or Crans; and when this account is added to the account of Herrings *cured*, the total produce of the Herring Fisheries for 1855 amounts to 897,462½ Barrels, being an increase over the preceding year of 157,111¼ Barrels or Crans.

In the Cod and Ling department the Returns shew that in the year 1855, 113,561¼ cwts. were cured dried, and 6316½ Barrels cured in pickle, and that the total quantity exported was 29,154½ cwts. cured dried, and 25 Barrels cured in pickle, being an increase in 1855 as compared with 1854 of 3877 cwts., and 150 Barrels in the quantity cured, and of 9597 cwts. and 25 Barrels in the quantity exported. The total quantity of Cod and Ling caught *but not cured* amounts to 63,539 cwts., being an increase over the preceding year of 5497 cwts., and when added to the quantity *cured*, makes the produce of the Cod and Ling Fisheries for 1855 to be 177,100 cwts. and 6316½ Barrels, being an increase over the preceding year of 9373¾ cwts. and 150 Barrels.

From the Abstract Boat Account it will be seen that in 1855, 11,747 boats, manned by 41,602 fishermen and boys, were employed in the shore curing department of the Fisheries, and that the total number of persons engaged in the Fisheries was 94,155, being an increase over the preceding year of 856 boats, of 1243 fishermen, and of 26,321 persons in the total number of persons employed.

It will further be seen from the Fishery Statistic Accounts, that the number of square yards of netting employed in 1855 in the Fisheries amounted to 80,031,507, being an increase upon the preceding year of 2,820,936 square yards. The number of yards of lines amounted to 34,023,034, being an increase of 3,503,370 yards. And the total value of boats, nets, and lines, amounted to £618,484, being an increase in value of £31,064.

JOHN A. MURRAY.
CAITHNESS.
GEORGE TRAILL.
HENRY DUNDAS.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG.
WILLIAM MITCHELL INNES.
THOMAS STEWART TRAILL.
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
JOHN T. GORDON.
GEORGE LOCH.
JAMES MONCREIFF.
EDWARD F. MAITLAND.

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh,
2*d June* 1856.

# APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX.

## No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, (including their repeated Voyages,) fitted out in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, for the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Districts from which fitted out, Number of Men, Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Barrels.

| DISTRICTS. | Vessels. | Men. | Tonnage. | Netting. | Salt. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Tons.* | *Square Yards.* | *Bushels.* | *Number.* |
| Eyemouth, | 3 | 13 | 63 | ,, | 1,370 | ,, |
| Greenock, | 64 | 291 | 1,717⅓ | 577,000 | 28,195 | 14,329 |
| Glasgow, | 13 | 59 | 321½ | 112,000 | 4,750 | 2,427 |
| Rothesay, | 34 | 129 | 662 | 278,000 | 10,312 | 5,043 |
| Inverary, | 46 | 181 | 928 | 324,900 | 18,288 | 8,771½ |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 60 | 257 | 1,290½ | 477,390 | 19,560 | 7,940 |
| Loch Shildag, | 26 | 124 | 486½ | 346,000 | 5,056 | 3,257 |
| Loch Broom, | 6 | 24 | 79¾ | 46,020 | 960 | 616 |
| Stornoway, | 13 | 63 | 383½ | ,, | 3,480 | 250 |
| Orkney Isles, | 6 | 28 | 240 | ,, | 4,655 | 600 |
| Wick, | 4 | 17 | 131¾ | ,, | 1,870 | 570 |
| Anstruther, | 8 | 38 | 176½ | ,, | 2,740 | 200 |
| Total for Scotland, | 283 | 1,224 | 6,480½ | 2,161,310 | 101,236 | 44,003½ |
| Isle of Man, | *208 | 797 | 4,694½ | ,, | 8,856 | 190 |
| Grand Total, | 491 | 2,021 | 11,175 | 2,161,310 | 110,092 | 44,193½ |

* The above 208 Voyages were made by 69 Fishing Vessels from the Isle of Man during the Fishing Season.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, (including their repeated Voyages,) entered Inwards in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN from the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Districts at which entered; Men, Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Empty Barrels landed; and the Number of Barrels of White Herrings Cured or Salted on Board of each Vessel; distinguishing also Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

| DISTRICTS. | Vessels. | Men. | Tonnage. | Netting. | Salt. | Empty Barrels including those with Salt. | Herrings Cured | | | | Total Herrings Cured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Gutted. | | Ungutted. | | |
| | | | | | | | Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught. | Gutted and packed, *but* not within 24 hours after being caught. | Barrels. | Barrels of Bulk. | |
| | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Tons.* | *Square Yds.* | *Bushels.* | *Number.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Barrels.* |
| Eyemouth, | 3 | 13 | 63 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 515 | 515 |
| Greenock, | 70 | 300 | 1,738½ | 516,000 | 7,262 | 3,387½ | 9,428½ | 135 | 22 | 603 | 10,188½ |
| Glasgow, | 36 | 133 | 856¼ | 155,000 | 860 | 542 | 18,464 | ,, | 102 | 219 | 18,785 |
| Rothesay, | 29 | 118 | 566 | 261,000 | 2,938 | 1,780½ | 1,493 | ,, | ,, | 81 | 1,574 |
| Inverary, | 30 | 125 | 652 | 280,900 | 2,614 | 1,127 | 1,214 | ,, | ,, | 1,024 | 2,238 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 22 | 92 | 375 | 236,250 | 5,364 | 2,117½ | 1,097½ | ,, | ,, | 170 | 1,267½ |
| Loch Shildag, | 18 | 90 | 338 | 241,000 | 2,830 | 1,477 | 868½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 868½ |
| Loch Broom, | 5 | 20 | 56 | 46,020 | 106 | 111 | 365 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 365 |
| Stornoway, | 11 | 52 | 274½ | 20,000 | 618 | 214 | 76 | ,, | ,, | 918 | 994 |
| Orkney Isles, | 6 | 28 | 240 | ,, | 1,760 | 438 | 162 | ,, | ,, | 837 | 999 |
| Wick, | 3 | 13 | 89¾ | ,, | 1,134 | 260 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 88 | 88 |
| Anstruther, | 6 | 29 | 136½ | ,, | 305 | 20 | 180 | ,, | ,, | 540½ | 720½ |
| Total for Scotland, | 239 | 1,013 | 5,385½ | 1,756,170 | 25,791 | 11,474½ | 33,348½ | 135 | 124 | 4,995½ | 38,603 |
| Isle of Man, | *208 | 797 | 4,694½ | ,, | 2,613 | 190 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 6,569¼ | 6,569¼ |
| Grand Total, | 447 | 1,810 | 10,080 | 1,756,170 | 28,404 | 11,664½ | 33,348½ | 135 | 124 | 11564¾ | 45,172¼ |

* The above 208 Voyages were made by 69 Fishing Vessels from the Isle of Man during the Fishing Season.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of White Herrings Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Districts at which Cured; distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

| DISTRICTS. | Herrings Cured Gutted. | | Herrings Cured Ungutted. | | Total Cured on Shore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught. | Gutted and packed *but* not within 24 hours after being caught. | Barrels. | Barrels of Bulk. | |
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Barrels.* |
| Leith, | 4,838 | 114 | 4,164 | 4,170½ | 13,286½ |
| Eyemouth, | 12,056 | 101 | 33,001 | 6,695 | 51,853 |
| Greenock, | 170 | 3 | 12 | 766 | 951 |
| Glasgow, | 23 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 23 |
| Rothesay, | 248½ | ,, | ,, | 3,251½ | 3,500 |
| Inverary, | 5,912½ | 176 | 172 | 20,298 | 26,558½ |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 2,626½ | ,, | 86½ | 438 | 3,151 |
| Loch Shildag, | 2,939½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2,939½ |
| Loch Broom, | 1,136 | ,, | 40 | ,, | 1,176 |
| Stornoway, | 30,799 | ,, | ,, | 4,428 | 35,227 |
| Shetland Isles, | 14,623 | 45 | ,, | 92 | 14,760 |
| Orkney Isles, | 26,134 | 646 | 3,178 | ,, | 29,958 |
| Wick, | 159,884½ | 1,540 | 2,372 | 150 | 163,946½ |
| Lybster, | 35,990 | ,, | 67 | ,, | 36,057 |
| Helmsdale, | 35,870 | 385 | 804 | ,, | 37,059 |
| Cromarty, | 21,268 | 1,558 | 2,514 | ,, | 25,340 |
| Findhorn, | 40,864 | 550 | 3,607 | 1,007 | 46,028 |
| Banff, | 43,986¾ | 381 | 3,444 | 1,798 | 49,609¾ |
| Fraserburgh, | 36,172½ | 144 | 5,089 | ,, | 41,4 05 |
| Peterhead, | 27,350 | 382 | 18,494½ | 389 | 46,615½ |
| Anstruther, | 40,011 | 246 | 41,655 | 2,016 | 83,928 |
| Total for Scotland, | 542,902¾ | 6,271 | 118,700 | 45,499 | 713,372¾ |
| Isle of Man, | 58 | ,, | 778½ | 7,322 | 8,158½ |
| Grand Total, | 542,960¾ | 6,271 | 119,478½ | 52,821 | 721,531¼ |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of White Herrings Salted or Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Districts where Landed or Cured; distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

| DISTRICTS. | Herrings Cured Gutted. | | Herrings Cured Ungutted. | | Total Herrings Cured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught. | Gutted and packed *but* not within 24 hours after being caught. | Barrels. | Barrels of Bulk. | |
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Barrels.* |
| Leith, | 4,838 | 114 | 4,164 | 4,170½ | 13,286½ |
| Eyemouth, | 12,056 | 101 | 33,001 | 7,210 | 52,368 |
| Greenock, | 9,598½ | 138 | 34 | 1,369 | 11,139½ |
| Glasgow, | 18,487 | „ | 102 | 219 | 18,808 |
| Rothesay, | 1,741½ | „ | „ | 3,332½ | 5,074 |
| Inverary, | 7,126½ | 176 | 172 | 21,322 | 28,796½ |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 3,724 | „ | 86½ | 608 | 4,418½ |
| Loch Shildag, | 3,808 | „ | „ | „ | 3,808 |
| Loch Broom, | 1,501 | „ | 40 | „ | 1,541 |
| Stornoway, | 30,875 | „ | „ | 5,346 | 36,221 |
| Shetland Isles, | 14,623 | 45 | „ | 92 | 14,760 |
| Orkney Isles, | 26,296 | 646 | 3,178 | 837 | 30,957 |
| Wick, | 159,884½ | 1,540 | 2,372 | 238 | 164,034½ |
| Lybster, | 35,990 | „ | 67 | „ | 36,057 |
| Helmsdale, | 35,870 | 385 | 804 | „ | 37,059 |
| Cromarty, | 21,268 | 1,558 | 2,514 | „ | 25,340 |
| Findhorn, | 40,864 | 550 | 3,607 | 1,007 | 46,028 |
| Banff, | 43,986¾ | 381 | 3,444 | 1,798 | 49,609¾ |
| Fraserburgh, | 36,172½ | 144 | 5,089 | „ | 41,405½ |
| Peterhead, | 27,350 | 382 | 18,494½ | 389 | 46,615½ |
| Anstruther, | 40,191 | 246 | 41,655 | 2,556½ | 84,648½ |
| Total for Scotland, | 576,251¼ | 6,406 | 118,824 | 50,494½ | 751,975¾ |
| Isle of Man, | 58 | „ | 778½ | 13,891¼ | 14,727¾ |
| Grand Total, | 576,309¼ | 6,406 | 119,602½ | 64,385¾ | 766,703½ |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Brandings of each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed, from Herrings Re-packed.

| DISTRICTS. | Description and Number of Barrels Branded | | Total Herrings Branded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bung-packed. | Re-packed. | |
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* |
| Leith, | 5,249 | 135 | 5,384 |
| Eyemouth, | 3,780 | ,, | 3,780 |
| Shetland Isles, | 11,667 | ,, | 11,667 |
| Orkney Isles, | 212 | ,, | 212 |
| Wick, | 85,300 | ,, | 85,300 |
| Lybster, | 24,281½ | ,, | 24,281½ |
| Helmsdale, | 28,701 | ,, | 28,701 |
| Cromarty, | 2,831½ | ,, | 2,831½ |
| Findhorn, | 27,750 | ,, | 27,750 |
| Banff, | 28,722 | ,, | 28,722 |
| Fraserburgh, | 27,975½ | ,, | 27,975½ |
| Peterhead, | 15,649 | ,, | 15,649 |
| Anstruther, | 18,328 | ,, | 18,328 |
| Total, | 280,446½ | 135 | 280,581½ |

NOTE shewing the Total Number of the above Barrels assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded with corresponding Marks accordingly.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Barrels Assorted and Branded *Crown Full.* | Number of Barrels Assorted and Branded *Maties.* |
|---|---|---|
| Leith, | 4,547 | ,, |
| Eyemouth, | 3,365 | ,, |
| Shetland Isles, | 4,232 | ,, |
| Orkney Isles, | 212 | ,, |
| Wick, | 62,386 | 24 |
| Lybster, | 18,964 | 18½ |
| Helmsdale, | 22,444 | ,, |
| Cromarty, | 2,631 | 20 |
| Findhorn, | 22,939 | 294 |
| Banff, | 25,059½ | 230½ |
| Fraserburgh, | 25,238½ | 20½ |
| Peterhead, | 14,537 | 32½ |
| Anstruther, | 18,227 | ,, |
| Total, | 224,782 | 640 |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

### No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted, and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

| DISTRICTS. | To Ireland, Bung-Packed. | | | To the Continent, Bung-Packed. | | To places out of Europe, Re-Packed. | TOTAL Herrings Exported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gutted. | Ungutted. | Barrels or Crans of Bulk. | Gutted. | Ungutted. | Gutted. | |
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Number.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* |
| Leith, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 26,145 | ,, | 25 | 26,170 |
| Eyemouth, | 450 | ,, | 515 | 3,296½ | ,, | ,, | 4,261½ |
| Greenock, | 1,574 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 93 | 1,667 |
| Glasgow, | 6,904 | 236 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 740 | 7,880 |
| Inverary, | ,, | ,, | 892 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 892 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 355 | ,, | 380 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 735 |
| Loch Shildag, | 342 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 342 |
| Stornoway, | ,, | ,, | 122 | 17,188½ | ,, | ,, | 17,310½ |
| Shetland Isles, | 1,091½ | ,, | ,, | 10,071 | ,, | ,, | 11,162½ |
| Orkney Isles, | 18,930½ | ,, | 837 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 19,767½ |
| Wick, | 33,399 | 223 | ,, | 114,937 | ,, | ,, | 148,559 |
| Lybster, | 4,125½ | ,, | ,, | 20,388½ | ,, | ,, | 24,514 |
| Helmsdale, | 1,086 | ,, | ,, | 26,338 | ,, | ,, | 27,424 |
| Cromarty, | 16,767 | ,, | ,, | 1,050 | ,, | ,, | 17,817 |
| Findhorn, | 77 | 323½ | ,, | 29,980 | ,, | ,, | 30,380½ |
| Banff, | 2,519½ | ,, | ,, | 33,584 | 885 | ,, | 36,988½ |
| Fraserburgh, | 515½ | ,, | ,, | 30,383½ | ,, | ,, | 30,899 |
| Peterhead, | 3,651½ | 230 | ,, | 18,861 | ,, | ,, | 22,742½ |
| Anstruther, | 543½ | 225½ | ,, | 10,921 | ,, | ,, | 11,690 |
| Total for Scotland, | 92,331½ | 1,238 | 2,746 | 343,144 | 885 | 858 | 441,202½ |
| Isle of Man, | ,, | ,, | 1,061½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1,061½ |
| Grand Total, | 92,331½ | 1,238 | 3,807½ | 343,144 | 885 | 858 | 442,264 |

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE shewing the Ports to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent have been Shipped.

| Districts from which Shipped. | Ports to which Shipped. | | | | | | | | | Total Exported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Peters-burg. | Königs-berg. | Danzic. | Stettin. | Hamburg. | Harburg. | Bremen. | Rotterdam for the Rhine. | Other Continental Ports. | |
| | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* |
| Leith, | ,, | 1,735½ | ,, | 11,275½ | 8,593 | ,, | 20 | 3,657 | 864 | 26,145 |
| Eyemouth, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2,566½ | 730 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3,296½ |
| Stornoway, | ,, | 1,531 | 1,509 | 8,299½ | 2,504 | 754 | 257½ | , | 2,333½ | 17,188½ |
| Shetland Isles, | ,, | ,, | 3,737 | 6,169 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 165 | 10,071 |
| Wick, | ,, | 1,732 | 23,389 | 63,219½ | 1,959 | 21,874 | ,, | 1,507 | 1,256½ | 114,937 |
| Lybster, | ,, | 2,217½ | 3,594 | 10,742½ | 1,975 | 1,859½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 20,388½ |
| Helmsdale, | ,, | 2,496 | 6,470 | 10,230 | 1,390 | 3,883 | 1,369 | ,, | 500 | 26,338 |
| Cromarty, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1,050 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1,050 |
| Findhorn, | ,, | 2,495 | 5,852 | 15,320 | 667 | 5,101 | ,, | 545 | ,, | 29,980 |
| Banff, | ,, | 1,215 | 5,768 | 11,803 | 2,620½ | 9,727 | 385 | 1,059 | 1,891½ | 34,469 |
| Fraserburgh, | ,, | ,, | 4,615½ | 10,225 | 1,657 | 12,160 | 1,726 | ,, | ,, | 30,383½ |
| Peterhead, | ,, | ,, | 2,705 | 7,331 | 3,639 | 1,837½ | 2,262 | 668 | 418½ | 18,861 |
| Anstruther, | ,, | 725 | 1,565 | 2,341 | 1,040 | 3,181 | 735 | 519 | 815 | 10,921 |
| Total, | ,, | 14,147 | 59,204½ | 160,572½ | 26,774½ | 60,377 | 6,754½ | 7,955 | 8,244 | 344,029 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

### No. VII.

ACCOUNT for each District, in so far as ascertained, of the Barrels or Crans of Herrings in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, Caught, *but not Cured*, in the year ended 31st December 1855.

| DISTRICTS. | Caught but not Cured. |
|---|---|
| | *Barrels.* |
| Leith, | 6,480 |
| Eyemouth, | 52,690 |
| Greenock, | 3,976 |
| Glasgow, | 910 |
| Rothesay, | 1,212 |
| Inverary, | 4,200 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 7,000 |
| Loch Shildag, | 2,135 |
| Loch Broom, | 420 |
| Stornoway, | 5,005 |
| Shetland Isles, | 900 |
| Orkney Isles, | 1,850 |
| Wick, | 6,250 |
| Lybster, | 3,100 |
| Helmsdale, | 3,650 |
| Cromarty, | 1,700 |
| Findhorn, | 3,830 |
| Banff, | 2,330 |
| Fraserburgh, | 2,951 |
| Peterhead, | 3,385 |
| Anstruther, | 11,310 |
| Total for Scotland, | 125,284 |
| Isle of Man, | 5,475 |
| Grand Total, | *130,759 |

* *N.B.*—These do not enter the Accounts of Herrings *Cured*, but must be added thereto, to obtain an Estimate of the Total produce of the Herring Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN for the year, thus—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Cured as per Account No. IV., | 766,703½ |
| Do.....not Cured as above, | 130,759 |
| Grand Total, | 897,462½ Barrels. |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

### No. VIII.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans adjusted and Branded as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1855.

| DISTRICTS. | Crans adjusted and Branded. |
|---|---|
| | *Number.* |
| Leith, | 49 |
| Greenock, | 26 |
| Glasgow, | 1 |
| Banff, | 15 |
| Peterhead, | 16 |
| Total, | 107 |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT shewing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809, to the 31st of December 1855; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe.

| PERIODS. | Total Quantity of Herrings Cured. | | | Total Quantity of Herrings Branded. | Total Quantity of Herrings Exported. | | | Grand Total Exported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gutted. | Ungutted including Bulk. | Total Cured. | | To Ireland. | To the Continent. | To places out of Europe. | |
| | *Barrels.* | *Bls. or Crans.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Bls. or Crans.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* |
| Period extending from 1st June 1809 to 5th April 1810, | 42,548 | 47,637½ | 90,185½ | 34,701 | 28,014 | ... | 7,834 | 35,848 |
| Year ended 5th April 1811, | 65,430 | 26,397½ | 91,827½ | 55,662½ | 28,212 | ... | 9,921 | 38,133 |
| Year ended 5th April 1812, | 72,515½ | 39,004 | 111,519½ | 58,430 | 30,417½ | 4,730 | 27,672½ | 62,820 |
| Year ended 5th April 1813, | 89,900¾ | 63,587½ | 153,488¼ | 70,027½ | 57,980 | 11,046½ | 40,699 | 109,725½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1814, | 52,931½ | 57,611 | 110,542½ | 38,184½ | 43,061½ | 23,943 | 51,399 | 118,403½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1815, | 105,372¼ | 54,767 | 160,139¼ | 83,376 | 49,635¾ | 35,891 | 55,778½ | 141,305¼ |
| Year ended 5th April 1816, | 135,981 | 26,670¾ | 162,651¾ | 116,436 | 29,456½ | 15,563 | 62,668½ | 107,688 |
| Year ended 5th April 1817, | 155,776 | 36,567½ | 192,343½ | 140,018½ | 36,341 | 44,432½ | 57,855 | 138,628½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1818, | 204,270¼ | 23,420¾ | 227,691 | 183,089½ | 53,386½ | 43,896 | 65,057 | 162,339½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1819, | 303,777½ | 37,116½ | 340,894 | 270,022½ | 89,704 | 52,333 | 85,125 | 227,162 |
| Year ended 5th April 1820, | 347,190½ | 35,301 | 382,491½ | 309,700½ | 101,109½ | 64,302½ | 88,104 | 253,516 |
| Year ended 5th April 1821, | 413,308 | 28,887¾ | 442,195¾ | 368,872 | 125,445 | 89,524 | 79,836½ | 294,805½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1822, | 291,626½ | 24,897¾ | 316,524¼ | 263,205½ | 102,719 | 34,752 | 77,485 | 214,956 |
| Year ended 5th April 1823, | 225,037 | 23,832 | 248,869 | 203,110 | 56,528 | 38,002½ | 75,914½ | 170,445 |
| Year ended 5th April 1824, | 335,450 | 56,740¾ | 392,190¾ | 299,631 | 116,747½ | 40,231 | 82,652 | 239,630½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1825, | 303,397 | 44,268¾ | 347,665¼ | 270,844½ | 96,409½ | 35,029½ | 70,577½ | 202,016½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1826, | 340,118 | 39,115¾ | 379,233¾ | 294,422½ | 121,386½ | 28,167¾ | 67,519 | 217,073¼ |
| Year ended 5th April 1827, | 259,171¼ | 29,324 | 288,495¼ | 223,606 | 78,735 | 16,701 | 70,970 | 166,406 |
| Year ended 5th April 1828, | 339,360 | 60,418 | 399,778 | 279,317½ | 109,108½ | 24,489½ | 78,061 | 211,659 |
| Year ended 5th April 1829, | 300,242½ | 55,737 | 355,979½ | 234,827 | 107,651 | 28,280½ | 69,944 | 205,875½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1830, | 280,933½ | 48,623½ | 329,557 | 218,418½ | 89,680½ | 24,302 | 67,672 | 181,654½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1831, | 371,096 | 68,274¼ | 439,370¼ | 237,085 | 130,300½ | 61,655½ | 72,947 | 264,903 |
| Year ended 5th April 1832, | 313,113¾ | 49,547 | 362,660¾ | 157,839½ | 128,458 | 31,100¼ | 57,941½ | 217,499¾ |
| Year ended 5th April 1833, | 353,684½ | 63,279¾ | 416,964¼ | 168,359½ | 114,137 | 47,556½ | 58,991 | 220,684½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1834, | 382,677½ | 68,853¾ | 451,531¼ | 178,000½ | 149,254 | 55,852 | 66,987½ | 272,093½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1835, | 217,242½ | 60,074½ | 277,317 | 85,079½ | 73,960 | 34,050 | 50,795½ | 158,805½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1836, | 399,334 | 98,280¾ | 497,614¾ | 192,317 | 168,960 | 48,451½ | 55,982 | 273,393½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1837, | 290,169 | 107,660¼ | 397,829¼ | 114,192 | 102,968½ | 46,777 | 39,520 | 189,265½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1838, | 382,400 | 125,374¾ | 507,774¾ | 141,552 | 139,095 | 57,388½ | 38,674½ | 235,158 |
| Year ended 5th April 1839, | 382,229 | 173,330¾ | 555,559¾ | 153,659½ | 149,926 | 64,870 | 24,934½ | 239,730½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1840, | 405,379½ | 138,565½ | 543,945 | 152,231 | 157,359 | 82,515½ | 12,647½ | 252,522 |
| Year ended 5th April 1841, | 431,157 | 126,105¼ | 557,262¼ | 154,189 | 150,517½ | 90,951½ | 8,668 | 250,137 |
| Year ended 5th April 1842, | 489,620½ | 177,624¾ | 667,245¼ | 190,922½ | 187,953 | 91,069½ | 5,713½ | 284,736 |
| Year ended 5th April 1843, | 442,290 | 181,129¾ | 623,419¾ | 162,713 | 165,327½ | 120,136½ | 6,336½ | 291,800½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1844, | 473,556¾ | 191,803 | 665,359¾ | 182,988 | 127,770 | 181,953 | 3,793½ | 313,516½ |
| Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845, | 393,312 | 132,720¾ | 526,032¾ | 140,632 | 120,293 | 143,754 | 2,326½ | 266,373½ |
| Year ended 5th January 1846, | 411,271 | 121,375 | 532,646 | 142,473½ | 127,027½ | 113,678 | 2,488½ | 243,191 |
| Year ended 5th January 1847, | 414,915¼ | 192,535¾ | 607,451 | 156,278½ | 102,585 | 148,363½ | 4,765½ | 255,714 |
| Year ended 5th January 1848, | 372,989½ | 189,754 | 562,743½ | 146,500½ | 102,690 | 142,532 | 4,959 | 250,181 |
| Year ended 5th January 1849, | 392,827 | 251,541¼ | 644,368¼ | 153,944 | 78,262½ | 168,049 | 3,682½ | 249,994 |
| Year ended 5th January 1850, | 507,024½ | 263,673¾ | 770,698¼ | 213,286½ | 78,889¾ | 257,108 | 4,258½ | 340,256¼ |
| *Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, | 378,187 | 165,822½ | 544,009½ | 172,924½ | 66,138 | 198,403 | 2,367 | 266,908 |
| Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do. | 417,233¼ | 176,797¾ | 594,031 | 201,636½ | 81,340½ | 182,659 | 205 | 264,204½ |
| Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do. | 375,693 | 123,094½ | 498,787½ | 169,159½ | 60,414 | 221,979 | 1,133 | 283,526 |
| Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do. | 560,367 | 217,672¾ | 778,039¾ | 248,136½ | 95,339 | 242,853¼ | 4,438½ | 342,630¾ |
| Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do. | 458,579½ | 177,982¾ | 636,562¼ | 211,844 | 121,883¾ | 237,893½ | 1,919½ | 361,696¾ |
| Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do. | 582,715¼ | 183,988¼ | 766,703½ | 280,581½ | 97,377 | 344,029 | 858 | 442,264 |

*N.B.*—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same time of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June 1815; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

### No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Number of Vessels and Districts from which fitted out, Men, Tonnage, and weight of Fish Cured Dried.

| Districts. | Vessels. | Men. | Tonnage. | Fish taken or purchased. | Proportion Cured Dried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *No.* | *Tons.* | *No.* | *Cwts.* |
| Greenock, | 4 | 18 | 170½ | 55,919 | 2,307½ |
| Stornoway, | 3 | 30 | 164 | 36,715 | 896 |
| Shetland Isles, | 56 | 561 | 1,368¾ | 310,247 | 9,827 |
| Orkney Isles, | 18 | 155 | 791 | 78,321 | 2,184 |
| Fraserburgh, | 3 | 19 | 42 | 13,808 | 497 |
| Total for Scotland, | 84 | 783 | 2,536¼ | 495,010 | 15,711½ |
| Isle of Man, | 4 | 33 | 109¼ | 7,972 | 372 |
| Grand Total, | 88 | 816 | 2,645½ | 502,982 | 16,083½ |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

F. B. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

### No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Districts of the Boats and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Fish taken or purchased. | TOTAL QUANTITY CURED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cured Dried. | Cured in Pickle. |
| | *Number.* | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* |
| Eyemouth, | 32,417 | 905 | 72 |
| Rothesay | 119,797 | 4,071¾ | ,, |
| Inverary, | 62,343 | 2,098 | ,, |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 123,235 | 4,392½ | ,, |
| Loch Shildag, | 45,634 | 1,821 | ,, |
| Loch Broom, | 84,436 | 1,828 | ,, |
| Stornoway, | 406,832 | 17,174 | ,, |
| Shetland Isles, | 1,082,871 | 37,635 | ,, |
| Orkney Isles, | 275,170 | 7,369½ | ,, |
| Wick, | 80,881 | 2,918 | ,, |
| Lybster, | 33,415 | 1,179 | 125 |
| Helmsdale, | 60,860 | 1,638 | 187 |
| Cromarty, | 23,986 | 228 | 431 |
| Findhorn, | 29,846 | 282 | 492 |
| Banff, | 164,233 | 6,629 | 348 |
| Fraserburgh, | 117,328 | 3,707 | 373 |
| Peterhead, | 171,693 | 2,783 | 2,135 |
| Anstruther, | 98,392 | 729 | 2,153½ |
| Total for Scotland, | 3,013,369 | 97,387¾ | 6,316½ |
| Isle of Man, | 1,840 | 90 | ,, |
| Grand Total, | 3,015,209 | 97,477¾ | 6,316½ |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

F. B. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

### No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; whether by Vessels or Open Boats; with the Districts thereof, and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Fish taken or purchased. | TOTAL QUANTITY CURED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cured Dried. | Cured in Pickle. |
| | *Number.* | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* |
| Eyemouth, | 32,417 | 905 | 72 |
| Greenock, | 55,919 | 2,307½ | ,, |
| Rothesay, | 119,797 | 4,071¾ | ,, |
| Inverary, | 62,343 | 2,098 | ,, |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 123,235 | 4,392½ | ,, |
| Loch Shildag, | 45,634 | 1,821 | ,, |
| Loch Broom, | 84,436 | 1,828 | ,, |
| Stornoway, | 443,547 | 18,070 | ,, |
| Shetland Isles, | 1,393,118 | 47,462 | ,, |
| Orkney Isles, | 353,491 | 9,553½ | ,, |
| Wick, | 80,881 | 2,918 | ,, |
| Lybster, | 33,415 | 1,179 | 125 |
| Helmsdale, | 60,860 | 1,638 | 187 |
| Cromarty, | 23,986 | 228 | 431 |
| Findhorn, | 29,846 | 282 | 492 |
| Banff, | 164,233 | 6,629 | 348 |
| Fraserburgh, | 131,136 | 4,204 | 373 |
| Peterhead, | 171,693 | 2,783 | 2,135 |
| Anstruther, | 98,392 | 729 | 2,153½ |
| Total for Scotland, | 3,508,379 | 113,099¼ | 6,316½ |
| Isle of Man, | 9,812 | 462 | ,, |
| Grand Total, | 3,518,191 | 113,561¼ | 6,316½ |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

### No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Exported from Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Districts from which Exported, distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; also whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

| DISTRICTS. | To Ireland. | | To the Continent. | To places out of Europe. | Total Exported. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cured Dried. | Cured in Pickle. | Cured Dried. | Cured Dried. | Cured Dried. | Cured in Pickle. |
| | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* | *Cwts.* | *Cwts.* | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* |
| Greenock, | 1,402 | ,, | ,, | 258¼ | 1,660¼ | ,, |
| Glasgow, | 410 | ,, | ,, | 1,090 | 1,500 | ,, |
| Rothesay, | 2,327 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2,327 | ,, |
| Shetland Isles, | 8,768 | ,, | 14,520 | ,, | 23,288 | ,, |
| Orkney Isles, | 104 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 104 | ,, |
| Wick, | 172¼ | 25 | ,, | ,, | 172¼ | 25 |
| Total for Scotland, | 13,183¼ | 25 | 14,520 | 1,348¼ | 29,051½ | 25 |
| Isle of Man, | 103 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 103 | ,, |
| Grand Total, | 13,286¼ | 25 | 14,520 | 1,348¼ | 29,154¼ | 25 |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT for each District, in so far as ascertained, of the COD, LING, or HAKE, in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, Caught, *but not Cured*, in the Year ended 31st December 1855.

| DISTRICTS. | Quantity of Cod, Ling or Hake, caught *but not Cured*. |
|---|---|
| | *Cwts.* |
| Leith, | 5,780 |
| Eyemouth, | 4,336 |
| Greenock, | 15,000 |
| Rothesay, | 712 |
| Inverary, | 550 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 1,330 |
| Loch Shildag, | 1,620 |
| Loch Broom, | 900 |
| Stornoway, | 7,000 |
| Shetland Isles, | 700 |
| Orkney Isles, | 1,055 |
| Wick, | 4,230 |
| Lybster, | 400 |
| Helmsdale, | 50 |
| Cromarty, | 1,600 |
| Findhorn, | 435 |
| Banff, | 719 |
| Fraserburgh, | 502 |
| Peterhead, | 830 |
| Anstruther, | 9,650 |
| Total for Scotland, | 57,399 |
| Isle of Man, | 6,140 |
| Grand Total, | *63,539 |

* *N.B.*—These do not enter the Accounts of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured*, but must be added thereto to obtain an Estimate of the Total Produce of the Cod and Ling Fisheries in Scotland and the Isle of Man, for the Year, thus—

| | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* |
|---|---|---|
| Total Cured, as per Account No. III., | 113,561¼ | 6,316½ |
| Total not Cured, as above, | 63,539 | ,, |
| Grand Total, | 177,100 | 6,316½ |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT shewing the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured, Punched, or Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of December 1855.

| PERIODS. | Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured. | | | Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Punched or Branded. | | Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Exported. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cured Dried. | Cured in Pickle. | | Cured Dried. | Cured in Pickle. | Cured Dried. | | | Cured in Pickle. |
| | *Cwts.* | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* | *Cwts.* | *Barrels.* | *Cwts.* | *qrs.* | *lbs.* | *Barrels.* |
| Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 50,235¼ | 4,919½ | 19,578 | 3 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1823, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 54,573 | 3,691 | 19,398 | 3 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1824, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 63,590 | 5,437 | 23,098 | ,, | 3 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1825, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 52,135 | 3,531 | 14,087 | 2 | 19 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1826, | 69,136½ | 3,634¾ | 5,621 | 66,315¾ | 5,337 | 7,281 | 1 | 14 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1827, | 95,161½ | 9,273 | 9,025 | 82,185¾ | 8,008½ | 14,051 | 2 | 27 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1828, | 82,515¼ | 6,726½ | 6,142½ | 74,103¾ | 5,609½ | 13,208 | 2 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1829, | 81,321¼ | 5,786 | 6,819 | 73,500½ | 6,204 | 20,587 | 3 | 4 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1830, | 101,914 | 5,652½ | 8,836½ | 92,314½ | 8,464 | 16,369 | 3 | 15 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1831, | 37,674 | ,, | 2,950½ | 34,337½ | 2,459½ | 11,920 | 1 | 1 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1832, | 50,293 | ,, | 3,779½ | 13,879¾ | 3,230 | 20,168 | 3 | 16 | 47 |
| Year ended 5th April 1833, | 58,461½ | ,, | 6,467½ | 13,581¼ | 4,393½ | 14,754 | 1 | 26 | 67 |
| Year ended 5th April 1834, | 52,710½ | ,, | 5,522½ | 14,255½ | 3,829 | 16,298 | 3 | ,, | 24 |
| Year ended 5th April 1835, | 44,152¾ | ,, | 3,767½ | 9,492¼ | 2,235 | 10,632 | 2 | 24 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1836, | 38,040 | ,, | 6,276 | 6,766 | 3,018 | 10,992 | 2 | 20 | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1837, | 66,892½ | ,, | 7,273 | 9,589½ | 3,206 | 10,195 | 2 | 11 | 1½ |
| Year ended 5th April 1838, | 84,996¾ | ,, | 10,303 | 9,259½ | 4,373 | 22,166 | 2 | 12 | 36 |
| Year ended 5th April 1839, | 85,279¾ | ,, | 10,051½ | 23,936¼ | 5,093 | 26,701 | 3 | ,, | 150 |
| Year ended 5th April 1840, | 93,560¾ | ,, | 6,053 | 21,695½ | 3,205 | 29,656 | 1 | ,, | 24 |
| Year ended 5th April 1841, | 91,494¾ | ,, | 9,480 | 21,029¼ | 3,891 | 30,550 | 1 | ,, | 44 |
| Year ended 5th April 1842, | 76,849 | ,, | 7,038½ | 13,283¾ | 2,164 | 25,293 | 1 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th April 1843, | 77,207¼ | ,, | 6,431 | 10,030¼ | 1,342 | 23,737 | 3 | ,, | 70 |
| Year ended 5th April 1844, | 92,813½ | ,, | 5,123 | 20,810¼ | 2,226½ | 35,476 | ,, | ,, | 4 |
| Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845, | 83,919 | ,, | 1,726 | 17,940½ | 229 | 28,815 | ,, | ,, | 20 |
| Year ended 5th January 1846, | 92,323 | ,, | 5,037 | 14,372½ | 935 | 29,352 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th January 1847, | 90,783¾ | ,, | 6,341½ | 12,387½ | 1,492 | 34,435 | 1 | ,, | 15 |
| Year ended 5th January 1848, | 86,624¼ | ,, | 6,247½ | 8,145¼ | 955 | 25,662 | 3 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th January 1849, | 85,463 | ,, | 6,810½ | 9,520 | 1,681 | 22,608 | 3 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th January 1850, | 98,903 | ,, | 6,588 | 15,556 | 997 | 24,154 | 1 | ,, | 20 |
| *Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, | 90,658¾ | ,, | 5,032 | * ,, | ,, | 22,304 | 1 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do. | 92,083¼ | ,, | 7,019¾ | ,, | ,, | 17,141 | 2 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do. | 102,976¼ | ,, | 6,886 | ,, | ,, | 18,994½ | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do. | 105,596 | ,, | 5,122½ | ,, | ,, | 22,650 | 3 | ,, | 14 |
| Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do do. | 109,684¼ | ,, | 6,166½ | ,, | ,, | 19,557 | 2 | ,, | ,, |
| Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do. | 113,561¼ | ,, | 6,316½ | ,, | ,, | 29,154 | 2 | ,, | 25 |

*N.B.*—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th April 1825. The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fish cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Ling Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40s. to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The Branding and Punching of Cod and Ling was discontinued at the 5th of January 1850, as well as the Collection of Returns for England.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ACCOUNT, for Scotland and the Isle of Man, of the Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; distinguishing the Boats as 1st, 2d, or 3d Class, with the Tonnage thereof, and the Districts and Creeks to which they belong; the number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; number of Coopers; and of Persons employed upon the Fish, in Gutting, Packing, Repacking, &c.; the number engaged in Vending Fish, and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c.; and the Total of all such Persons, and of Fish-Curers in each District.

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |
| *District of Leith—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Wemyss, | ,, | ,, | 5 | 5 | 15 | 15 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 15 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dysart, | ,, | ,, | 6 | 6 | 18 | 20 | ,, | ,, | 6 | 26 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkaldy, | ,, | 2 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 2 | 35 | 13 | 73 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burntisland, | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 101 | 30 | 19 | 130 | 33 | 212 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverkeithing, | ,, | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 9 | 23 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North and South Queensferry, | 8 | 12 | 4 | 24 | 244 | 84 | 2 | ,, | 49 | 135 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newhaven, | 74 | 85 | 140 | 299 | 2,410 | 360 | 3 | 22 | 215 | 600 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leith, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 38 | 350 | 60 | 448 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fisherrow, | 26 | 26 | 3 | 55 | 685 | 178 | 3 | 60 | 97 | 338 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prestonpans, | 16 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 392 | 105 | ,, | ,, | 50 | 155 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cockenzie, | 20 | 15 | 6 | 41 | 508 | 94 | 1 | 6 | 69 | 170 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Berwick, | 9 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 219 | 58 | 5 | 56 | 30 | 149 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 157 | 155 | 189 | 501 | 4,637 | 981 | 73 | 659 | 631 | 2,344 | 27 |
| *District of Eyemouth—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canty Bay, | ,, | ,, | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 6 | 31 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunbar, | 19 | ,, | 22 | 41 | 490 | 120 | 22 | 250 | 339 | 731 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cove, | 12 | ,, | 13 | 25 | 295 | 45 | 1 | 12 | 58 | 116 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coldingham, | 20 | ,, | 20 | 40 | 500 | 90 | 3 | 30 | 120 | 243 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eyemouth, | 56 | 12 | 20 | 88 | 1,408 | 300 | 26 | 160 | 580 | 1,066 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnmouth, | 21 | ,, | 30 | 51 | 566 | 115 | 4 | 40 | 204 | 363 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berwick, | 48 | ,, | 20 | 68 | 1,020 | 230 | 5 | 45 | 366 | 646 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spittal and Tweeedmouth, | 25 | ,, | 23 | 48 | 544 | 125 | 30 | 166 | 243 | 564 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holy Island, | 24 | ,, | 15 | 39 | 525 | 100 | 6 | 89 | 204 | 399 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sunderland, | 47 | ,, | 12 | 59 | 976 | 210 | 22 | 210 | 242 | 684 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beadnell, | 17 | ,, | 10 | 27 | 353 | 75 | 5 | 38 | 50 | 168 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 289 | 12 | 187 | 488 | 6,683 | 1,416 | 125 | 1,058 | 2,412 | 5,011 | 66 |
| *District of Greenock—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annan, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 19 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 31 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Priestside and Caerlaverock, | ,, | ,, | 8 | 8 | 12 | 110 | ,, | ,, | 20 | 130 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glencaple and Dumfries, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 10 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 58 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carsethorn, Colvend, and Dalbeattie, | ,, | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkcudbright, | ,, | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14½ | 11 | 1 | ,, | 5 | 17 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garlieston, | ,, | ,, | 11 | 11 | 22 | 24 | 1 | ,, | 4 | 29 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whithorn Isle, | ,, | ,, | 7 | 7 | 7 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 3 | 17 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monreith and Port-William, | " | " | 27 | 27 | 40½ | 54 | " | " | 21 | 75 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glenluce, | " | " | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | " | " | 10 | 40 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandhead and Tyrawley Bay, | " | 2 | 24 | 26 | 46 | 52 | " | " | 8 | 60 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drummore, | " | " | 21 | 21 | 21 | 42 | " | " | 7 | 49 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clanyard Bay and Port Logan, | " | 2 | 18 | 20 | 46 | 60 | " | " | 52 | 112 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portpatrick and Vicinity, | " | " | 22 | 22 | 44 | 66 | 1 | " | 15 | 82 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portmore and Stewarton, | " | " | 17 | 17 | 34 | 50 | 2 | " | 15 | 67 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stranraer, | " | " | 40 | 40 | 80 | 120 | " | " | 83 | 203 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cairnryan, | " | 1 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 30 | " | " | 3 | 33 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballantrae, | " | 24 | 10 | 34 | 104 | 136 | 1 | 10 | 35 | 182 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carlton, | " | 6 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 30 | " | " | 15 | 45 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Girvan and Turnberry, | " | 8 | 20 | 28 | 64 | 112 | 2 | 10 | 85 | 209 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colzean, | " | 10 | 11 | 21 | 41 | 35 | " | " | 49 | 84 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunure, | " | 15 | 10 | 25 | 75 | 45 | " | " | 56 | 101 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ayr, | " | 13 | 15 | 28 | 69 | 60 | 5 | 20 | 153 | 238 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troon, | " | 3 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 12 | " | " | 9 | 21 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irvine, | " | 17 | 12 | 29 | 194 | 90 | 1 | " | 88 | 179 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saltcoats, | " | 4 | 6 | 10 | 41 | 36 | 3 | 6 | 88 | 133 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardrossan, | " | 3 | " | 3 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 35 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portincross, | " | 3 | 12 | 15 | 42 | 44 | " | " | 15 | 59 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Cumbraes, | " | 7 | 21 | 28 | 70 | 56 | 3 | 20 | 10 | 89 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fairlie and Largs, | " | 16 | 39 | 55 | 202 | 130 | 1 | " | 76 | 207 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverkip and Vicinity, | " | 6 | 10 | 16 | 62 | 37 | 1 | " | 8 | 46 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gourock, | " | 2 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 18 | " | " | 3 | 21 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenock and Port-Glasgow, | " | 22 | 11 | 33 | 198 | 54 | 45 | 60 | 105 | 264 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | " | 165 | 416 | 581 | 1,664 | 1,608 | 81 | 139 | 1,106 | 2,934 | 31 | |
| *District of Glasgow—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glasgow, | " | " | " | " | " | " | 29 | 39 | 397 | 465 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumbarton and Helensburgh, | " | 3 | 10 | 13 | 35 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 49 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gareloch and Roseneath, | " | 6 | 16 | 22 | 62 | 46 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | " | 9 | 26 | 35 | 97 | 78 | 35 | 45 | 416 | 574 | 19 | |
| *District of Rothesay—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Roseneath to Dunoon, including the Lochs and Creeks, | " | 10 | 21 | 31 | 112 | 92 | 1 | " | 23 | 116 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kyles of Bute and Loch Ridden, | " | 14 | 15 | 29 | 134½ | 84 | " | " | 17 | 101 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bute, Rothesay, | " | 13 | 7 | 20 | 131 | 101 | 11 | 12 | 50 | 174 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Bannatyne, | " | 20 | 4 | 24 | 178 | 58 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 73 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Ninian's Bay, and West side of Bute, | " | 10 | 5 | 15 | 77½ | 38 | " | 8 | 34 | 80 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Killchattan Bay and Schoolack, | " | 2 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 16 | " | " | 2 | 18 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arran, Loch Ranza, | " | 32 | 8 | 40 | 336 | 157 | 6 | 60 | 192 | 415 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Loch Ranza to Blackwater, | " | 36 | 13 | 49 | 386 | 165 | " | " | 149 | 314 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Blackwater to Whiting Bay, | " | 3 | 24 | 27 | 102 | 83 | " | " | 6 | 89 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whiting Bay and Lamlash, | " | 18 | 37 | 55 | 291 | 162 | 1 | " | 136 | 299 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brodick and Corrie, | " | 15 | 11 | 26 | 178 | 84 | 1 | " | 34 | 119 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gigha, | " | 13 | 18 | 31 | 94½ | 104 | " | 50 | 48 | 202 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Islay, Port Ellen and Coast to Port Askaig, | " | " | 44 | 44 | 88 | 94 | " | 5 | 11 | 110 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bowmore and Port Charlotte, | " | 21 | 10 | 31 | 141 | 98 | 1 | 26 | 34 | 159 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Wemyss and Portnahaven, | " | 30 | 50 | 80 | 240 | 210 | " | 22 | 120 | 352 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | " | 237 | 273 | 510 | 2519½ | 1,546 | 22 | 187 | 866 | 2,621 | 66 | 446 | 341 | 818 | 1,605 | 13,081 | 4,083 | 314 | 1,901 | 4,565 | 10,863 | 143 | |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 446 | 341 | 818 | 1,605 | 13,081 | 4,083 | 314 | 1,901 | 4,565 | 10,863 | 143 |
| *District of Rothesay—continued*, Brought forward | „ | 237 | 273 | 510 | 2,519½ | 1,546 | 22 | 187 | 866 | 2,621 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Groinard, | „ | „ | 8 | 8 | 12 | 20 | „ | „ | „ | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonsay, | „ | „ | 39 | 39 | 58½ | 88 | „ | 15 | 12 | 115 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *District of Inverary—* | | | | | | | | | | | | „ | 237 | 320 | 557 | 2,590 | 1,654 | 22 | 202 | 878 | 2,756 | 66 |
| Coast from Aird-Lamont Point to Kilfinan, | „ | 30 | „ | 30 | 150 | 80 | „ | 20 | 1 | 101 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from East Otter to Newton, inclusive, | „ | 15 | „ | 15 | 75 | 38 | „ | 10 | 2 | 50 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leachk, Balure, Strachur, Poll, Cairndhu, and Dunderaan, | „ | 30 | 7 | 37 | 142 | 104 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 129 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverary, | „ | 16 | 4 | 20 | 102 | 50 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 85 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Kenmore to Douglas Water, inclusive, | „ | 5 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 20 | „ | 6 | „ | 26 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crarae, Sandhole, and Furnace, | „ | 32 | 4 | 36 | 196 | 104 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 140 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverae and Sheep-point, | „ | 12 | 14 | 26 | 87 | 64 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 88 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lochgair, | „ | 14 | 5 | 19 | 77 | 52 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 67 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Otter and Silvercraigs, | „ | 28 | „ | 28 | 140 | 88 | „ | 12 | 4 | 104 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig, and Inverneil, | „ | 89 | 2 | 91 | 313 | 170 | 3 | 75 | 12 | 260 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East and West Tarbert, | „ | 72 | 8 | 80 | 320 | 283 | 2 | 90 | 22 | 397 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coolendrach, Skipness, and Clunaig, | „ | 16 | 16 | 32 | 168 | 96 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 149 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Crosaig to Saddle, inclusive, | „ | 42 | „ | 42 | 210 | 122 | „ | 40 | 4 | 166 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campbeltown, | 8 | 50 | 50 | 108 | 695 | 348 | 3 | 75 | 8 | 434 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Coast of Kintyre, | „ | 13 | 15 | 28 | 54 | 56 | „ | 30 | 15 | 101 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kilbery and Loch Cavlisport, | „ | 5 | 8 | 13 | 32 | 36 | „ | 12 | 8 | 56 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knap Point and Loch Swein, | „ | 4 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 30 | „ | 10 | 3 | 43 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keils, Carsaig, and Tayvalloch, | „ | 4 | 8 | 12 | 28 | 32 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 46 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crinan, | „ | 6 | „ | 6 | 12 | 15 | „ | „ | „ | 15 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Craignish, | „ | „ | 5 | 5 | 7 | 21 | „ | 12 | 8 | 41 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Melford, | „ | 14 | „ | 14 | 33 | 20 | „ | 10 | 8 | 38 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luing, | „ | 4 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 20 | „ | „ | „ | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seil, | „ | „ | 6 | 6 | 9 | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 14 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Feochan, | „ | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 14 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oban, | „ | „ | 6 | 6 | 12 | 24 | „ | 20 | „ | 44 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunstaffnage Bay, and South Connel Ferry, | „ | „ | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | „ | 8 | „ | 23 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Etive, | „ | 4 | 12 | 16 | 36 | 32 | „ | 5 | „ | 37 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Connel Ferry and South side of Loch Creran, | „ | 6 | 10 | 16 | 33 | 50 | „ | 4 | „ | 54 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lismore, | „ | 8 | 10 | 18 | 39 | 56 | „ | 20 | 2 | 78 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North side of Loch Creran, Port Appin, and Portnacroish, | „ | 6 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 24 | „ | 6 | „ | 30 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ | 6 | 8 | 14 | 30 | 40 | „ | 20 | 5 | 65 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keil, Coul, and Kintalen, | „ | 14 | 16 | 30 | 59 | 90 | „ | 6 | „ | 96 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Leven, | „ | 8 | 7 | 15 | 30 | 45 | „ | 5 | „ | 50 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bonree and Corran Ferry, | „ | 6 | 4 | 10 | 21 | 23 | „ | 20 | 4 | 47 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Corran Ferry to Fort-William, | „ | 4 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 45 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort-William, | „ | 10 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 50 | „ | 50 | 6 | 106 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Fort-William to the Head of Loch Eil, | „ | 4 | 8 | 12 | 24 | 40 | „ | 36 | 2 | 78 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Suinart, | „ | 5 | 5 | 10 | 22 | 46 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 70 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mull, Tobermory, and Salen, | „ | 5 | „ | 5 | 10 | 20 | „ | 12 | 2 | 34 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Speliv and Crogan, | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carsaig, | „ | 5 | „ | 5 | 10 | 20 | „ | 20 | „ | 40 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Uskin, | „ | 4 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 42 | „ | 28 | 5 | 75 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kintra, | „ | 10 | 15 | 25 | 52 | 100 | 1 | 72 | 25 | 198 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Lach and Loch Scriden, | „ | 17 | „ | 17 | 34 | 68 | „ | 28 | „ | 96 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch-na-Kael and Loch Tua, | „ | 5 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 60 | „ | 20 | „ | 80 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iona, | „ | 30 | 42 | 72 | 164 | 290 | „ | 68 | 20 | 378 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tyree, | „ | „ | 14 | 14 | 14 | 52 | „ | 12 | „ | 64 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coll, | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 661 | 376 | 1,045 | 3,675 | 3,084 | 22 | 1,072 | 194 | 4,372 | 70 |
| *District of Loch Carron and Sky—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardnamurchan, Loch Moidart, Loch Ailort, and Coast to, and including, Loch Nevis, | „ | 1 | 90 | 91 | 325 | 310 | „ | 50 | 38 | 398 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast of Knoydart, Loch Hourn, and Glenelg, | „ | „ | 40 | 40 | 160 | 160 | „ | 25 | 19 | 204 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Duich, Dornie, and Loch Long, | „ | „ | 60 | 60 | 240 | 208 | 3 | 120 | 90 | 421 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plocktown, | „ | 7 | 8 | 15 | 66 | 60 | 2 | 52 | 39 | 153 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duirnish, | „ | „ | 4 | 4 | 12 | 14 | „ | 30 | 23 | 67 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drumbuie, | „ | „ | 5 | 5 | 15 | 15 | „ | 25 | 19 | 59 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ebershaig, | „ | „ | 4 | 4 | 12 | 12 | „ | 15 | 11 | 38 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Carron, | „ | „ | 58 | 58 | 232 | 203 | „ | 112 | 84 | 399 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Islands,—Scalpa, | „ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 20 | „ | 5 | 3 | 28 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| „ Raasay, | „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 16 | „ | 12 | 9 | 37 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| „ Rona, | „ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 18 | „ | 3 | 1 | 22 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skye, Kyleakin, | „ | 10 | 5 | 15 | 95 | 52 | 3 | 55 | 42 | 152 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loosa, | „ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 10 | „ | „ | „ | 10 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackish, | „ | 2 | 10 | 12 | 56 | 48 | „ | 45 | 34 | 127 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harripool | „ | „ | 5 | 5 | 20 | 20 | „ | „ | „ | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waterloo, | „ | „ | 6 | 6 | 21 | 25 | „ | 18 | 14 | 57 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schoolmish, | „ | 2 | 5 | 7 | 34 | 27 | „ | 16 | 12 | 55 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broadford, | „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 12 | „ | 16 | 12 | 40 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strolmis, | „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 14 | „ | „ | „ | 14 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doonan, | „ | 1 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 20 | „ | 15 | 12 | 47 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardorich, | „ | „ | 5 | 5 | 17½ | 20 | „ | „ | „ | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luib, | „ | 4 | 15 | 19 | 92 | 70 | „ | 55 | 39 | 164 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | „ | 35 | 341 | 376 | 1,525½ | 1,354 | 12 | 669 | 501 | 2,532 | 21 | 454 | 1,239 | 1,514 | 3,207 | 19,346 | 8,821 | 358 | 3,175 | 5,637 | 17,991 | 279 |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 454 | 1,239 | 1,514 | 3,207 | 19,346 | Number. 8,821 | Number. 358 | Number. 3,175 | Number. 5,637 | Number. 17,991 | Number. 279 |
| *District of Loch Carron and Skye—continued—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ,, | 35 | 341 | 376 | 1,525½ | 1,354 | 12 | 669 | 501 | 2,532 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belamenish, | ,, | ,, | 20 | 20 | 60 | 60 | ,, | 55 | 41 | 156 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gredintelior, | ,, | ,, | 4 | 4 | 12 | 13 | ,, | 9 | 6 | 28 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sconcer, | ,, | ,, | 24 | 24 | 72 | 76 | ,, | 65 | 48 | 189 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camestenvaig, | ,, | ,, | 10 | 10 | 30 | 35 | ,, | 15 | 11 | 61 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portree, | ,, | 2 | 18 | 20 | 70 | 70 | 4 | 60 | 44 | 178 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uig, | ,, | ,, | 11 | 11 | 33 | 44 | ,, | 18 | 14 | 76 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waternish, | ,, | ,, | 15 | 15 | 52½ | 60 | ,, | 20 | 15 | 95 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stein, | ,, | ,, | 4 | 4 | 14 | 16 | ,, | 12 | 9 | 37 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Snizort, | ,, | ,, | 9 | 9 | 27 | 27 | ,, | 18 | 13 | 58 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glendale, | ,, | ,, | 35 | 35 | 122½ | 140 | ,, | 50 | 36 | 226 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunvegan, | ,, | ,, | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | ,, | 10 | 8 | 27 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Brittle, | ,, | ,, | 6 | 6 | 18 | 18 | ,, | 12 | 9 | 39 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strath Aird, | ,, | ,, | 5 | 5 | 15 | 18 | ,, | 10 | 9 | 37 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Eyshort, | ,, | ,, | 22 | 22 | 66 | 81 | ,, | 22 | 16 | 119 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sleat, | ,, | 5 | 25 | 30 | 127½ | 120 | ,, | 30 | 21 | 171 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muck, Eig, Rum, and Canna, | ,, | ,, | 16 | 16 | 64 | 60 | ,, | 26 | 19 | 105 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barra, Castle Bay, | ,, | 13 | 4 | 17 | 68½ | 81 | ,, | 20 | 15 | 116 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erisairy, | ,, | 8 | 2 | 10 | 41 | 48 | ,, | 16 | 12 | 76 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriska, | ,, | 12 | 2 | 14 | 59 | 62 | ,, | 20 | 14 | 96 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Uist, Boisdale, | ,, | ,, | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 | ,, | 4 | 3 | 23 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Boisdale, | ,, | ,, | 8 | 8 | 24 | 32 | ,, | 8 | 6 | 46 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Ainort, | ,, | ,, | 2 | 2 | 7 | 8 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Skipport, | ,, | ,, | 6 | 6 | 18 | 24 | ,, | 8 | 5 | 37 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benbecula, | ,, | ,, | 30 | 30 | 90 | 120 | ,, | 25 | 17 | 162 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hesgat, | ,, | 4 | 6 | 10 | 43 | 40 | ,, | 10 | 7 | 57 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Uist, Carnish, | ,, | ,, | 13 | 13 | 39 | 45 | ,, | 12 | 9 | 66 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scolpict, | ,, | ,, | 9 | 9 | 27 | 30 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 30 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balashare, | ,, | ,, | 9 | 9 | 27 | 32 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 32 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valin, | ,, | ,, | 10 | 10 | 30 | 36 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 36 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Uirt, | ,, | ,, | 20 | 20 | 60 | 72 | ,, | 14 | 8 | 94 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eval, | ,, | ,, | 3 | 3 | 9 | 12 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 12 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Poston, | ,, | ,, | 3 | 3 | 9 | 12 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 12 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clacre Bay, | ,, | ,, | 1 | 1 | 3½ | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burra Isle, | ,, | ,, | 12 | 12 | 36 | 45 | ,, | 10 | 6 | 61 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Maddy, | ,, | 5 | 10 | 15 | 55 | 60 | ,, | 14 | 8 | 82 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | ,, | 84 | 722 | 806 | 2,980 | 2,980 | 12 | 1,262 | 930 | 5,184 | 39 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District of Loch Shildag—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strome, | „ | „ | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 | „ | „ | „ | 12 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardniskan and Aird, | „ | „ | 10 | 10 | 40 | 40 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 81 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Camustrole to Ardoch, inclusive, | „ | „ | 11 | 11 | 55 | 44 | 2 | 26 | 17 | 89 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardarroch and Kishorn, | „ | „ | 8 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 54 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island of Croulin, | „ | 7 | „ | 7 | 35 | 28 | „ | „ | „ | 28 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Maginn to Applecross, inclusive, | „ | 5 | 31 | 36 | 149 | 100 | 1 | 8 | 23 | 132 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast from Lonebane to Ardnagreenock, inclusive, | „ | „ | 19 | 19 | 76 | 67 | 2 | 24 | 4 | 97 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenmore and Ardhislake, | „ | „ | 15 | 15 | 75 | 53 | 2 | 8 | „ | 63 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Shildag, Coast from Inverbane, to Aird, inclusive, | „ | 2 | 24 | 26 | 108 | 91 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 114 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Torridon, Coast from Derachelagan, to Alligan, inclusive, | „ | 6 | 33 | 39 | 147 | 136 | „ | „ | 6 | 142 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardglass and Diebeg, | „ | „ | 19 | 19 | 76 | 48 | „ | „ | „ | 48 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gairloch,—Coast from Point to Shildag, inclusive, | „ | „ | 36 | 36 | 180 | 88 | „ | „ | „ | 88 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| „ Coast from Flowerdale to Melvig, inclusive, | „ | 15 | 12 | 27 | 168 | 106 | 8 | 42 | 50 | 206 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Ewe,—Coast from Poolewe to Ormiscaig, inclusive, | „ | 8 | 10 | 18 | 126 | 86 | „ | „ | „ | 86 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Groinard,—Coast from Opinon to Groinard, inclusive, | „ | 10 | 25 | 35 | 220 | 160 | „ | „ | „ | 160 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | „ | 53 | 256 | 309 | 1,499 | 1,091 | 19 | 154 | 136 | 1,400 | 74 | |
| *District of Loch Broom—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badlurach, | „ | 9 | „ | 9 | 27 | 45 | „ | „ | 45 | 90 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durnamuck, | „ | 5 | „ | 5 | 15 | 20 | „ | „ | 11 | 31 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badchaul, | 1 | 4 | „ | 5 | 22 | 16 | „ | „ | 30 | 46 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badbea, | 1 | 3 | „ | 4 | 19 | 16 | „ | „ | 33 | 49 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardessie, | „ | 3 | „ | 3 | 9 | 12 | „ | „ | 21 | 33 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camusnagoul, | „ | 3 | „ | 3 | 9 | 12 | „ | „ | 25 | 37 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achdaskilt, | „ | 1 | „ | 1 | 3 | 2 | „ | „ | 10 | 12 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Letter and Badralach, | 2 | 4 | „ | 6 | 32 | 24 | „ | „ | 41 | 65 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ruchash, | 4 | 8 | „ | 12 | 64 | 48 | „ | „ | 91 | 139 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scoraig, | 4 | 3 | „ | 7 | 49 | 28 | „ | „ | 78 | 106 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annat, | „ | 2 | „ | 2 | 6 | 8 | „ | „ | 10 | 18 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achmore, | 1 | 3 | „ | 4 | 19 | 16 | „ | „ | 14 | 30 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altnaherry, | „ | 2 | „ | 2 | 6 | 8 | „ | „ | 12 | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old and New Loggie, | 3 | 10 | „ | 13 | 60 | 52 | „ | „ | 57 | 109 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhearoy, | „ | 3 | „ | 3 | 9 | 12 | „ | „ | 25 | 37 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardindrean, | „ | 5 | „ | 5 | 15 | 20 | „ | „ | 20 | 40 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Letters, | 4 | 8 | „ | 12 | 64 | 60 | „ | „ | 29 | 89 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardchamich, | 1 | 2 | „ | 3 | 16 | 15 | „ | „ | 11 | 26 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leckmelin, | 3 | 5 | „ | 8 | 45 | 40 | „ | „ | 50 | 90 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ullapool, | 12 | 38 | „ | 50 | 234 | 245 | 3 | 120 | 440 | 808 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murfield and Rhue, | 2 | 10 | „ | 12 | 50 | 67 | „ | „ | 33 | 100 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isle Martin, | 2 | 4 | „ | 6 | 32 | 16 | 1 | „ | 50 | 67 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glutten and Ardmore, | 3 | 5 | „ | 8 | 45 | 23 | „ | „ | 58 | 81 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | 43 | 140 | „ | 183 | 850 | 805 | 4 | 120 | 1,194 | 2,123 | 4 | 454 | 1,376 | 2,492 | 4,322 | 23,825 | 12,892 | 389 | 4,591 | 6,703 | 24,575 | 392 | |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 454 | 1,376 | 2,492 | 4,322 | 23,825 | Number. 12,892 | Number. 389 | Number. 4,591 | Number. 6,703 | Number. 24,575 | Number. 392 |
| *District of Loch Broom—continued*—Brought forward, | 43 | 140 | „ | 183 | 850 | 805 | 4 | 120 | 1,194 | 2,123 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South and North Culnacraig, | 1 | 1 | „ | 2 | 13 | 4 | „ | „ | 28 | 32 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Culnacraig, | „ | 3 | „ | 3 | 9 | 17 | „ | „ | 61 | 78 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badintarbet, | 1 | 8 | „ | 9 | 34 | 37 | „ | „ | 32 | 69 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achinduard, | 2 | 2 | „ | 4 | 26 | 18 | „ | „ | 29 | 47 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achininver, | 1 | 2 | „ | 3 | 16 | 13 | „ | „ | 70 | 83 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polglass and Badinskally, | 6 | 10 | „ | 16 | 90 | 70 | „ | „ | 108 | 178 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achildabuy, | 5 | 14 | „ | 19 | 92 | 81 | „ | „ | 88 | 169 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanera and Pollan, | 2 | 12 | „ | 14 | 56 | 58 | 1 | 36 | 100 | 195 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dorney, | „ | 3 | „ | 3 | 9 | 12 | „ | „ | 11 | 23 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old Dorney, | „ | 1 | „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | „ | „ | 8 | 12 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isle Ristol, | „ | 1 | „ | 1 | 3 | 9 | „ | 35 | „ | 44 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altindu, | 3 | 9 | „ | 12 | 57 | 51 | „ | „ | 82 | 133 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reef, | 2 | 10 | „ | 12 | 50 | 50 | „ | „ | 89 | 139 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caunsally, | „ | 2 | „ | 2 | 6 | 8 | „ | „ | 8 | 16 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achnaard, | 1 | 4 | „ | 5 | 22 | 21 | „ | „ | 18 | 39 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverpolly, | „ | 1 | „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | „ | „ | 8 | 12 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverkirkag, | 2 | 4 | „ | 6 | 32 | 24 | „ | „ | 30 | 54 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badinebau, | „ | 4 | „ | 4 | 12 | 16 | „ | 36 | 30 | 82 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strahan, | 1 | 3 | „ | 4 | 19 | 12 | „ | „ | 32 | 44 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Culaig and Feilin, | „ | 4 | „ | 4 | 12 | 18 | „ | „ | 25 | 43 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badidarroch, | „ | 3 | „ | 3 | 9 | 12 | „ | „ | 10 | 22 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardro and Achmelvich, | 9 | 15 | „ | 24 | 135 | 96 | „ | „ | 66 | 162 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clachtoll, | 9 | 16 | „ | 25 | 138 | 100 | „ | „ | 66 | 166 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Store, | „ | 5 | „ | 5 | 15 | 20 | „ | „ | 31 | 51 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balachladich, | 1 | 2 | „ | 3 | 16 | 13 | „ | „ | 19 | 32 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clashmore and Raffin, | 4 | 6 | „ | 10 | 58 | 40 | „ | „ | 11 | 51 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Culkeenachnecharin, | 3 | 8 | „ | 11 | 54 | 44 | „ | „ | 25 | 69 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achnecharin, | „ | 5 | „ | 5 | 15 | 20 | „ | „ | 26 | 46 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clashnessie, | 6 | 8 | „ | 14 | 84 | 56 | „ | „ | 64 | 120 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oldney, | „ | 2 | „ | 2 | 6 | 10 | „ | „ | „ | 10 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Culkeendrumbeg, | 6 | 12 | „ | 18 | 96 | 72 | 1 | 15 | 55 | 143 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drumbeg, | 2 | 7 | „ | 9 | 41 | 38 | „ | „ | 53 | 91 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ned and Ardvar, | 3 | 6 | „ | 9 | 48 | 39 | „ | „ | 52 | 91 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unapool, | „ | 7 | „ | 7 | 21 | 20 | „ | „ | 25 | 45 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glendhu, | „ | 1 | „ | 1 | 3 | 10 | „ | „ | 24 | 34 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badcall, | " | 5 | " | 5 | 15 | 20 | " | " | 30 | 50 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scoury and Tarbert, | 2 | 11 | " | 13 | 53 | 68 | 1 | 5 | 145 | 219 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finlay More and Beg, | " | 8 | " | 8 | 24 | 32 | " | " | 20 | 52 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardmore, | 2 | 4 | " | 6 | 32 | 24 | " | " | 20 | 44 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portlaverochy, | " | 1 | " | 1 | 3 | 4 | " | " | 10 | 14 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achlinis, | " | 4 | " | 4 | 12 | 16 | " | " | 40 | 56 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achrisgill, | 1 | 5 | " | 6 | 25 | 24 | " | " | 30 | 54 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badcallinchard, | 2 | 2 | " | 4 | 26 | 16 | " | " | 29 | 45 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caunlochbervey, | 2 | 3 | " | 5 | 29 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 50 | 81 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olsher More, | 2 | 6 | " | 8 | 38 | 32 | 1 | 10 | 59 | 102 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olsher Beg, | 1 | 5 | " | 6 | 25 | 24 | " | " | " | 24 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foulin, | " | 4 | " | 4 | 12 | 20 | " | " | 20 | 40 | " | 125 | 399 | " | 524 | 2,447 | 2,222 | 9 | 267 | 3,031 | 5,529 | 5 | |
| *District of Stornoway—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strond, | " | " | 6 | 6 | 24 | 35 | " | 8 | 24 | 67 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finnis Bay, | " | " | 4 | 4 | 16 | 24 | " | " | 24 | 48 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Rodwal, | " | " | 5 | 5 | 20 | 30 | " | " | 18 | 48 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Stockenish, | " | " | 7 | 7 | 30 | 50 | " | " | 24 | 74 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skadbay, | 2 | " | 8 | 10 | 64 | 56 | " | 9 | 42 | 107 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Creisavach, | " | " | 6 | 6 | 30 | 24 | " | " | 10 | 34 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Loch Tarbert, | " | " | 5 | 5 | 20 | 25 | " | 10 | 11 | 46 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scalpa Island, | 1 | " | 5 | 6 | 36 | 30 | " | 3 | 18 | 51 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Seaforth, | 2 | " | 7 | 9 | 53 | 55 | " | 25 | 65 | 145 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loch Sternerway, | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 70 | 24 | " | 8 | 65 | 97 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graver, | 6 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 142 | 35 | " | 6 | 92 | 133 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calbost, | 1 | " | 2 | 3 | 22 | 6 | " | " | 18 | 24 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marwick, | 11 | 7 | 3 | 21 | 248 | 70 | 2 | 40 | 67 | 179 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cromore, | 8 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 185 | 51 | 10 | 100 | 55 | 219 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garavard, | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 89 | 30 | " | 10 | 82 | 122 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kershader, | 1 | " | 2 | 3 | 22 | 6 | " | " | 16 | 22 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harbost, | 1 | " | 3 | 4 | 25 | 6 | " | " | 14 | 20 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balallen, | 7 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 145 | 60 | " | " | 120 | 180 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laxa, | 2 | " | 4 | 6 | 44 | 15 | " | " | 47 | 62 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keose, | 2 | " | 3 | 5 | 41 | 15 | " | " | 40 | 55 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leurbost, | 2 | " | 3 | 5 | 44 | 14 | " | " | 35 | 49 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crossbost, | 8 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 204 | 60 | " | 6 | 130 | 196 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnish, | 9 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 220 | 65 | " | 6 | 132 | 203 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grimshader, | 4 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 126 | 36 | " | 4 | 85 | 125 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stornoway, | 3 | " | 4 | 7 | 60 | 28 | 32 | 464 | 233 | 757 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandwick, | 1 | " | 4 | 5 | 32 | 20 | " | 24 | | 116 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holm, | 2 | " | 1 | 3 | 35 | 15 | 6 | 100 | 38 | 159 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Melbost, | 3 | " | 3 | 6 | 59 | 20 | " | " | 45 | 65 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swordale, | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 70 | 25 | " | 10 | 63 | 98 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knock, | 5 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 154 | 50 | " | 12 | 10 | 168 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayble, | 10 | 8 | " | 18 | 242 | 80 | 7 | 106 | 108 | 301 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garabost, | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 148 | 50 | " | 3 | 81 | 134 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheshader, | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 69 | 24 | " | 12 | 47 | 83 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portvaller, | 2 | 5 | " | 7 | 77 | 30 | " | 8 | 40 | 78 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | 110 | 77 | 118 | 305 | 2,866 | 1,167 | 57 | 974 | 2,067 | 4,265 | 36 | 579 | 1,775 | 2,492 | 4,846 | 26,272 | 15,114 | 398 | 4,858 | 9,734 | 30,104 | 397 | |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |
| *Stornoway—continued*—Brought forward, | 110 | 77 | 118 | 305 | 2,866 | 1,167 | 57 | 974 | 2,067 | 4,265 | 36 | 579 | 1,775 | 2,492 | 4,846 | 26,272 | 15,114 | 398 | 4,858 | 9,734 | 30,104 | 397 |
| Portnaguron, | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 82 | 24 | 5 | 69 | 47 | 145 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shader, | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 54 | 26 | ,, | 10 | 51 | 87 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stenish, | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 56 | 20 | ,, | 7 | 40 | 67 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tongue, | 3 | ,, | 4 | 7 | 60 | 15 | ,, | ,, | 50 | 65 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Back, | 5 | 7 | ,, | 12 | 143 | 50 | ,, | ,, | 72 | 122 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vatesker, | ,, | 5 | ,, | 5 | 45 | 35 | ,, | ,, | 28 | 63 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coll, | ,, | 5 | ,, | 5 | 45 | 35 | ,, | ,, | 28 | 63 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glen, | 2 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 32 | 12 | ,, | ,, | 10 | 22 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolsta, | ,, | 9 | ,, | 9 | 81 | 54 | ,, | 10 | 64 | 128 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skegersta, | ,, | 4 | ,, | 4 | 36 | 26 | ,, | 18 | 98 | 142 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calicot, | 1 | 25 | ,, | 26 | 241 | 150 | ,, | 40 | 215 | 405 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sto, | ,, | 7 | ,, | 7 | 63 | 42 | ,, | 4 | 42 | 88 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dell, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 14 | 28 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galson, | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 49 | 26 | ,, | 2 | 26 | 54 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borve, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 14 | 28 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shader, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 12 | 26 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bragor, | 3 | ,, | ,, | 3 | 48 | 15 | ,, | ,, | 15 | 30 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shabost, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 10 | 24 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carloway, | ,, | 7 | ,, | 7 | 63 | 42 | ,, | 12 | 73 | 127 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobison, | ,, | 3 | ,, | 3 | 30 | 24 | ,, | 6 | 41 | 71 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bosta, | ,, | 1 | ,, | 1 | 9 | 8 | ,, | 2 | 11 | 21 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croir, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 16 | ,, | 2 | 8 | 26 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breasclate, | ,, | 1 | ,, | 1 | 9 | 8 | ,, | ,, | 6 | 14 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curishader, | ,, | 1 | ,, | 1 | 9 | 8 | ,, | ,, | 6 | 14 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kneep, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 16 | ,, | 2 | 10 | 28 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valtos, | ,, | 4 | ,, | 4 | 36 | 34 | ,, | 14 | 63 | 111 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Airduig, | ,, | 1 | ,, | 1 | 9 | 7 | ,, | ,, | 14 | 21 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croulista, | ,, | 3 | ,, | 3 | 27 | 24 | ,, | 12 | 38 | 74 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mangersta, | ,, | 3 | ,, | 3 | 27 | 21 | ,, | 6 | 34 | 61 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Islavig, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 16 | ,, | 2 | 24 | 42 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brenish, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 2 | 18 | 16 | ,, | ,, | 16 | 32 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarp Island, | ,, | 2 | 4 | 6 | 30 | 24 | ,, | 5 | 12 | 41 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Airdhasaig, | ,, | 3 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 30 | ,, | 6 | 13 | 49 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Loch Tarbert, | ,, | ,, | 4 | 4 | 12 | 16 | ,, | 4 | 8 | 28 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 132 | 194 | 142 | 468 | 4,333 | 2,063 | 62 | 1,207 | 3,280 | 6,612 | 41 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District of Shetland Isles—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grutness, | " | " | 27 | 27 | 27 | 81 | 1 | 21 | " | 103 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Voe, Dunrossness, | " | " | 24 | 24 | 24 | 75 | " | 15 | " | 90 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troswick, | " | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 27 | " | 5 | " | 32 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Levenwick, | " | 9 | 6 | 15 | 39 | 83 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 128 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoswick, | " | 6 | 4 | 10 | 26 | 54 | 2 | 32 | " | 88 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandwick, | " | 5 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 38 | " | 9 | 1 | 48 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mousa, | " | 3 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 22 | " | 3 | " | 25 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandsair, | " | 9 | " | 9 | 47 | 46 | 3 | 39 | 2 | 90 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meil, | " | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 29 | " | 3 | " | 32 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aith's Voe, | " | 5 | " | 5 | 15 | 29 | 2 | 30 | " | 61 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ocraquoy, | " | 10 | " | 10 | 30 | 70 | " | 14 | 1 | 85 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lerwick, | " | " | 15 | 15 | 15 | 45 | 7 | 48 | 3 | 103 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hogan, Bressay, | " | 9 | 2 | 11 | 60 | 56 | 5 | 33 | 1 | 95 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nesting, | " | 2 | 14 | 16 | 29 | 66 | " | 10 | " | 76 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Symbister, Whalsey, | " | 17 | " | 17 | 51 | 102 | 2 | 46 | " | 150 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skerries, | " | 26 | 8 | 34 | 94 | 188 | 4 | 70 | 2 | 264 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burro Voe, Yell, | " | " | 5 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 83 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aith's Bank, Fetlar, | " | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 59 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Funzie, " | " | 4 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 32 | " | 5 | " | 37 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uyea Sound, Unst, | " | 2 | " | 2 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 55 | 2 | 74 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muness, " | " | 3 | " | 3 | 9 | 18 | " | 3 | " | 21 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colvidaal, " | " | 3 | " | 3 | 9 | 17 | " | 4 | " | 21 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balta Sound, " | " | 13 | " | 13 | 39 | 78 | 2 | 33 | " | 113 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haroldswick, " | " | 6 | " | 6 | 18 | 36 | 1 | 11 | " | 48 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norwick, " | " | 10 | " | 10 | 30 | 60 | " | 11 | " | 71 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burra Firth, " | " | 7 | " | 7 | 21 | 42 | " | 7 | " | 49 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodwick, " | " | 4 | " | 4 | 12 | 24 | " | 4 | " | 28 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newgord, " | " | 12 | " | 12 | 36 | 72 | " | 13 | " | 85 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloup, Yell, | " | 21 | " | 21 | 63 | 126 | " | 21 | " | 147 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiedeland, | " | 21 | " | 21 | 63 | 126 | " | 32 | " | 158 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandvoe and Uyea, | " | 12 | " | 12 | 36 | 72 | " | 12 | " | 84 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hailla, | " | 6 | " | 6 | 18 | 36 | " | 9 | " | 45 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamnavoe, | " | 10 | " | 10 | 30 | 60 | " | 14 | " | 74 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stennis, | " | 33 | " | 33 | 99 | 198 | " | 35 | " | 233 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hillswick, | " | " | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | " | 34 | 2 | 48 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Papa Stour, | " | 9 | 14 | 23 | 48 | 110 | " | 17 | " | 127 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandness, | " | " | 30 | 30 | 43 | 84 | " | 13 | " | 97 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dales Voe, | " | 2 | " | 2 | 6 | 12 | " | 3 | " | 15 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walls, | " | 5 | 13 | 18 | 41 | 81 | 1 | 20 | " | 102 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skeld, | " | 5 | 8 | 13 | 59 | 50 | 1 | 29 | " | 80 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raewick, | " | " | 12 | 12 | 28 | 40 | " | 7 | " | 47 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sealivoe, | " | 1 | " | 1 | 8 | 8 | " | 1 | " | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sand, | " | " | 4 | 4 | 6 | 18 | " | 3 | " | 21 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bixter, | " | 1 | " | 1 | 8 | 8 | " | 1 | " | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burwick and Whiteness Voe, | " | 11 | " | 11 | 66 | 69 | " | 18 | " | 87 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hildasay, | " | " | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | " | 1 | " | 4 | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scalloway, | " | 8 | 21 | 29 | 102 | 126 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 176 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | " | 314 | 228 | 542 | 1,454 | 2,684 | 49 | 969 | 20 | 22 | 61 | 711 | 1,969 | 2,634 | 5,314 | 30,605 | 17,177 | 460 | 6,065 | 13,014 | 6,716 | 438 | | |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons, employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 711 | 1,969 | 2,634 | 5,314 | 30,605 | Number. 17,177 | Number. 460 | Number. 6,065 | Number. 13,014 | Number. 36,716 | Number. 438 |
| *Shetland Isles—continued*—Brought forward, | „ | 314 | 228 | 542 | 1,154 | 2,684 | 49 | 969 | 20 | 3,722 | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxna and Papa, | „ | „ | 4 | 4 | 6 | 16 | „ | 4 | „ | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West and East Burra, | „ | 8 | 21 | 29 | 96 | 124 | 3 | 38 | 1 | 166 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sundy Banks, | „ | 2 | „ | 2 | 15 | 16 | „ | 4 | „ | 20 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havera, | „ | „ | 5 | 5 | 8 | 15 | „ | 3 | „ | 18 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bigtown, | „ | „ | 9 | 9 | 11 | 27 | „ | 3 | „ | 30 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spiggy, | „ | „ | 15 | 15 | 22 | 45 | „ | 5 | „ | 50 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quendale, | „ | „ | 25 | 25 | 25 | 75 | „ | 15 | „ | 90 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Voe, | „ | „ | 29 | 29 | 29 | 87 | „ | 26 | „ | 113 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foula Island, | „ | „ | 26 | 26 | 32 | 54 | „ | 8 | „ | 62 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *District of Orkney Isles*— | | | | | | | | | | | | „ | 324 | 362 | 686 | 1,698 | 3,143 | 52 | 1,075 | 21 | 4,291 | 62 |
| Fair Isle, | „ | „ | 24 | 24 | 48 | 72 | „ | 20 | 35 | 127 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Ronaldshay, | „ | 12 | „ | 12 | 96 | 60 | „ | 5 | 26 | 91 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sanday, | „ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 30 | „ | 5 | 12 | 47 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stronsay, | 1 | 18 | „ | 19 | 163½ | 95 | 13 | 216 | 30 | 354 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edey, | „ | 18 | 15 | 33 | 174 | 132 | „ | 26 | 35 | 193 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Faray, | „ | 3 | 4 | 7 | 32 | 21 | „ | „ | 10 | 31 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westray and Papa, | „ | 17 | 48 | 65 | 232 | 195 | „ | 45 | 70 | 310 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rousay, | „ | 12 | 33 | 45 | 162 | 135 | „ | 10 | 61 | 206 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wire, | „ | 2 | „ | 2 | 16 | 8 | „ | 5 | 5 | 18 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egalshay, | „ | 1 | 20 | 21 | 48½ | 63 | „ | „ | 30 | 93 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shapinshay, | „ | 15 | „ | 15 | 127½ | 75 | „ | 4 | 15 | 94 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pomona or Mainland,—Birsay, | „ | 8 | „ | 8 | 64 | 32 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 58 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evay, | „ | 8 | „ | 8 | 68 | 32 | „ | „ | 10 | 42 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkwall, | „ | 7 | „ | 7 | 59½ | 35 | 3 | „ | 16 | 54 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tankerness, | „ | 15 | „ | 15 | 127½ | 70 | 4 | 51 | 25 | 150 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merkidy, | „ | 23 | „ | 23 | 195½ | 112 | 5 | 52 | 30 | 199 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandside, | „ | 11 | „ | 11 | 99 | 55 | 3 | 42 | 21 | 121 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holm, | 9 | 8 | „ | 17 | 166½ | 85 | 3 | 57 | 30 | 175 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orphir, | „ | 5 | 6 | 11 | 57½ | 35 | „ | 4 | 20 | 59 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stromness, | „ | 6 | 9 | 15 | 78 | 45 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 81 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graemsay, | „ | 7 | 9 | 16 | 86½ | 35 | „ | „ | 22 | 57 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoy,—Hoy, | „ | 12 | „ | 12 | 102 | 48 | „ | „ | 16 | 64 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walls, | 21 | 2 | 29 | 52 | 335 | 208 | „ | 8 | 63 | 279 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cava, | „ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 13 | „ | „ | 4 | 17 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Faray, | „ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 14 | „ | „ | 4 | 18 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flotta, | 10 | 2 | 14 | 26 | 164 | 104 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 137 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burray, | 33 | 3 | „ | 36 | 388½ | 180 | 12 | 190 | 52 | 434 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copinshay, | „ | 1 | „ | 1 | 8 | 4 | „ | „ | 1 | 5 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Ronaldshay,—Grimness, | 5 | 29 | „ | 34 | 311 | 199 | 16 | 112 | 37 | 364 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Margaret's Hope, | 1 | 16 | 6 | 23 | 173 | 105 | 4 | 45 | 23 | 177 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Herston, | 1 | 14 | 11 | 26 | 162 | 110 | 6 | 98 | 26 | 240 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burwick, | „ | 17 | 2 | 19 | 150 | 76 | „ | „ | 15 | 91 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swinna, | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 44 | 24 | „ | 5 | 6 | 35 | 1 | 83 | 297 | 243 | 623 | 3,989 | 2,507 | 75 | 1,025 | 811 | 4,421 | 40 |
| *District of Wick—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smoo, | 2 | 3 | 12 | 17 | 67 | 30 | „ | „ | 17 | 47 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rispond, | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 31 | 10 | „ | 4 | 9 | 23 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erriboll, | „ | „ | 7 | 7 | 10½ | 28 | „ | „ | 5 | 33 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portvasgo, | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 55 | 15 | „ | 6 | 18 | 39 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Talmin, | 9 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 148 | 45 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 90 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coldibacky, | „ | „ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | „ | „ | 2 | 7 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scullomy, | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 114 | 35 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 64 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skerray, | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 20 | „ | 3 | 11 | 34 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isle Roan, | „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 13 | „ | „ | 2 | 15 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torriesdale, | 1 | „ | „ | 1 | 14 | 5 | „ | „ | 3 | 8 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farr, | 1 | 1 | „ | 2 | 19 | 5 | „ | 2 | 7 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirtomy, | 5 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 93 | 25 | „ | 2 | 21 | 48 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armadale, | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 121 | 35 | „ | 2 | 27 | 64 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strathyhead, | „ | „ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | „ | „ | 4 | 8 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portskerry, | 13 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 191 | 70 | „ | 20 | 73 | 163 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandside, | 4 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 73 | 20 | „ | 10 | 13 | 43 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crosskirk, | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 68 | 20 | „ | 3 | 8 | 31 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thurso, | 7 | 3 | 12 | 22 | 153 | 80 | „ | „ | 55 | 135 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murkle, | 2 | „ | 6 | 8 | 42 | 10 | „ | „ | 14 | 24 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castlehill, | 2 | „ | 4 | 6 | 38 | 10 | „ | „ | 11 | 21 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunnet, | „ | 4 | 7 | 11 | 62 | 46 | „ | „ | 16 | 62 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brough, | „ | „ | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | „ | „ | 3 | 11 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ham, | „ | 3 | 2 | 5 | 40 | 25 | „ | „ | 6 | 31 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarfskerry, | 6 | „ | 9 | 15 | 102 | 45 | „ | „ | 15 | 60 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mey, | 9 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 181 | 70 | „ | „ | 25 | 95 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gills, | 10 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 200 | 75 | „ | „ | 29 | 104 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huna, | 6 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 136½ | 54 | „ | „ | 20 | 74 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroma, | 8 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 181 | 60 | „ | „ | 26 | 86 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duncansbay, | 7 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 137 | 50 | „ | „ | 18 | 68 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freswick, | 17 | 3 | 11 | 31 | 313 | 125 | „ | „ | 40 | 165 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckingal, | „ | „ | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9 | „ | „ | 4 | 13 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nybster, | 11 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 197 | 75 | 4 | 37 | 28 | 144 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keiss, | 35 | „ | 14 | 49 | 560 | 185 | 7 | 96 | 140 | 428 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ackergill, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 59½ | 22 | „ | „ | 8 | 30 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staxigoe, | 19 | 4 | 8 | 31 | 343 | 125 | 16 | 102 | 66 | 309 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elzie, | 2 | „ | 1 | 3 | 32 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 34 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uttergoe, | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 47 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenegoe, | 4 | „ | „ | 4 | 56 | 22 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 57 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | 208 | 59 | 200 | 467 | 3,961½ | 1,509 | 36 | 340 | 844 | 2,729 | 63 | 794 | 2,590 | 3,239 | 6,623 | 36,292 | 22,827 | 587 | 8,165 | 13,849 | 45,428 | 510 |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 794 | 2,590 | 3,239 | 6,623 | 36,292 | Number. 22,827 | Number. 587 | Number. 8,165 | Number. 13,849 | Number. 45,428 | Number. 540 |
| *District of Wick—continued*—Brought forward, | 208 | 59 | 200 | 467 | 3,961½ | 1,509 | 36 | 340 | 844 | 2,729 | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broadhaven, | 9 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 165 | 60 | 16 | 125 | 59 | 260 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramsgoe, | 3 | „ | 1 | 4 | 47 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 8 | 48 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wick, | 64 | 13 | 11 | 88 | 1,138 | 436 | 78 | 586 | 239 | 1,339 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulteney, | 153 | 30 | 16 | 199 | 2,687 | 1,053 | 195 | 1,376 | 589 | 3,213 | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brough, | „ | „ | 1 | 1 | 2½ | 5 | „ | „ | 2 | 7 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iresgoe, | „ | „ | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 | „ | „ | 16 | 24 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarclet, | „ | 38 | 11 | 49 | 450 | 164 | 7 | 95 | 165 | 431 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whaligoe, | 12 | 18 | 5 | 35 | 361 | 140 | 4 | 47 | 102 | 293 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *District of Lybster*— | | | | | | | | | | | | 449 | 160 | 251 | 860 | 8,819 | 3,391 | 339 | 2,590 | 2,024 | 8,344 | 152 |
| Clyth, East Clyth, and Occumster, | 44 | 70 | 7 | 121 | 1,364 | 573 | 16 | 120 | 345 | 1,054 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lybster, | 32 | 21 | 9 | 62 | 665 | 268 | 76 | 453 | 256 | 1,053 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swiney, | 20 | 24 | „ | 44 | 524 | 220 | „ | „ | 60 | 280 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forse, | 14 | 24 | 9 | 47 | 473 | 188 | 10 | 89 | 89 | 376 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latheronwheel, | 16 | 28 | 2 | 46 | 516 | 220 | 9 | 72 | 136 | 437 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *District of Helmsdale*— | | | | | | | | | | | | 126 | 167 | 27 | 320 | 3,542 | 1,469 | 111 | 734 | 886 | 3,200 | 42 |
| Dunbeath, Ramscraigs, Houstry, and Borgue, | 25 | 64 | „ | 89 | 876 | 350 | 25 | 209 | 1 | 585 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berriedale, Newport, and Badbay, | 3 | 12 | „ | 15 | 132 | 40 | „ | „ | „ | 40 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navidale, Helmsdale, Gartimore, and Marl, | 6 | 20 | „ | 26 | 232 | 85 | 60 | 471 | 141 | 757 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portgower, | 3 | 6 | „ | 9 | 84 | 31 | „ | „ | „ | 31 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brora, | 4 | 11 | „ | 15 | 136 | 50 | 8 | 87 | 28 | 173 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golspie, | „ | 14 | „ | 14 | 98 | 35 | „ | „ | „ | 35 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Embo, | „ | 16 | „ | 16 | 128 | 50 | „ | „ | „ | 50 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *District of Cromarty*— | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | 143 | „ | 184 | 1,686 | 641 | 93 | 767 | 170 | 1,671 | 21 |
| Inver, | 15 | „ | 9 | 24 | 186 | 85 | „ | 66 | 166 | 317 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portmahomack, | 19 | „ | 10 | 29 | 230 | 110 | 30 | 333 | 230 | 703 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rockfield, | 9 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 122 | 45 | 3 | 57 | 64 | 169 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hilton, | 19 | 10 | 4 | 33 | 266 | 120 | „ | 100 | 251 | 471 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balintore, | 8 | 4 | „ | 12 | 104 | 36 | 10 | 60 | 126 | 232 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shandwick, | 18 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 218 | 100 | „ | 50 | 178 | 328 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pitculzin, | 10 | 4 | „ | 14 | 124 | 50 | „ | 60 | 36 | 146 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cromarty, | 17 | 20 | „ | 37 | 290 | 85 | 22 | 360 | 306 | 773 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fortrose, | 2 | „ | 2 | 4 | 28 | 10 | „ | 15 | 34 | 59 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoch, | 32 | 8 | 20 | 60 | 448 | 160 | „ | 127 | 469 | 756 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Craigtown, | 4 | „ | 10 | 14 | 80 | 20 | 3 | 50 | 79 | 152 | „ | 153 | 53 | 62 | 268 | 2,096 | 821 | 68 | 1,278 | 1,939 | 4,106 | 11 |
| *District of Findhorn—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clachnaharry and Inverness, | 2 | 5 | „ | 7 | 55 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 150 | 198 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petty, | 2 | 4 | „ | 6 | 44 | 26 | „ | „ | 30 | 56 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campbletown, | 5 | 14 | „ | 19 | 134 | 23 | „ | „ | 32 | 55 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delness, | 4 | 2 | „ | 6 | 62 | 14 | „ | „ | 12 | 26 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nairn, | 80 | 15 | 10 | 105 | 920 | 410 | 6 | 25 | 300 | 741 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Findhorn, | 18 | „ | 6 | 24 | 198 | 94 | 7 | 96 | 114 | 311 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghead, | 34 | 10 | 6 | 50 | 418 | 186 | 23 | 268 | 160 | 637 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopeman, | 31 | 18 | „ | 49 | 418 | 170 | 14 | 174 | 100 | 458 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lossiemouth, | 54 | 10 | 8 | 72 | 624 | 238 | 36 | 283 | 200 | 757 | 9 | 230 | 78 | 30 | 338 | 2,873 | 1,181 | 94 | 866 | 1,098 | 3,239 | 30 |
| *District of Banff—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portgordon, | 48 | 8 | 4 | 60 | 520 | 234 | 20 | 123 | 249 | 626 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckie, | 136 | 32 | 14 | 182 | 1,555 | 845 | 15 | 108 | 729 | 1,697 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portessie, | 47 | 18 | 11 | 76 | 629 | 281 | 5 | 39 | 309 | 634 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Findochty, | 40 | 9 | 20 | 69 | 467 | 201 | 3 | 30 | 254 | 488 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portknockie, | 99 | 21 | 30 | 150 | 1,191 | 595 | 6 | 59 | 513 | 1,173 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cullen, | 32 | „ | 18 | 50 | 333 | 164 | 6 | 72 | 174 | 416 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandend and Portsoy, | 30 | „ | 15 | 45 | 315 | 161 | 7 | 62 | 99 | 329 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitehills, | 30 | 13 | 8 | 51 | 428 | 150 | 8 | 78 | 159 | 395 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banff, | 11 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 148 | 55 | 7 | 75 | 54 | 191 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macduff, | 41 | 16 | 13 | 70 | 582 | 205 | 19 | 170 | 215 | 609 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardenstown, | 23 | 10 | 8 | 41 | 332 | 115 | 18 | 158 | 137 | 428 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crovie, | 21 | 11 | 7 | 39 | 310 | 105 | „ | 44 | 66 | 215 | „ | 558 | 141 | 150 | 849 | 6,810 | 3,111 | 114 | 1,018 | 2,958 | 7,201 | 57 |
| *District of Fraserburgh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennan, | 15 | 7 | 18 | 40 | 299 | 129 | 2 | 24 | 87 | 242 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rosehearty, | 38 | 14 | 14 | 66 | 644 | 232 | 21 | 139 | 193 | 585 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pitullie, | 22 | 7 | 20 | 49 | 403 | 170 | 11 | 87 | 100 | 368 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraserburgh and Broadsea, | 44 | 15 | 25 | 84 | 766 | 295 | 86 | 707 | 291 | 1,379 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cairnbulg, | 20 | 9 | 23 | 52 | 394 | 169 | 1 | „ | 108 | 278 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inveralochy, | 33 | 12 | 33 | 78 | 621 | 264 | 1 | „ | 144 | 409 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlestown, | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 51 | 28 | „ | „ | 18 | 46 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Combs, | 23 | 13 | 34 | 70 | 489 | 217 | 1 | „ | 156 | 374 | 1 | 197 | 78 | 173 | 448 | 3,667 | 1,504 | 123 | 957 | 1,097 | 3,681 | 43 |
| *District of Peterhead—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buchanhaven, | 22 | 12 | 14 | 48 | 378 | 111 | „ | 85 | 157 | 353 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peterhead, | 46 | 6 | 12 | 64 | 624 | 306 | 122 | 1,050 | 427 | 1,905 | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnhaven, | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 168 | 70 | „ | 64 | 80 | 214 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boddom, | 54 | 20 | 22 | 96 | 834 | 348 | 16 | 230 | 444 | 1,038 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bullers of Buchan, | 3 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 87 | 30 | „ | 30 | 48 | 108 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ward of Cruden, | 4 | 12 | 8 | 24 | 144 | 52 | „ | 54 | 108 | 214 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whinnefold, | 3 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 102 | 58 | „ | 45 | 80 | 183 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old Castle, | „ | 3 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 18 | „ | 18 | 25 | 61 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collieston, | 7 | 10 | 10 | 27 | 174 | 77 | 2 | 70 | 117 | 266 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry forward, | 147 | 85 | 88 | 320 | 2,538 | 1,070 | 140 | 1,646 | 1,486 | 4,342 | 37 | 2,548 | 3,410 | 3,932 | 9,890 | 65,785 | 34,945 | 1,529 | 16,375 | 24,021 | 76,870 | 896 |

| Districts and Creeks to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Number of Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-curers. | Total of Boats by Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | Fishermen. | Coopers. | Gutters, &c. | Net-makers, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Total of Fish-curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Boats. | Tonnage | | | | | | |
| Brought forward, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,548 | 3,410 | 3,932 | 9,890 | 65,785 | Number. 34,945 | Number. 1,529 | Number. 16,375 | Number. 24,021 | Number. 76,870 | Number. 896 |
| *District of Peterhead—continued*—Brought forward, | 147 | 85 | 88 | 320 | 2,538 | 1,070 | 140 | 1,646 | 1,486 | 4,342 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen, | 5 | 13 | 11 | 29 | 153 | 63 | 10 | 20 | 95 | 188 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torry, | 2 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 74 | 30 | ,, | ,, | 25 | 55 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnbank, | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 49 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 28 | 42 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cove, | 12 | 14 | 4 | 30 | 228 | 71 | ,, | ,, | 104 | 175 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Findon, | 8 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 154 | 50 | ,, | ,, | 97 | 147 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portleithen, | 13 | 12 | 2 | 27 | 221 | 68 | 1 | 4 | 88 | 161 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dooness, | 6 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 126 | 45 | ,, | ,, | 61 | 106 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skateraw, | 11 | 9 | 6 | 26 | 193 | 48 | ,, | ,, | 86 | 134 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stranathra, | 5 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 97 | 31 | ,, | ,, | 47 | 78 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cowie, | 9 | 11 | 3 | 23 | 174 | 62 | 1 | 4 | 55 | 122 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stonehaven, | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 58 | 17 | 17 | 130 | 29 | 193 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crawton, | 4 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 69 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 57 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caterline, | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 56 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 26 | 59 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shieldhill, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 12 | ,, | 2 | 17 | 31 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gourdon, | 22 | 20 | 5 | 47 | 377 | 118 | 23 | 155 | 113 | 409 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnshaven, | 14 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 203 | 68 | 2 | 16 | 61 | 147 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montrose, | ,, | 4 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 22 | 42 | 51 | 71 | 186 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferryden, | 21 | 32 | 15 | 68 | 415 | 186 | ,, | ,, | 147 | 333 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Usan, | 4 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 86 | 39 | 1 | 4 | 36 | 80 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thornshaven, | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 13 | ,, | ,, | 18 | 31 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auchmithie, | 14 | 15 | 4 | 33 | 256 | 78 | 1 | 5 | 84 | 168 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arbroath, | 8 | 14 | 7 | 29 | 193 | 69 | 1 | 6 | 72 | 148 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westhaven, | 4 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 86 | 23 | ,, | ,, | 32 | 55 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Easthaven, | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 31 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broughty Ferry, | 10 | 14 | 6 | 30 | 212 | 76 | 1 | 6 | 88 | 171 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dundee, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 14 | 22 | 28 | 64 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 330 | 311 | 201 | 842 | 6,136 | 2,328 | 258 | 2,090 | 3,037 | 7,713 | 77 |
| *District of Anstruther*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Andrews, | 3 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 152 | 54 | 1 | 285 | 14 | 354 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| King's Barns, | ,, | ,, | 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | ,, | ,, | 20 | 44 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crail, | 6 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 122 | 35 | 5 | 119 | 10 | 169 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cellardyke and Anstruther, | 121 | 8 | 8 | 137 | 1,887 | 728 | 107 | 1,151 | 309 | 2,295 | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pittenweem, | 37 | 9 | 4 | 50 | 584 | 200 | 43 | 407 | 79 | 729 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Monance, | 66 | 30 | 3 | 99 | 1,209 | 396 | 20 | 518 | 195 | 1,129 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elie, | ,, | ,, | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | ,, | ,, | 9 | ,, | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Largo, | 6 | „ | 4 | 10 | 92 | 30 | „ | 15 | 30 | 75 | „ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leven, | „ | „ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | „ | „ | „ | 6 | „ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methel, | 1 | „ | 5 | 6 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 70 | 42 | 129 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckhaven, | 95 | 35 | 38 | 168 | 1,778 | 499 | 10 | 613 | 495 | 1,617 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 335 | 93 | 91 | 519 | 5,873 | 1,993 | 191 | 3,178 | 1,194 | 6,556 | 81 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total for Scotland, | 3,213 | 3,814 | 4,224 | 11,251 | 77,794 | 39,266 | 1,978 | 21,643 | 28,252 | 91,139 | 1,054 |
| *District of Isle of Man*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas, | „ | 33 | 82 | 115 | 263 | 473 | 13 | 52 | 117 | 655 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port St. Mary, | 69 | 25 | 44 | 138 | 1,336 | 687 | 1 | „ | 198 | 886 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peel, | 106 | 20 | 26 | 152 | 1,808 | 825 | 1 | „ | 222 | 1,048 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramsay, | 7 | 36 | 48 | 91 | 330 | 351 | „ | „ | 76 | 427 | „ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 182 | 114 | 200 | 496 | 3,737 | 2,336 | 15 | 52 | 613 | 3,016 | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total for Scotland and the Isle of Man, | 3,395 | 3,928 | 4,424 | 11,747 | 81,531 | 41,602 | 1,993 | 21,695 | 28,865 | 94,155 | 1,104 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.—Fishery Statistics.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Account by Districts *only*.

| Districts to which the Boats belong. | Number of Boats in Classes. | | | Total Boats and Tonnage thereof. | | No. of Fishermen and Boys by whom Manned. | Number of Coopers. | Number of Persons upon the Fishing, Gutting, Packing, &c. | Persons employed in Vending Fish, and Manufacturing Nets, Barrel Staves, &c. | Total of Persons employed. | Number of Fish-Curers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class 30 feet Keel and upwards. | 2d Class 18 to 30 feet Keel. | 3d Class under 18 feet Keel. | Number. | Tonnage. | | | | | | |
| Leith, | 157 | 155 | 189 | 501 | 4,637 | 981 | 73 | 659 | 631 | 2,344 | 27 |
| Eyemouth, | 289 | 12 | 187 | 488 | 6,683 | 1,416 | 125 | 1,058 | 2,412 | 5,011 | 66 |
| Greenock, | ,, | 165 | 416 | 581 | 1,664 | 1,608 | 81 | 139 | 1,106 | 2,934 | 31 |
| Glasgow, | ,, | 9 | 26 | 35 | 97 | 78 | 35 | 45 | 416 | 574 | 19 |
| Rothesay, | ,, | 237 | 320 | 557 | 2,590 | 1,654 | 22 | 202 | 878 | 2,756 | 66 |
| Inverary, | 8 | 661 | 376 | 1,045 | 3,675 | 3,084 | 22 | 1,072 | 194 | 4,372 | 70 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | ,, | 84 | 722 | 806 | 2,980 | 2,980 | 12 | 1,262 | 930 | 5,184 | 39 |
| Loch Shildag, | ,, | 53 | 256 | 309 | 1,499 | 1,091 | 19 | 154 | 136 | 1,400 | 74 |
| Loch Broom, | 125 | 399 | ,, | 524 | 2,447 | 2,222 | 9 | 267 | 3,031 | 5,529 | 5 |
| Stornoway, | 132 | 194 | 142 | 468 | 4,333 | 2,063 | 62 | 1,207 | 3,280 | 6,612 | 41 |
| Shetland Isles, | ,, | 324 | 362 | 686 | 1,698 | 3,143 | 52 | 1,075 | 21 | 4,291 | 62 |
| Orkney Isles, | 83 | 297 | 243 | 623 | 3,989 | 2,507 | 75 | 1,025 | 814 | 4,421 | 40 |
| Wick, | 449 | 160 | 251 | 860 | 8,819 | 3,391 | 339 | 2,590 | 2,024 | 8,344 | 152 |
| Lybster, | 126 | 167 | 27 | 320 | 3,542 | 1,469 | 111 | 734 | 886 | 3,200 | 42 |
| Helmsdale, | 41 | 143 | ,, | 184 | 1,686 | 641 | 93 | 767 | 170 | 1,671 | 21 |
| Cromarty, | 153 | 53 | 62 | 268 | 2,096 | 821 | 68 | 1,278 | 1,939 | 4,106 | 11 |
| Findhorn, | 230 | 78 | 30 | 338 | 2,873 | 1,181 | 94 | 866 | 1,098 | 3,239 | 30 |
| Banff, | 558 | 141 | 150 | 849 | 6,810 | 3,111 | 114 | 1,018 | 2,958 | 7,201 | 57 |
| Fraserburgh, | 197 | 78 | 173 | 448 | 3,667 | 1,504 | 123 | 957 | 1,097 | 3,681 | 43 |
| Peterhead, | 330 | 311 | 201 | 842 | 6,136 | 2,328 | 258 | 2,090 | 3,037 | 7,713 | 77 |
| Anstruther, | 335 | 93 | 91 | 519 | 5,873 | 1,993 | 191 | 3,178 | 1,194 | 6,556 | 81 |
| Total for Scotland, | 3,213 | 3,814 | 4,224 | 11,251 | 77,794 | 39,266 | 1,978 | 21,643 | 28,252 | 91,139 | 1,054 |
| Isle of Man, | 182 | 114 | 200 | 496 | 3,737 | 2,336 | 15 | 52 | 613 | 3,016 | 50 |
| Grand Total, | 3,395 | 3,928 | 4,424 | 11,747 | 81,531 | 41,602 | 1,993 | 21,695 | 28,865 | 94,155 | 1,104 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary*.

## FISHERY STATISTICS.

### No. III.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account of the Number of Boats in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, whether Decked or Undecked, IRRESPECTIVE of the places to which they belong, employed in the Herring Fishery in the Season of 1855, for one Selected Week of each District; with the number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and others employed at the Fisheries in the Week so selected, and the Total of all such persons.

| Districts where the Boats were employed in the Herring Fishery. | Boats. | Fishermen and Boys. | Coopers. | Gutters and Packers. | Labourers. | Total Persons Employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* |
| Leith, | 80 | 360 | 95 | 648 | 40 | 1,143 |
| Eyemouth, | 525 | 2,625 | 132 | 1,067 | 280 | 4,104 |
| Greenock, | 172 | 600 | 8 | 50 | 39 | 697 |
| Glasgow, | 40 | 110 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 120 |
| Rothesay, | 90 | 360 | 5 | ,, | 15 | 380 |
| Inverary, | 520 | 1,550 | 15 | 190 | ,, | 1,755 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 430 | 1,720 | 12 | 350 | ,, | 2,082 |
| Loch Shildag, | 255 | 1,008 | 18 | 152 | 58 | 1,236 |
| Loch Broom, | 535 | 2,267 | 9 | 250 | ,, | 2,526 |
| Stornoway, | 265 | 1,340 | 62 | 879 | 46 | 2,327 |
| Shetland Isles, | 282 | 1,227 | 52 | 542 | 21 | 1,842 |
| Orkney Isles, | 362 | 1,810 | 79 | 857 | 8 | 2,754 |
| Wick, | 954 | 4,974 | 339 | 2,532 | 1,508 | 9,353 |
| Lybster, | 294 | 1,467 | 108 | 771 | ,, | 2,346 |
| Helmsdale, | 263 | 1,304 | 96 | 767 | ,, | 2,167 |
| Cromarty, | 138 | 690 | 68 | 701 | 28 | 1,487 |
| Findhorn, | 220 | 1,100 | 94 | 866 | 24 | 2,084 |
| Banff, | 295 | 1,475 | 114 | 936 | 105 | 2,630 |
| Fraserburgh, | 283 | 1,414 | 120 | 957 | 148 | 2,639 |
| Peterhead, | 398 | 2,075 | 193 | 1,250 | 179 | 3,697 |
| Anstruther, | 343 | 1,915 | 183 | 1,132 | 210 | 3,440 |
| Total for Scotland, | 6,744 | 31,391 | 1,803 | 14,900 | 2,715 | 50,809 |
| Isle of Man, | 246 | 1,845 | 15 | 52 | ,, | 1,912 |
| Grand Total, | 6,990 | 33,236 | 1,818 | 14,952 | 2,715 | 52,721 |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

### No. IV.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account for each District of the number of Square Yards of Netting, and Length of Lines used in the Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1855; with the Value of the Boats, Nets, and Lines.

| DISTRICTS. | Square Yards of Netting. | Yards of Lines, Hand Lines, and Buoy Ropes. | Value of Boats. | Value of Nets. | Value of Lines. | Total Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Square Yards.* | *Yards.* | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Leith, | 3,158,000 | 1,232,000 | 12,472 | 15,284 | 1,376 | 29,132 |
| Eyemouth, | 4,062,408 | 1,574,160 | 16,388 | 17,094 | 3,853 | 37,335 |
| Greenock, | 2,333,080 | 797,800 | 5,889 | 8,562 | 1,445 | 15,896 |
| Glasgow, | 88,000 | 12,500 | 310 | 440 | 36 | 786 |
| Rothesay, | 2,383,290 | 841,020 | 8,152 | 9,110 | 1,580 | 18,842 |
| Inverary, | 5,675,550 | 1,159,760 | 12,040 | 19,113 | 1,434 | 32,587 |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | 2,335,600 | 708,320 | 5,166 | 7,697 | 1,461 | 14,324 |
| Loch Shildag, | 3,558,000 | 338,800 | 4,361 | 14,232 | 847 | 19,440 |
| Loch Broom, | 1,949,280 | 146,720 | 2,447 | 12,576 | 262 | 15,285 |
| Stornoway, | 2,018,440 | 2,671,860 | 6,423 | 6,617 | 6,361 | 19,401 |
| Shetland Isles, | 1,291,000 | 2,838,964 | 6,896 | 5,925 | 5,558 | 18,379 |
| Orkney Isles, | 4,502,720 | 312,170 | 11,066 | 11,473 | 761 | 23,300 |
| Wick, | 9,925,500 | 1,086,150 | 25,874 | 41,525 | 2,082 | 69,481 |
| Lybster, | 3,868,650 | 89,682 | 8,049 | 13,081 | 418 | 21,548 |
| Helmsdale, | 2,050,000 | 370,620 | 3,498 | 6,090 | 502 | 10,090 |
| Cromarty, | 2,364,768 | 661,500 | 4,674 | 7,497 | 945 | 13,116 |
| Findhorn, | 4,412,200 | 1,296,000 | 6,680 | 14,720 | 1,620 | 23,020 |
| Banff, | 7,285,477 | 5,214,680 | 22,599 | 32,745 | 7,874 | 63,218 |
| Fraserburgh, | 2,127,600 | 2,048,400 | 7,382 | 14,775 | 3,885 | 26,042 |
| Peterhead, | 4,377,240 | 3,136,000 | 19,620 | 19,417 | 6,072 | 45,109 |
| Anstruther, | 6,894,384 | 6,022,528 | 21,599 | 31,893 | 8,943 | 62,435 |
| Total for Scotland, | 76,661,187 | 32,559,634 | 211,585 | 309,866 | 57,315 | 578,766 |
| Isle of Man, | 3,370,320 | 1,463,400 | 17,644 | 18,724 | 3,350 | 39,718 |
| Grand Total, | 80,031,507 | 34,023,034 | 229,229 | 328,590 | 60,665 | 618,484 |

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. V.—Fishery Statistics.—ACCOUNT of Men and Tonnage of Shipping engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855;—distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Coastwise or Exporting Abroad, and distinguishing British from Foreign Tonnage.

| DISTRICTS. | MEN AND TONNAGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Total, Men and Tonnage. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Importing Stave Wood or Hoops for the Fisheries. | | | Importing Salt for Fisheries. | | | Carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise to Market. | | | Exporting Herrings or Cod Fish. | | | | | |
| | Men. | Tonnage. | | Men. | Tonnage. | | Men. | Tonnage. | | Men. | Tonnage. | | Men. | Tonnage. | |
| | | British. | Foreign. | | British. | Foreign. | | British. | Foreign. | | British. | Foreign. | | British. | Foreign. |
| Leith, | 49 | 709 | 228 | 73 | 1,204 | 535 | „ | „ | „ | 367 | 2,667 | 1,071 | 489 | 4,580 | 1,834 |
| Eyemouth, | „ | „ | „ | 125 | 1,910 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 30 | 117 | 242 | 155 | 2,027 | 242 |
| Greenock, | 5 | 60 | „ | 96 | 1,240 | „ | 31 | 367 | „ | 27 | 321 | „ | 159 | 1,988 | „ |
| Glasgow, | 8 | 100 | „ | 24 | 260 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 100 | 1,200 | „ | 132 | 1,560 | „ |
| Rothesay, | 4 | 40 | „ | 28 | 375 | „ | 15 | 80 | „ | 82 | 123 | „ | 129 | 618 | „ |
| Inverary, | „ | „ | „ | 76 | 855 | „ | 154 | 2,883 | „ | 18 | 91 | „ | 248 | 3,829 | „ |
| Loch Carron and Skye, | „ | „ | „ | 52 | 650 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 25 | 158 | „ | 77 | 808 | „ |
| Loch Shildag, | „ | „ | „ | 18 | 180 | „ | 20 | 180 | „ | 18 | 66 | „ | 56 | 426 | „ |
| Loch Broom, | „ | „ | „ | 12 | 300 | „ | 15 | 220 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 27 | 520 | „ |
| Stornoway, | 18 | 130 | 51 | 58 | 644 | 75 | 127 | 1,882 | „ | 198 | 2,020 | 135 | 401 | 4,676 | 261 |
| Shetland Isles, | 9 | 102 | „ | 123 | 1,595 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 182 | 2,271 | „ | 314 | 3,968 | „ |
| Orkney Isles, | 5 | „ | 68 | 70 | 892 | „ | 82 | 1,017 | „ | 211 | 2,470 | „ | 368 | 4,379 | 68 |
| Wick, | 809 | 3,673 | 5,716 | 478 | 5,518 | 140 | 554 | 3,551 | „ | 1,122 | 12,202 | 3,998 | 2,963 | 24,944 | 9,854 |
| Lybster, | 10 | 130 | „ | 118 | 1,767 | „ | 16 | 166 | „ | 200 | 1,476 | 1,319 | 344 | 3,539 | 1,319 |
| Helmsdale, | „ | „ | „ | 105 | 1,992 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 208 | 1,890 | 1,159 | 313 | 3,882 | 1,159 |
| Cromarty, | 24 | 300 | „ | 44 | 722 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 185 | 2,038 | „ | 253 | 3,060 | „ |
| Findhorn, | 69 | 865 | 60 | 181 | 1,785 | „ | 93 | 916 | „ | 240 | 3,497 | 234 | 583 | 7,063 | 294 |
| Banff, | 32 | 148 | 205 | 80 | 1,108 | „ | 29 | 263 | „ | 247 | 2,751 | 636 | 388 | 4,270 | 841 |
| Fraserburgh, | 170 | 1,452 | 673 | 109 | 1,529 | „ | 94 | 996 | „ | 260 | 2,630 | 980 | 633 | 6,607 | 1,653 |
| Peterhead, | 117 | 743 | 903 | 254 | 3,160 | 195 | 93 | 1,050 | „ | 175 | 1,716 | 936 | 639 | 6,669 | 2,034 |
| Anstruther, | 4 | 73 | „ | 296 | 4,205 | „ | 342 | 4,473 | 60 | 101 | 606 | 759 | 743 | 9,357 | 819 |
| Total for Scotland, | 1,333 | 8,525 | 7,904 | 2,420 | 31,891 | 945 | 1,665 | 18,044 | 60 | 3,996 | 40,310 | 11,469 | 9,414 | 98,770 | 20,378 |
| Isle of Man, | 2 | 15 | „ | 66 | 462 | „ | 97 | 1,199 | „ | 106 | 640 | „ | 271 | 2,316 | „ |
| Grand Total, | 1,335 | 8,540 | 7,904 | 2,486 | 32,353 | 945 | 1,762 | 19,243 | 60 | 4,102 | 40,950 | 11,469 | 9,685 | 101,086 | 20,378 |

No. VI.—Fishery Statistics.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Accounts shewing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen, and the Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1855.

| ABSTRACT. | Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen. | | | Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen. | | Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries. | Total Tonnage and Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnage of Shipping. | | Number of Seamen. | British Boats. | | | | |
| | British. | Foreign. | | Tons. | Fishermen. | | Total Tons. | Total Persons. |
| Scotland. | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Herring Account, .....No. 1, | 6,480½ | ... | 1,224 | ... | ... | ... | 6,480½ | 1,224 |
| Do. of Cod and Ling Account,...No. 1, | 2,536¼ | ... | 783 | ... | ... | ... | 2,536¼ | 783 |
| Do. of Fishery Statistics do., ...No. 1, | ... | ... | ... | 77,794 | 39,266 | 52,927 | 77,794 | 92,193 |
| Do. do. do., ...No. 5, | 98,770 | 20,378 | 9,406 | ... | ... | ... | 119,148 | 9,406 |
| Total for Scotland, | 107,786¾ | 20,378 | 11,413 | 77,794 | 39,266 | 52,927 | 205,958¾ | 103,606 |
| Isle of Man. | | | | | | | | |
| Total of Herring Account, .....No. 1, | 4,694½ | ... | 797 | ... | ... | ... | 4,694½ | 797 |
| Do. of Cod and Ling Account,...No. 1, | 109¼ | ... | 33 | .. | ... | ... | 109¼ | 33 |
| Do. of Fishery Statistics, do., ...No. 1, | ... | ... | ... | 3,737 | 2,336 | 730 | 3,737 | 3,066 |
| Do. do. do., ...No. 5, | 2,316 | ... | 271 | ... | ... | ... | 2,316 | 271 |
| Total for Isle of Man, | 7,119¾ | ... | 1,101 | 3,737 | 2,336 | 730 | 10,856¾ | 4,167 |
| Grand Total for Scotland and the Isle of Man, | 114,906½ | 20,378 | 12,514 | 81,531 | 41,602 | 53,657 | 216,815½ | 107,773 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. VII.—Fishery Statistics.—ACCOUNT shewing the increase of Tonnage and Men at certain Harbours in Scotland, after Improvements effected by the Board of Fisheries.

| HARBOURS. | BEFORE IMPROVEMENTS. | | | | | AFTER IMPROVEMENTS. | | | | | INCREASE AFTER IMPROVEMENTS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen. | | Fishermen. | Boats. | Tonnage of Boats. | Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen. | | Fishermen. | Boats. | Tonnage of Boats. | Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen. | | Fishermen. | Boats. | Tonnage of Boats. |
| | Tonnage. | Number of Seamen. | | | | Tonnage. | Number of Seamen. | | | | Tonnage. | Number of Seamen. | | | |
| Buckhaven, | ,, | ,, | 200 | 85 | 555 | 693 | 71 | 499 | 168 | 1,778 | 693 | 71 | 299 | 83 | 1,223 |
| Burnmouth, | ,, | ,, | 92 | 26 | 294 | ,, | ,, | 115 | 51 | 566 | ,, | ,, | 23 | 25 | 272 |
| Calicot, | ,, | ,, | 30 | 5 | 50 | ,, | ,, | 150 | 25 | 250 | ,, | ,, | 120 | 20 | 200 |
| Cellardyke, | ,, | ,, | 170 | 58 | 449 | ,, | ,, | 720 | 135 | 1,881 | ,, | ,, | 550 | 77 | 1,432 |
| Coldingham, | ,, | ,, | 38 | 7 | 36 | ,, | ,, | 90 | 40 | 500 | ,, | ,, | 52 | 33 | 464 |
| Dunbar, | ,, | ,, | 90 | 25 | 243 | 203 | 39 | 120 | 41 | 490 | 203 | 39 | 30 | 16 | 247 |
| Dunglass, | ,, | ,, | 24 | 8 | 84 | ,, | ,, | 45 | 25 | 295 | ,, | ,, | 21 | 17 | 211 |
| Keiss, | ,, | ,, | 80 | 30 | 163 | 650 | 55 | 185 | 49 | 560 | 650 | 55 | 105 | 19 | 397 |
| Latheron-Wheel, | ,, | ,, | 70 | 15 | 150 | 227 | 17 | 130 | 30 | 360 | 227 | 17 | 60 | 15 | 210 |
| Lybster, | 1,761 | 133 | 570 | 114 | 1,254 | 4,379 | 332 | 940 | 184 | 2,208 | 2,618 | 199 | 370 | 70 | 954 |
| Nairn, | 3,658 | 233 | 171 | 76 | 608 | 6,902 | 508 | 250 | 105 | 920 | 3,244 | 275 | 79 | 29 | 312 |
| Pittullie, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 593 | 50 | 140 | 28 | 392 | 593 | 50 | 140 | 28 | 392 |
| Rockfield, | ,, | ,, | 30 | 7 | 49 | 264 | 20 | 45 | 16 | 108 | 264 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 59 |
| Sarclet, | ,, | ,, | 136 | 33 | 232 | 1,290 | 109 | 181 | 49 | 450 | 1,290 | 109 | 45 | 16 | 218 |
| Total, | 5,419 | 366 | 1,701 | 489 | 4,167 | 15,201 | 1,201 | 3,610 | 946 | 10,758 | 9,782 | 835 | 1,909 | 457 | 6,591 |

## ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE ACCOUNT.

| PERIOD. | GROSS TONNAGE. | SEAMEN AND FISHERMEN. | NUMBER OF BOATS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Before Improvements, | 9,586 | 2,067 | 489 |
| After Improvements, | 25,959 | 4,811 | 946 |
| Increase after Improvements, | 16,373 | 2,744 | 457 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## REPORT by the ENGINEERS of the State of the HARBOUR WORKS under charge of the BOARD OF BRITISH FISHERIES.

Agreeably to the Regulations of the Board, we beg leave respectfully to submit the following Report on the Works which have been in progress during the year 1855.

*Lybster.*—We have to announce the completion of the works at the Harbour of Lybster, Caithness-shire. The operations of the last season embraced the removal of the rocks which had long been felt to be inconvenient and dangerous for boats or vessels taking the Harbour. The depth which is now secured as far as the Pierhead, is not less than 3 feet 6 inches at low-water spring-tides, and 1 foot 6 inches for a distance of 50 feet within the Pierhead, an amount of deepening which cannot be increased (in the present state of the Harbour entrance) without occasioning an amount of "*run*," which would be prejudicial to vessels and boats, as well as to the interior quay walls. The operations were resumed on the 16th of March, and were completed on the 11th of June, before the season's Herring fishing had commenced. As the other improvements which have been effected at Lybster were described in last year's Report, it is unnecessary to refer to them again in this place. After the Contractor had abandoned the works last season, they were carried on under the superintendence of a resident Inspector appointed by the Board.

*Sandsair.*—We have also to record the completion of the works at Sandsair, Sound of Mousa, Zetland. The operations were resumed on the 20th of February and were finished on the 21st May.

The works consist of a slip 190 feet in length, extending into a depth of about 1 foot 9 inches at low-water spring-tides, and include the clearing of the beach to the extent of 1450 superficial yards, so as to allow boats to take the ground and be drawn up without the risk of damage.

This work, from the remoteness of the situation, and the limited extent of the operations, was executed by day's work under the superintendence of a resident Inspector.

*Buckie.*—The new Harbour at the very important Fishing Station of Nether Buckie, in Banffshire, was commenced in the month of May; and at the end of the year, when the principal operations were closed in for the season, the following works had been executed:—The Landward Kant of the Western Pier, being a length of about 78 lineal yards, completed to the level of the Roadway, and a portion of the Seaward Kant to the extent of about 13 lineal yards was built to the same level—the seaward end of this portion being closed in for the winter by the Contractor with heavy blocks of stone. The parapet-wall of the Landward Kant is being built at such times as the weather will permit. There have been about 750 superficial yards in the basin of the Harbour cleared of rocks and dressed off. There is at present a considerable quantity of material for the masonry on the ground, the dressing of which is now going regularly on.

In addition to the above works which are either in progress or have been completed, the following surveys have been made, and the necessary designs have been completed or are now under consideration:—

1*st*, Improvements at Newhaven Pier.
2*d*, Pier at Edey, Orkney Islands.
3*d*, Breakwater at Latheron-wheel, Caithness-shire.
4*th*, Groynes and other improvements at Helmsdale, Caithness-shire.
5*th*, Pier at Occumster, Caithness-shire.
6*th*, Slip and other works at Ness Harbour, Island of Lewis.

D. & T. STEVENSON,
*Engineers.*

(A true Copy.)

B. F. PRIMROSE,
*Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, *March* 1856.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

An Account of the Sums Received and Paid by the Commissioners of the British Geo. IV., Cap. 64, in the

*Dr.*

| 1855. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | To balance remaining at 31st December 1854, . . . | £5,557 | 13 2 |
| March | 19. | To cash from Fishermen of Newhaven, being a Deposit on Estimate of one-half of the Engineering charges for a preliminary survey of the Pier at Newhaven for improvements, . . . . . | 7 | 17 6 |
| „ | 31. | To cash, being Bank Interest, year ended 31st March 1855, | 161 | 10 4 |
| April | 1. | To cash, being Parliamentary Grant for Piers or Quays, year ended 31st March 1855. . . . . | 3,000 | 0 0 |
| May | 4. | To cash from John Campbell, Esq. of Possil, being Contribution for additional Engineering charges for Craignure Pier, . . . . . | 1 | 13 9 |
| June | 5. | To cash from Robert Gordon, Esq. of Letterfourie,—Contribution for a change upon the Western Pier of Buckie Harbour, being extra work, . . . . . | 66 | 13 4 |
| „ | 27. | To cash from J. T. Sinclair, Esq. of Ulbster, being a Deposit on Estimate of one-half of the Engineering charges for a preliminary survey of Occumster Harbour, . . | 21 | 0 0 |
| July | 5. | To cash from the Hon^ble. Captain Dunbar, for Do., for a Breakwater against shingle at Latheron-Wheel Harbour, | 7 | 17 6 |
| „ | 21. | To cash from Robert Hebden, Esq. of Edey, Orkney, for Do., for a Pier in Edey, . . . . . | 15 | 15 0 |
| „ | 31. | To cash, being Bank Interest to this date, . . . | 0 | 7 6 |
| August | 3. | To cash from Robert Gordon, Esq. of Letterfourie,—Contribution for the erection of a Harbour at Buckie, County of Banff, . . . . . | 4,000 | 0 0 |
| August | 3. | To cash from Sir James Matheson, Bart., being a Deposit on Estimate of one-half of the Engineering charges, for a preliminary survey of Ness or Calicot Harbour, Island of Lewis, . . . . . | 26 | 5 0 |
| September | 13. | To cash from his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, for Do., of Helmsdale Harbour, . . . . . | 20 | 0 0 |
| October | 5. | To cash, being unexpended balance of Remittances to Harbour Inspector for conducting Sandsair Works to completion, including furnishing of Tools, . . . | 14 | 15 5 |
| | | | £12,901 | 8 6 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

## PIERS OR QUAYS.

FISHERIES for BUILDING or REPAIRING PIERS or QUAYS in SCOTLAND under the Act 5th Year ended 31st December 1855.

*Cr.*

| 1855. | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Payments, to account of Latheron-Wheel Harbour, . | £21 | 4 5 |
| By do., in full of Sandsair Pier, Shetland Isles, . | 274 | 6 10 |
| By do., to account of Buckie Harbour, . . | 2,223 | 16 11 |
| By do., in full of Hilton Bulwark, . . . | 60 | 0 0 |
| By do. to the Engineers, being Fees for the Works at Buckhaven Harbour, year ended 31st March 1855, | 7 | 7 0 |
| By do. to do. for Latheron-Wheel Harbour, do., | 7 | 7 0 |
| By do. to do. for Craignure Pier, do., | 3 | 7 6 |
| By do. to do. for Sandsair Pier, do., | 6 | 6 0 |
| By do. to do. for Buckie Harbour, do., | 104 | 6 6 |
| By do. to do. for Portree Harbour, do., | 40 | 9 9 |
| By do. to do. for Ullapool Harbour, do., | 15 | 15 0 |
| By do. to do. for Newhaven Harbour, do., | 15 | 15 0 |
| By unexpended Deposit for Engineering charges, Ormidale Pier, returned to Major Campbell, Proprietor, . | 7 | 12 3 |
| | £2,787 | 14 2 |
| By balance remaining at 31st December 1855, . . | 10,113 | 14 4 |
| | £12,901 | 8 6 |

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT shewing the EXPENDITURE on each of the HARBOUR WORKS carrying

*Dr.*

## LATHERON-WHEEL HARBOUR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1855. To balance remaining from last Abstract, . . . . . | £63 | 13 4 |
| | £63 | 13 4 |

## SANDSAIR PIER—SHETLAND ISLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1855. To balance remaining from last Abstract, . . . . . | £274 | 17 11 |
| To cash, being unexpended balance of remittances to Harbour Inspector, for conducting the works to completion, including furnishing of tools, . . . . . | 14 | 15 5 |
| | £289 | 13 4 |

## BUCKIE HARBOUR—COUNTY OF BANFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1855. To contribution from Robert Gordon, Esq. of Letterfourie, towards the expense of erecting a Harbour at Buckie, in the County of Banff, . | £4000 | 0 0 |
| To ditto from the Board of Fisheries, for ditto, . . . | 10,000 | 0 0 |
| To ditto from Robert Gordon, Esq., for a change upon the Western Pier, being extra work, . . . . . | 66 | 13 4 |
| To ditto from Board of Fisheries, for ditto, . . . | 133 | 6 8 |
| | £14,200 | 0 0 |

## HILTON BULWARK—COUNTY OF ROSS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1855. To paid by Mr. Macleod, for the Bulwark, exclusive of labour from Fishermen on his Estate, . . . . . | £101 | 7 6 |
| To ditto, by Board of Fisheries, . . . . . | 60 | 0 0 |
| | £161 | 7 6 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

on by the Board of Fisheries, in the year ended 31st December 1855.

*Cr.*

THE HONBLE. CAPTAIN DUNBAR.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | By repaid the Proprietor, being the unexpended balance of his contribution for the work, | | £21 4 5 | |
| | By retained by the Board, being ditto of its contribution for the work, and forming part of the general monies in the Pier or Quay Account, | | 42 8 11 | |
| | | | £63 13 4 | |

JOHN BRUCE, ESQ. OF SANDLODGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | By payments in full for the Works and Tools, | | £283 12 10 | |
| | By returned to Proprietor, being unexpended balance of his contribution, | £1 10 2 | | |
| | By retained by the Board, being unexpended balance of its contribution, and forming part of the general monies in the Pier or Quay Account, | 4 10 4 | | |
| | | | 6 0 6 | |
| | | | £289 13 4 | |

ROBERT GORDON, ESQ. OF LETTERFOURIE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | By payments to account of the Works, | £2,223 16 11 | |
| | By balance remaining, | 11,976 3 1 | |
| | | £14,200 0 0 | |

R. B. MACLEOD, ESQ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | By cost of Works, | £161 7 6 | |
| | | £161 7 6 | |

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

## LYBSTER HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT of the Expenditure of the Special Parliamentary Grant of

*Dr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | To balance remaining from last year's Account, | £588 | 4 | 8 |
| | To Bank Interest for the year to 31st March 1855, | 20 | 7 | 6 |
| | To do. to 31st July 1855, | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | To Cash, being an over-payment recovered, | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| | | £609 | 1 | 3 |

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 2d June 1856.

## LYBSTER HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

£6000 for the Improvement of Lybster Harbour, for the Year ended 31st December 1855.

*Cr.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | By payments further to account of the Works, . . . . . | £278 | 7 | 9 |
| | By payments further to account of Inspector's Wages, for superintending the Works, . . . . . | 126 | 3 | 11 |
| | | £404 | 11 | 8 |
| | By balance remaining at 31st December 1855, and due to the Contractor upon measurement of extra works, . . . . . | 204 | 9 | 7 |
| | | £609 | 1 | 3 |

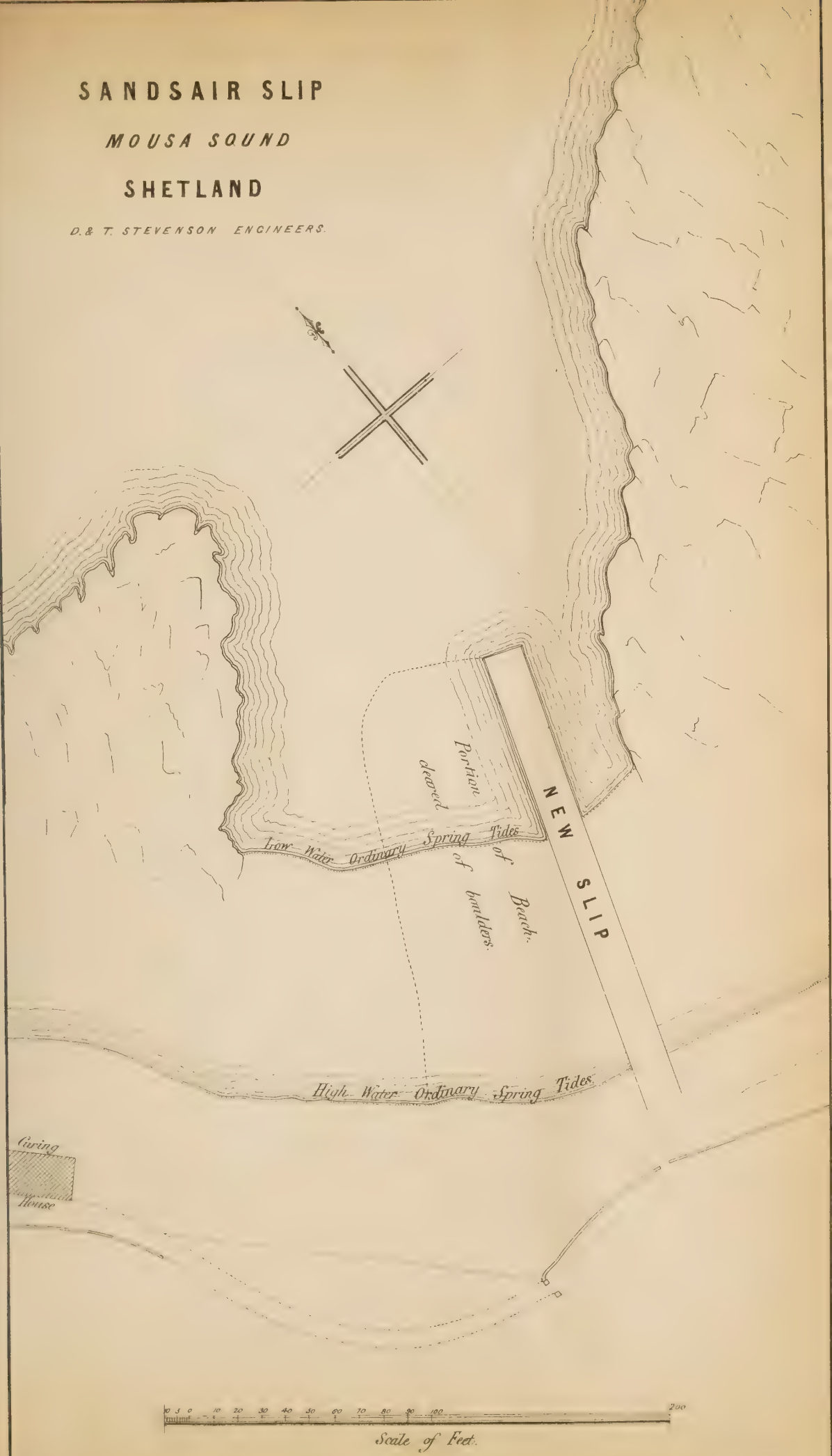
B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

# SANDSAIR SLIP

## *MOUSA SOUND*

## SHETLAND

*D. & T. STEVENSON ENGINEERS.*


NEW SLIP
Portion cleared of boulders.
Beach.
Low Water Ordinary Spring Tides
High Water Ordinary Spring Tides
Curing House
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 200
Scale of Feet.

# REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF BRITISH FISHERIES,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1855.

BEING FISHING 1855.

# Highland Roads and Bridges.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE

## FORTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONERS

Appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 59th year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "AN ACT to repeal Two Acts, made in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of His present Majesty, for maintaining and keeping in REPAIR certain Roads and Bridges in *Scotland*; to provide more effectually for that Purpose, and for Regulation of Ferries in *Scotland*."

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 31 *March* 1856.

SINCE the disastrous season of 1848–9, the works under the charge of the Commissioners have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from heavy casualties, leaving to the Board little to communicate in their Annual Report to Parliament, except the gradual restoration of the damage then sustained, with such minor improvements as the limited means at their command, derived principally from the improvement tolls in Inverness-shire, would permit.

The last season, also, has been unmarked by any injury to the works, beyond the ordinary wear and tear, until the 5th of February 1856, when a storm, which lasted two days, on the western shores of Argyllshire, inflicted damage on the roads bordering on Loch Fyne, to an extent as yet hardly ascertained, by the demolition of many hundred yards of breast-wall, and, at some points, the entire destruction of the road.

The only considerable extra expenditure in the county of Inverness has been on the Invermorriston Road, at Castle Urquhart, on Loch Ness Side, a locality now assuming some importance as a shipping place. The Road has been widened and protected at various dangerous points for near two miles, so as to ensure an uniform width of from 18 to 20 feet; this involved a good deal of rock-cutting and embanking, as well as the erection of several hundred yards of retaining and parapet walls. The cost incurred has been 429 *l.*, to be borne, not from the general funds of the Commissioners, but from the produce of the improvement toll on this line.

The general funds have been chargeable with the cost of replacing a small Bridge (110 *l.*), and of restoring some damages to the Road on the Glengarry line, and also with the sum of 32 *l.* 17 *s.* for repairing and coating with asphalte the planking of the Suspension Bridge at Aberchalder.

In the county of Ross the expense of repairing the damage occasioned by floods on the Glen Shiel and Kintail Roads has amounted to 70 *l.*, as exhibited in the Appendix to Mr. Mitchell's Report.

In Sutherland there has been expended about 106 *l.* in rebuilding a breast-wall in the town of Helmsdale, and in renewing the protection of the sluices of the Fleet Mound from ice. A new Lodge for the keeper is greatly required, and will probably have to be built this year.

In Argyllshire a very essential and necessary improvement has been effected at Banavie, on the Road between the landing-place at the canal entrance at Corpach and the Inn, a spot during the summer of very considerable traffic to and from the steamers. Three small Bridges on it have been widened, and the width of the Road increased by eight feet, at a cost of 168 *l.*

Another most beneficial alteration has been made at Claddick Hill, on the Dalmally Road, which, it will be borne in mind, is one of the military lines which the Commissioners have for some years been gradually improving. A new line of nearly half a mile has been made, at a cost of 129 *l.*, to avoid a steep and dangerous ascent, which was greatly complained of at this point. It is not yet completely carried out, but the further expense necessary is not calculated at more than 50 *l.*

The restoration of the Bridge over the Oich, at Fort Augustus (the only remnant of the ravages of the storms of January 1849), and that of the Bridge at Poll, on the Ardno Road, in Argyllshire, with the repair of the damages in the vicinity of Loch Fyne above mentioned, are the only extra works which now press on the attention of the Commissioners. Their general fund permits of no accumulation to meet the graver description of casualties, and is not in a condition to enable them to come forward with the proportion of the cost which, under the statutes regulating their proceedings, is in strictness exigible from them. In the County of Argyll they are under the additional difficulty of the limitation of the county assessment; nor does it seem to be understood that they are precluded by the terms of their Act from dealing with the trustees of particular districts of road, save through the intervention of the Convener of the County, to whom the Commissioners must notify the amount of the requisite assessment, and from whom they must receive the assent of the County whenever any special circumstances call for it; the Commissioners hope, however, to be able to submit to the meeting of the 30th April, in both Counties, proposals which shall result in effecting these important objects.

## INVERNESS BRIDGE.

The Government having obtained from Parliament its sanction for supplying the deficiency of 6,000 *l.*, which appeared upon the financial statement given in the Report of the Commissioners for last year, a grant of 3,000 *l.* and a further loan of 3,000 *l.*, to be repaid by instalments of 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent. per annum, were authorised, and the money was issued to the Commissioners in August and September last.

The first instalment of the previous loan of 10,700 *l.* became payable last year, and the four northern counties having contributed each its respective proportion, the total amount (695 *l.* 10 *s.*) remains now at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Bridge was completed in August and opened to the public in September last, and will shortly be formally handed over to the charge of the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is considered to be an admirable specimen of workmanship.

The

The following Report from Mr. Rendel exhibits the financial position of the Commisioners in relation to it:

" INVERNESS BRIDGE.

" 8, Great George-street, Westminster,
" Sir, 13 March 1856.

" I HAVE now to report, for the information of the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges, that the Inverness New Bridge was thrown open to the public in August of last year, and, together with its Approaches, completed in the following month of September.

" In that month I made a final examination of all the works, and found that in every particular their execution had been most satisfactory.

" The Commissioners are aware of the great difficulties all parties charged with the execution of this work have had to meet. My periodical Reports have stated most of these, but more especially my Report of March 1855, which informed the Commissioners of the natural impediments met with in founding the abutments on each side of the river, as well as the delays caused to the progress of the works, and consequent great increase in their cost, by the bankruptcy of two contractors in succession.

" Notwithstanding the great natural difficulties and unexpected delays referred to, the efficient and permanent character of the Bridge, as originally designed, has not been in the slightest degree impaired; this I hope will be regarded by the Commissioners as some mitigation for the inconvenience experienced by the length of time the work was in hand, and in a measure reconcile them to the heavy pecuniary loss they have sustained.

" Had Messrs. Hutchings, the first contractors, fulfilled their contract, the Bridge would have been opened in October 1853, at a cost for works of 16,250 *l.*; but through their failure, and the subsequent failure of Mr. Hendrie, the loss in time has been about two years, and the extra cost incurred thereby upwards of 5,000 *l.*

" The Commissioners are doubtless aware, that towards the close of the works various claims were made on the Bridge funds by adjacent owners and occupiers of property.

" These claims are of three kinds:—

" First. For permanent damage to property by reason of the Bridge Approaches.

" Second. For interference with custom or trade during the construction of the Bridge; and—

" Third. For interference with value of property and loss of custom, from January 1849, when the old stone bridge was washed down, to the passing of the New Bridge Act in August 1851.

" These various claims were referred to the late Mr. M'Tavish, of Inverness, who had acted as the legal adviser on the Bridge business from the passing of the Act, and at his recommendation they were submitted to Mr. H. Morrison, of Inverness, he being the only survivor of the three valuers employed by the Commissioners in 1852, to value the property to be acquired under the Act for the works, and all damages that would arise therefrom.

" The gross amount of the three classes of claims which I understand to have been made, is about 800 *l.* The claims of the first class, which Mr. Morrison has reported on, and thinks should be allowed, amount to 92 *l.*, and of the second class, supposing them to be proved by production of trade books, to 285 *l.*; but the third and last class of claims, both Mr. M'Tavish and Mr. Morrison consider to be wholly inadmissible, at all events as against the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges.*

" The

* *Note.*—It is to be observed, that Mr. Morrison's Report is dated 27th August 1855, whilst it appears from Mr. M'Tavish's Report of November following, that other claims had in the interim been received; these are, however, included in the gross sum of 800 *l.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " The claims of the first class, as reported on by Mr. Morrison, are therefore | 92 | – | – |
| " And of the second class, if proved by the trade books of the parties | 285 | – | – |
| TOTAL £. | 377 | – | – |

" For the proper understanding, however, of the nature and extent of the several claims, it is necessary that the Commissioners should refer to the Reports of the late Mr. M'Tavish of November last, forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, and also to the Report of Mr. Morrison, of the 27th of last August, addressed to Mr. Webster, and forwarded to the Treasury with Mr. M'Tavish's Report.

" These two Reports show most clearly the necessity there is on the part of the Commissioners not to recognise in any manner claims of the third class, because they do not arise under the New Bridge Act, and they also show the propriety of a close scrutiny into those of the first and second classes.

" I have for some time past been expecting from the executors of the late Mr. M'Tavish a statement of their claims for his professional services. Against this account there will be a set-off for rents of Mr. Hendrie's property, received by Mr. M'Tavish and his successor, Mr. Webster, as well as several small bills for plant sold, which were put into the hands of the latter after the resident engineer had left Inverness. It would, therefore, be desirable that the claims of the executors of Mr. M'Tavish should be obtained without delay.

" I have finally arranged the accounts for works, viz.; with Mr. Leather for the masonry, and with Messrs. Armstrong for the ironwork; and having obtained from the treasurer, Mr. M'Neill, a statement of his payments and cash balance, I am now enabled to present the following Statement, showing the cost of the works and total expenditure under the Bridge Acts, up to the time of completion.

" The total expenditure up to this time, including liabilities to Messrs. Armstrong, Mr. Leather, and myself, is as follows; viz.:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payments to the several contractors for the masonry and ironwork, and to the resident engineer for local supervision of the same by himself and assistant | 23,305 | 11 | 2 |
| Purchase of property and valuer's charges connected with same, including cost of preliminary surveys, &c. | 801 | 15 | 6 |
| Law costs incident to the preparation of contracts; cost of collecting and making inventories of plant consequent on the failures of the contractors, and for protecting the interests of the Commissioners at the time of such failures | 357 | 14 | 5 |
| My own professional charges from August 1851 to December 1855, for the preparation of contract drawings and specifications, and remodelling same consequent on the failure of two contractors; superintendence and direction of works generally, including payments to office assistants, travelling expenses on journeys to Inverness, and miscellaneous disbursements, 4½ years, at say, 200*l.* per annum | 900 | – | – |
| TOTAL £. | 25,365 | 1 | 1 |

The Funds realized and available, are as follows; viz.:

| | | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Parliamentary Grant | £. 7,700 | – | – | |
| First Treasury Loan | 10,700 | – | – | |
| | | | 18,400 | – – |
| Second Parliamentary Grant | 3,000 | – | – | |
| Second Treasury Loan | 3,000 | – | – | |
| | | | 6,000 | – – |
| Carried forward £. | | | 24,400 | – – |

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | 24,400 | – | – |
| Interest allowed on money deposited in Bank at Edinburgh, up to 31st December 1854 - | £. 270 4 8 | | | |
| Interest allowed on money deposited in Bank at Edinburgh, from January 1855 up to this date, say - - - - - - | 150 – – | | | |
| Interest on balances in Bank at Inverness - | 14 17 1 | | | |
| | | 435 | 1 | 9 |
| Estimated value of freehold property assigned by Mr. Hendrie to the Commissioners as security for the due performance of his contract, but forfeited for non-fulfilment of same - | | 1,300 | – | – |
| TOTAL - - - £. | | 26,135 | 1 | 9 |
| The Account therefore stands thus: | | | | |
| Assets - - - - - - - - - - | | 26,135 | 1 | 9 |
| Payments and liabilities on account of works, &c. - | | 25,365 | 1 | 1 |
| Leaving a Balance of - - - £. | | 770 | – | 8 |

assuming that Mr. Hendrie's property will realise the amount at which it is valued, to meet the valid and possible claims for compensation as reported on by Mr. Morrison, and before referred to herein.

"In conclusion, I have only to add, that it is most desirable the Commissioners should at once direct their surveyor to take charge of the Bridge. He scarcely need be reminded to keep the surface of the roadway in good repair, on the same plan as it has been constructed; viz. with the end grain wooden pavement blocks set in a coal-tar concrete, similar to what has proved so successful on the High Level Bridge at Newcastle. He should also be instructed to paint the ironwork, including the chains, at least once in three years from the opening of the Bridge; and further, he should be requested not to allow water-pipes to be laid across it, or indeed any other pipes than the gas mains that were permitted to be laid before the Bridge was opened.

"The Commissioners will observe that the following matters are in abeyance, and it is desirable they should instruct Mr. Webster, solicitor, Inverness, to wind up the whole of them with as little delay as possible; they are,—

"First. The realization of the forfeited securities of the late contractor, Mr. Hendrie.

"Second. The settlement of the compensation claims before referred to; and,

"Third. The adjustment of the accounts with the late Mr. M'Tavish's executors, also before referred to.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "*James M. Rendel.*"

## PORTMAHOLMACK HARBOUR.

The negotiation between Mr. M'Leod, of Cadboll, and the Board of Fisheries (formerly mentioned) not having resulted in any advance by the latter for the restoration of this Harbour, the Commissioners, by way of commencing a fund to accumulate for this purpose, agreed, in July 1854, to let the right of collecting the dues. They obtained and accepted the offer of a rent of 55*l.* per annum, which has been paid for three quarters of a year (to April 1855), and after deducting income tax, and some trifling expenses, the sum of 36*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* remains in bank to the credit of the account.

The whole of the assessments for the year 1854, payable in 1855, have been paid up.

The following is an Abstract of the Assessments payable by the several Counties, under the operation of the Road Repair Act, to the Commissioners, for the Years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855.

| | Payable by Counties in 1852. | | | Payable by Counties in 1853. | | | Payable by Counties in 1854. | | | Payable by Counties in 1855. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1. Aberdeen - - - | 106 | 9 | 8 | 125 | 12 | 6 | 286 | 11 | 3 | 160 | 11 | 9 |
| 2. Argyll - - - - | 1,088 | 6 | 6 | 929 | 8 | 11 | 976 | 14 | 5 | 1,048 | 16 | 11 |
| 3. Banff - - - - | 12 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 145 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 6 |
| 4. Bute - - - - | 77 | 8 | 9 | 33 | – | – | 108 | – | – | 80 | 6 | 10 |
| 5. Caithness - - - | 338 | 3 | 10 | 438 | 2 | 1 | 435 | 6 | 9 | 426 | 16 | 2 |
| 6. Inverness - - - | 1,275 | 7 | 11 | 1,295 | 8 | 7 | 1,513 | 9 | 9 | 1,550 | 13 | 3 |
| 7. Moray - - - - | 213 | 9 | 1 | 230 | 10 | 1 | 298 | 7 | 1 | 247 | 11 | 11 |
| 8. Nairn - - - - | 170 | 14 | 3 | 56 | 17 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 99 | 3 | 11 |
| 9. Ross - - - - | 382 | 19 | – | 359 | 7 | 3 | 212 | 3 | 1 | 644 | 11 | 7 |
| 10. Sutherland - - - | 561 | 5 | 1 | 439 | 16 | 4 | 398 | 10 | 2 | 522 | 13 | 2 |
| £. | 4,226 | 10 | 8 | 3,923 | 11 | 9 | 4,421 | 3 | 11 | 4,798 | 10 | – |

The following Abstract shows the Net Proceeds of Toll Dues collected in the Counties of Caithness, Ross, and Inverness, for the same years.

| | Proceeds of Toll Dues, 1852. | | | Proceeds of Toll Dues, 1853. | | | Proceeds of Toll Dues, 1854. | | | Proceeds of Toll Dues, 1855. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1. Caithness - - - | 358 | 14 | – | 346 | 7 | 5 | 342 | 8 | 5 | 348 | 9 | 3 |
| 2. Ross - - - - | 1,216 | 18 | 10 | 986 | 13 | 6 | 1,004 | 5 | 8 | 934 | 9 | 7 |
| 3. Inverness - - - | 1,620 | 7 | 10 | 2,192 | 1 | 7 | 1,294 | 9 | 11 | 1,582 | 9 | – |
| £. | 3,196 | – | 8 | 3,525 | 2 | 6 | 2,641 | 4 | – | 2,865 | 7 | 10 |

The general expenses for the year 1855, including 95*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, incurred in connexion with the Caithness Roads, have amounted to 2,277*l.* 7*s.*, being about 55*l.* less than those of the preceding year.

The balance to the credit of the General Fund of the Commissioners is reduced to 165*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The aggregate balances to the credit of the different Toll Accounts amount to 958*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; together, 1,113*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

The Appendix to this Report contains,—

No. I. The General Report of Mr. Mitchell, the principal Inspector, dated the 5th March 1856.

No. II. The Accounts of the Monies received and disbursed by the Commissioners for the service of the year 1855, except for the Caithness District Roads.

No. III. The Account of the Sums payable by the Counties for the same year.

No. IV. The Statement of the Sums received and disbursed by the Commissioners in respect of the Caithness District Roads for the same year. It will be observed that a sum of 170*l.* has been received from the County Collector to the credit of this Account. It is understood that this is an additional allowance beyond the stipulated payment of 678*l.* per annum, to be applied towards the repairs and strengthening of the District Roads.

By order of the Commissioners.

*SAMUEL SMITH,*
Secretary.

14 March 1856.

# APPENDIX.

## (No. 1.)

Sir, Inverness, 5 March 1856.

I AM happy to report that the whole of the Roads under the charge of the Commissioners are in their usual good state of repair. Some improvements in narrow and dangerous portions of the Roads have been made during the past year. These, as well as repairs, which may be denominated extra works, I will now briefly recapitulate.

### County of INVERNESS.

The most important improvement in this County is on the Invermorriston Road, at Urquhart Castle, about 16 miles from Inverness. The Road has here been widened and protected where it passes along the Lake side, at a dangerous elevation, for a distance of 1¼ mile. On this portion 474 lineal, or 1,059 square yards of breast-wall have been built, along with 253 yards of parapet and 239 lineal yards of retaining wall on the upper side of the Road, averaging 4 feet in height. There have also been considerable rock-cutting and embanking to secure a uniform width of 18 to 20 feet of Roadway. The funds for this work have been provided out of the Toll Revenue of the Road, which has been to some extent anticipated; and the total cost, with the exception of the parapets and some other lesser works, amounts to 429 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*

On the Glengarry Road a small Bridge was carried away on the 26th of July last, near Glenquoich Lodge, by a waterspout, which came suddenly down, and carried off not only this Bridge, but caused considerable damage to several parts of the Road and the adjoining property. The Bridge was promptly rebuilt, the damages repaired, and the communication restored; the cost having been 110 *l.* for the Bridge.

The planking of the Suspension Bridge across the River Oich had become open in the seams and exposed to the weather, and I have had it repaired and covered with a coating of asphalte, which I trust will be a permanent protection. This work has cost 32 *l.* 17 *s.*

I fear it will be necessary to provide a new Bridge across the River Oich at Fort Augustus. The present temporary timber structure was erected in 1849, and I did not calculate on its lasting above nine years. I shall draw the attention of the County to the subject at their 30th of April meeting.

There is also a timber Bridge across the River Arkaig on the Lochyside Road, near Achnacarry House, erected about 19 years ago, which will in course of next year require extensive repairs.

### County of Ross.

The waterspout which so seriously damaged the Glengarry Road, and other floods, committed ravages on the Glenshiel and Kintail Roads in this County, by sweeping away water-walls, pitchings, and breast-walls, and otherwise cutting and damaging these Roads in several places; all as detailed in the annexed Statement. These damages have been satisfactorily repaired, at a cost of 70 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.*

On the Contin and Loch Carron Roads the mile-stones have been repainted and lettered, at a cost of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

### County of SUTHERLAND.

The only work beyond the ordinary repair of the Roads in this County has been the rebuilding of a breast-wall in the village of Helmsdale, and renewing the posts placed above the sluices of the Fleet Mound, with the view of protecting them from ice. The cost of these extra works has amounted to 105 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* At this place a new Lodge for the sluice-keeper will have to be built this year, the present one being almost uninhabitable.

### County of ABERDEEN.

The Ballater Timber Bridge of five arches in this County, which had undergone an effectual repair, was carefully repainted last summer, at a cost of 69 *l.*

### County of ARGYLL.

Two very necessary and valuable improvements have been made in this County. The first on the Lochnagaul Road, between Banavie and the entrance of the Canal at Corpach. This piece of Road, about 1¼ mile in length, was only 10 feet wide, and during the summer months considerable traffic passes along it; and as great inconvenience was felt by the travelling public in going to and from the different steamers, the Road has been increased eight feet in width throughout. Three Bridges on it were likewise widened, and the Fences readjusted. The expense of this improvement is 168 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.*

The other improvement is on the Dalmally Road, at Claddick Hill, where 712 yards of new Road has been made, by which a dangerous and steep ascent has been avoided, at a cost of 129 *l.* This improvement will require to be extended northwards for about 200 yards, in order that a proper and easy junction may be made with the old Road, which will cost upwards of 50 *l.*

The Bridge at Poll, on the Ardnoe Road in this County, is still in the same dangerous condition, and I trust the Board will authorise me in the course of next summer to have it rebuilt, with approaches, so as to render it safe for the travelling public, which are yearly increasing by this Road.

On the 5th and 6th of February last, the shores of the County of Argyll were visited by a severe and fearful hurricane, which, happening during a very high spring-tide, raised the sea several feet above its usual height, and caused much destruction of property along the shores of Loch Fyne and elsewhere. The consequence was that, at the head of Loch Fyne, serious damage has been done to the Roads. Near Garron Bridge the greater part of the breast-walls have been swept away, and three-fourths of the Road has followed; so that communication is only maintained at this point by the public being permitted to use a private road of the Duke of Argyll's. From Garron Bridge to Dunderaw Castle, 2½ miles, various pieces of breast-wall have been destroyed, but the surface of the Road is saved. Beyond Dunderaw Castle there are 400 yards of breast-wall, and the Road which it supported, entirely swept away; and, at the six-mile-stone from Inverary, the Road and 950 lineal yards of breast-wall, built about seven years ago, have been wholly swept away. At the seventh and eighth mile-stones about 100 yards of breast-wall and road are destroyed. Between Loch Fyne Bridge and Cairndow, about 1½ mile in distance, from 1,000 to 1,100 yards of road is damaged and rendered impassable.

Mr. Garrow was on the spot, and had men employed as promptly as possible to fill up the holes, and make a way for the conveyance of the mail gig; and by the time I reached the spot, on the 25th, I found the road passable.

The greater portion of the Road from Inverary to Cairndow, 10 miles in length, is too low, and when, as in this instance, a high wind occurs at high spring tides, it is much exposed to damage by the sea.

I have directed the breast-walls at the head of Glenshera to be rebuilt and raised higher than before; but the other portions of the Road should be reconstructed on higher ground. If the land is afforded by the proprietor of Ardkinglass, it will be cheaper to reconstruct these damaged portions of the Road than to rebuild the breast-walls on the present site.

There were some other damages at Lochgoil-head, on the Ardno Road, and at Collintrive, on the Glendaruel Road, but the repairs of these will be comparatively trifling.

### County of Caithness.

In the County of Caithness, the Committee appointed to inspect the Roads, and to consider the points where they require additional strengthening, postponed their examination until about the present time, when the alternations of frost and thaw, with heavy local traffic, will demonstrate their weakest points. I have not heard that this inspection has yet taken place, but I am satisfied these gentlemen will see the propriety of making an effort to preserve the Roads, which have proved so beneficial to the County, by ordering the balance (1,100 *l.*) of the 1,700 *l*, which they themselves voted for this purpose, to be handed over and applied to strengthening the Roads in the course of the next season. It cannot be expected that these Roads, originally weak, should be maintained for a fixed sum of money, while the traffic is increasing year by year. Indeed, were it not for the judicious and economical management of the local Inspectors, it is impossible that the Roads could have been maintained in their present comparatively good condition.

Annexed to this Report is a Statement of all the Expenditure on the different Roads, beyond the ordinary outlay for surface repairs.

This, with the above statement, will explain to you what was necessary to avert decay and sudden damage, and also the improvements we were enabled to carry out on the several Roads.

I am happy to report that we have had no snow-storm during the winter of any consequence to impede travelling.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *J. W. Mitchell.*

Samuel Smith, Esq.,
London.

STATEMENT of EXTRA WORKS and IMPROVEMENTS performed on the HIGHLAND ROADS in 1855.

| COUNTY OF INVERNESS: | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moy Road:—Cutting snow in February 1855 | 1 | 12 | – | | | |
| Feu-duty of Drakies toll-bar for the past 28 years | 56 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 57 | 12 | – |
| Inverfarigaig Road:—Constructing temporary wooden bridge east of Aberarder, in lieu of the bridge carried away by a flood in July last | 9 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 9 | 1 | 4 |
| Glengarry Road:—Rebuilding breast-wall near top of Lochhourn Brae, which fell in November 1854 | 8 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Repairing damages caused to the road by the flood of 13 December 1854, and water-walls of two bridges near Quoich Lodge | 19 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Repairing and asphalting the planking of the suspension bridge over the River Oich, at Aberchalder, in August | 32 | 17 | – | | | |
| Rebuilding a bridge near Glenquoich Lodge, which was carried away by a waterspout on 26 July | 110 | – | – | | | |
| Constructing temporary pass road at site of said bridge, near Glenquoich Lodge | 1 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 172 | 2 | 11 |
| Lochyside Road:—Rebuilding fallen arch and wing-walls of a bridge opposite Gairlochy Loch | – | – | – | 31 | – | – |
| Laggan Road, western portion:—Rebuilding breast-wall and parapet, near Rough Burn, which fell on 11 December 1854 | 28 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Rebuilding breast-wall and parapet east of Achluachraich, which fell on 11 June 1855 | 10 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 38 | 10 | 8 |
| Broadford Road:—Repairing damage done to pitching by the sea on 3 May, between Ostaig and Ardavaser | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Stein Road:—Repairing part of the arch, wing-walls, and abutments of the bridge at Horniwale, which fell on 19 April | 12 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| Rebuilding part of bridge, near Bay, which fell on 18 August | 8 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 20 | 8 | 11 |
| Strathglass Road:—Laying stones around piers of Cannich Bridge | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Inverness and Nairn Road:—Feu-duty of Raigmore toll-bar for 28 years | 35 | – | – | | | |
| Furnishing and laying kerbstone for footpath near Inverness (balance) | 21 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| Repairing timber railings at sea-side, &c. | 24 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 81 | – | 5 |
| Speyside Road:—Cutting snow in February | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Rebuilding and securing with iron straps the North Pier Point of Spey Bridge, near Grantown, damaged by ice in winter | 13 | – | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 14 | 7 | 5 |
| Carried forward £. | | | | 435 | 12 | 7 |

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 435 12 7 |
| COUNTY OF INVERNESS—*continued.* | | |
| Fort William Road:—Repairing damages, caused by the flood of 13 December 1854, west of Letterfinlay Inn, viz. making up portions of road, rebuilding three pieces breast-wall, and removing three or four feet deep of rubbish - - - | 33 - 10 | |
| Repairing damages at Onach, caused by flood, 14 July - | 4 18 11 | |
| Repairing damages near Letterfinlay Inn, caused by flood, 25 October - - - - - - - - | 4 14 2 | |
| | | 42 13 11 |
| Ballachulish, North Ferry Pier:—Repairing damage done to outer head in January - - - - - - - - | - - - | 7 7 1 |
| Badenoch Road:—Cutting snow in December, February, and March - - - - - - - - - - - | 87 10 2 | |
| Dyke built along, alteration and improvement of the road at Pitmain - - - - - - - - - - | 14 3 4 | |
| Railings erected at said improvement and Newtonmore toll-bar, and blinding metal on improvement - - | 31 9 6 | |
| Thatching Newtonmore toll-house - - - - | 2 8 - | |
| | | 136 1 - |
| COUNTY OF ROSS: | | 621 14 7 |
| Contin Road:—Painting mile-stones - - - - - | - 19 1 | |
| Tain Road:—Snow cutting - - - - - - | - 14 - | |
| Glenshiel and Kintail Roads:—Rebuilding bulwarks, water-walls, and pitching at Maligan Bridge - - - - - - - - - £. 10 8 - | | |
| Rebuilding breast-wall on the Kintail Road at Inverinate, which fell on 30 May - 9 5 4 | | |
| Rebuilding breast-wall, parapet, and pitching on the Glenshiel Road at Lochshiel, Achnagart, and Easnanarm - - - 6 11 10 | | |
| Rebuilding breast-wall, parapet, and pitching on Glenshiel Road at Cuilm and Easnanarm, which were damaged by a flood on 26 July; repairing damages done to road there, and clearing channel, Maligan Burn - - - - - - - - 35 11 3 | | |
| Rebuilding, pitching, and water-walls at the bridge, near the second mile-stone from Sheal Inn, Kintail Road, damaged by flood, 18 May - - - - - 8 10 8 | | |
| | 70 7 1 | |
| Lochcarron Road:—Cutting snow - - - £. 1 13 - | | |
| Painting mile-stones - - - - 5 14 3 | | |
| | 7 7 3 | |
| Strome Ferry Pier, South side:—Removing accumulation of gravel from side of pier - - - - - - - - | 2 - - | |
| Chanonry Ferry Pier:—Removing shingle - - - - | 4 15 5 | |
| | | 86 2 10 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 707 17 5 |

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - | - | - | 707 | 17 | 5 |
| **COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND:** | | | | | | |
| Sutherland Coast Road :—Cutting snow - - £.1 17 – | | | | | | |
| Rebuilding breast-wall at Helmsdale - 46 8 – | | | | | | |
| | 48 | 5 | – | | | |
| Fleet Mound :—Removing posts for protecting the masonry and sluices from the ice - - - - - - - - | 59 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 107 | 13 | 11 |
| **COUNTY OF CAITHNESS:** | | | | | | |
| Thurso Road :—Cutting snow - - - £.3 14 10 | | | | | | |
| Repairs on Thurso streets - - - 18 13 4 | | | | | | |
| Ditto - and repairing trestles - - 5 6 3 | | | | | | |
| | 27 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Dunbeath Road :—Cutting snow - - - £.5 – 10 | | | | | | |
| Building buttress to Ousdale Bridge - 16 10 8 | | | | | | |
| Repairing Wick streets - - - - 4 1 10 | | | | | | |
| | 25 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 52 | 17 | 9 |
| **COUNTY OF ABERDEEN:** | | | | | | |
| Ballater Bridge :—Painting Bridge - - - - - | - | - | - | 69 | – | – |
| **COUNTY OF NAIRN:** | | | | | | |
| Findhorn Road :—Rebuilding breast-wall and parapet, near New Inn, on Carr Bridge Branch - - - - - | - | - | - | 30 | 10 | 6 |
| **COUNTY OF MORAY:** | | | | | | |
| Grantown Road :—Cutting and clearing snow - - - | 2 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto - - - ditto in March - - - - - | 3 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 5 | 15 | 7 |
| **COUNTY OF BUTE:** | | | | | | |
| Arran Road :—Extending and securing invert of Brodick Bridge, and rebuilding parapet-wall in connexion with Bridge in Glenantsuidhe - - - - - - - | - | - | - | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| **COUNTY OF ARGYLL:** | | | | | | |
| Moidart Road, Second Section :—Rebuilding breast-wall, which fell between the third and fourth mile-stone west of Strontian - - - - - - - - - - | 41 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Lochnagaul Road:—Widening and straightening road between Bonavie and Corpach, in March £.20 4 8 | | | | | | |
| Ditto - and three bridges between Bonavie and Corpach, in April and May - - 99 4 5 | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - - in June - - - - - 42 5 10 | | | | | | |
| Erecting fences at road-side, in lieu of those destroyed by the improvement - - 6 13 – | | | | | | |
| | 168 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| Crinan Road :—Widening 96 lineal yards of road at canal-side - - - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 3 | – | | | |
| Ardno Road :—Building two new cross drains, 120 lineal yards of retaining wall, and widening 160 lineal yards of road - - - - - - - - - - - | 16 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Glenco Road :—Removing rubbish off the road and clearing waterways of burns from rubbish, carried down by a flood in winter 1854–55, at Auchbraes, or Auchtriachdan - - | 8 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 235 | 17 | 1 | 984 | 17 | 7 |

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 235 | 17 | 1 | 984 | 17 | 7 |
| COUNTY OF ARGYLL—*continued.* | | | | | | |
| Dalmally Road:—Alteration and improvement of road in Claddich Hill - - - - £. 89 - - | | | | | | |
| Laying bottoming of stones on new roadway of Claddich Hill - - - - 40 - - | | | | | | |
| Fence on dog-kennel improvement - - 4 - - | | | | | | |
| | 133 | - | - | | | |
| Glencro Road:—Building breast-wall, and rough pitching for 230 feet along sea-shore at Cairndow, to protect the road from damage - - £. 37 9 5 | | | | | | |
| Widening 1,000 lineal yards of road, and bottoming 245 lineal yards - - - 16 10 6 | | | | | | |
| Building a cross drain in lieu of a fallen bridge of five feet span, and repairing damages at foot of "Rest, and be Thankful" - - - - - - - 5 6 - | | | | | | |
| Painting mile-stones - - - - 3 5 - | | | | | | |
| | 62 | 10 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 431 | 8 | - |
| | | | £. | 1,416 | 5 | 7 |

IMPROVEMENTS in the County of INVERNESS, specially provided for by TOLLS, which were established in 1842.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Invermorriston Road:—Damage done to wheat crop by the improvements made last year between Temple House and Drumnadrochit - - - - - - - - - - | 2 | - | - | | | |
| Improving the road at or opposite to Urquhart Castle for 1¾ miles, by blasting rock, building breast-walls and retaining walls, widening and embanking the roadway, during the months of July, August, September, October, and November - - - - - | 427 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 429 | 18 | 8 |
| Beauly and Strathglass Roads:—Improving dangerous part of Strathglass road in Teanassie Brae, by embanking on lower side - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| New protecting fence in Argash Brae, said road - - | 8 | 10 | - | | | |
| Ditto - - - at the side of the Beauly road in the descent from Moniack Bridge - - - | 9 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Lengthening a small bridge at Bunchrew, on the south side of the road - - - - - - - - - | 1 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 21 | 19 | 8 |
| North Boleskine Road:—Thatching toll-house at Holm with straw - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| | | | £. | 454 | 18 | 4 |

(No. II.)

ACCOUNT of all MONIES RECEIVED and EXPENDED under the Authority of the Act of Parliament (59 Geo. 3, c. 135), for the maintaining and keeping in REPAIR certain ROADS and BRIDGES made in *Scotland* for the purpose of MILITARY COMMUNICATION, and for making more effectual Provision for maintaining and repairing ROADS made and BRIDGES built in *Scotland*, under the Authority of the PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS for HIGHLAND ROADS and BRIDGES;—from 31 December 1854 to 31 December 1855.

1855: CHARGE:

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| To Amount of Assessments received in full from the following Counties, for the Repair of Roads and Bridges executed in the year 1854, and payable in 1855, viz.: | | |
| 1. Aberdeen, in full of Assessment - - - - | 286 11 3 | |
| 2. Argyll - ditto - ditto - - - - | 976 14 5 | |
| 3. Banff - ditto - ditto - - - - | 145 18 3 | |
| 4. Bute - ditto - ditto - - - - | 108 – – | |
| 5. Caithness - ditto - ditto - - - - | 435 6 9 | |
| 6. Inverness - ditto - ditto - - - - | 1,513 9 9 | |
| 7. Moray - ditto - ditto - - - - | 298 7 1 | |
| 8. Nairn - ditto - ditto - - - - | 46 3 2 | |
| 9. Ross - ditto - ditto - - - - | 213 3 1 | |
| 10. Sutherland - ditto - ditto - - - - | 398 10 2 | |
| | | 4,421 3 11 |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues levied in the Counties of Inverness, Ross, and Caithness, under the Acts 4 Geo. 4, c. 56, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 33, which are applicable to the Repair of the Roads on which they are respectively collected, viz.: | | |
| TOLLS levied in the County of *Inverness*: | | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Fort George Road, at the Millton of Connage Bar, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting Allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said Period, and other small incidents - - | 77 1 – | |
| From which falls to be deducted the Interest due to the Bank of Scotland, on account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - - - - - - - | – 4 6 | |
| | | 76 16 6 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 4,498 – 5 |

1855: CHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - - | - | - | - | 4,498 | – | 5 |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Fort George Road in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - | 113 | 15 | – | | | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 76 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £. | 36 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County. | | | | | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Inverness and Nairn Road - | 112 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Inverness and Nairn Road, at Midcoul and Raigmore Toll-bars, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting Allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - - - | 335 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| To Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - | 5 | 9 | 1 | 453 | 5 | 2 |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Inverness and Nairn Road in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - | 314 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 453 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 138 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Inverness and Nairn Road: *vide* end of Discharge. | | | | | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Highland (or Moy and Badenoch) Roads - - - - - - - - - - - | 104 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Highland (or Moy and Bade och) Roads, at the eight Bars thereon, from 25 December 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting Allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for the said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - - | 826 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| To Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - | 7 | 1 | 6 | 938 | 2 | 6 |
| The Sums expended in the Repair of the Highland Roads in 1855 is, per Discharge: | | | | | | |
| Badenoch Road - - - - - - - - | 648 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Moy Road - - - - - - - - - | 239 | 2 | – | | | |
| | 888 | – | 6 | | | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - - | 938 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 50 | 2 | – | | | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Highland Roads: *vide* end of Discharge. | | | | | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Beauly Road - - - - | 167 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Beauly Road, at Muirton Toll-bar, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting Allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - | 293 | – | 8 | | | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1855 - - - | 6 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 467 | – | 11 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | 6,356 | 9 | – |

1855: CHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 6,356 9 – |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Beauly Road in 1855, is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - - - - | 303 5 7 | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - - | 467 – 11 | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 163 15 4 | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Beauly Road: *vide* end of Discharge. | | |
| Tolls levied in the County of Inverness, which are applicable to the Improvement of the Roads, by widening and erecting Parapets, on which they are respectively collected, in terms of the Commissioners' Minutes of the 16th March 1842: viz. | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Beauly Road at Beauly Bridge Bar - - - - - - - - - - - - | 291 1 10 | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - | 7 16 3 | |
| | | 298 18 1 |
| The Sum expended on Improvements on the Beauly and Strathglass Roads in 1855, is, per Discharge - - - | 21 19 8 | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - - | 298 18 1 | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 276 18 5 | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues collected at Beauly Bridge Bar: *vide* end of Discharge. | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Fort William Road - - - | – 16 5 | |
| | | – 16 5 |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Invermorriston Road - - | 127 8 6 | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Invermorriston Road at Drumnadrochit, Tomnaheurich, and Fort Augustus Check Toll-bars, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - | 160 7 1 | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - - - | – 17 8 | |
| | | 288 13 3 |
| The Sum expended on Improvements on the Invermorriston Road in 1855, is, per Discharge - - - - - - | 429 18 8 | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 288 13 3 | |
| Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £. | 141 5 5 | |
| To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County. | | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 6,944 16 9 |

1855: CHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 6,944 16 9 |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Boleskine Road - - - | 92 8 2 | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the North Boleskine Road at Scaniport and Drummond Toll-bars, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 8 9 | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1855 - - - | 3 2 9 | |
| | | 145 19 8 |
| The Sum expended on Improvements on the North Boleskine Road in 1855, is, per Discharge - - - - - - | 3 – – | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 145 19 8 | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 142 19 8 | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Boleskine Road: *vide* end of Discharge. | | |
| *Note.*—The proportion of Toll Dues collected in the County of Inverness, which has been applied towards the Repair and Improvements of Roads, as above, is— | | |
| 1st. REPAIRS. | | |
| 1. Fort George Road - - - - - - - - | 76 16 6 | |
| 2. Highland Roads - - - - - - - - | 888 – 6 | |
| 3. Inverness and Nairn Road - - - - - | 314 6 5 | |
| 4. Beauly Road - - - - - - - - - | 303 5 7 | |
| £. | 1,582 9 | |
| 2d. IMPROVEMENTS. | | |
| £. s. d. | | |
| 5. Beauly and Strathglass Roads - - - 21 19 8 | | |
| 6. Fortwilliam Road - - - - - — | | |
| 7. Invermorriston Road - - - - 288 13 3 | | |
| 8. Boleskine Road - - - - - 3 – – | | |
| | 313 12 11 | |
| £. | 1,896 1 11 | |
| TOLLS levied in the County of *Ross*: | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland, for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Kessock Branch Roads - | 160 2 10 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 160 2 10 | 7,090 16 5 |

1855: CHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 160 2 10 | 7,090 16 6 |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Kessock Branch Roads, at Kessock Toll-bar, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - | 85 2 – | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Acconnt kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - | 4 18 3 | |
| | | 250 3 1 |
| The Sum expended on Repairs on the Kessock Branch Roads in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - | 97 10 8 | |
| The amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 250 3 1 | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 152 12 5 | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues of Kessock Branch Roads: *vide* end of Discharge. | | |
| To Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Dingwall, Fortrose, and Fearn Roads - - - - - - - - - - - - | 10 4 1 | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Dingwall, Fortrose, and Fearn Roads at Conon Bridge, Avoch and Novar Toll-bars, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - - | 565 6 11 | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - | 3 16 2 | |
| | | 579 7 2 |
| The Sums expended on Repairs on the Dingwall, Fortrose, and Fearn Roads in 1855, are, per Discharge, | | |
| Dingwall Road - - - - - - - - - - | 181 – 4 | |
| Fortrose Road - - - - - - - - - - | 143 2 2 | |
| Fearn Road - - - - - - - - - - - | 272 – – | |
| | 596 2 6 | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 579 7 2 | |
| Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £. | 16 15 4 | |
| To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County. | | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 7,920 6 8 |

1855: CHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - | - | - | 7,920 | 6 | 8 |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Contin Road at Strathpeffer Toll-bar, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - | 148 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| To Interest allowed by the said Bank on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 149 | 2 | 7 |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Contin Road in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - - | 127 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 149 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Leaving a Surplus of - - - £. | 21 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| Which is lodged in Account kept with the Bank of Scotland for Proceeds of Toll Dues on the Contin Road: *vide* end of Discharge. | | | | | | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Invergordon Road at Tain Toll-bar, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - | 132 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| From which falls to be deducted the Interest due to the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - - - - - - | 2 | – | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 130 | 7 | 5 |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Invergordon Road in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - | 223 | 10 | – | | | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 130 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £. | 93 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County. | | | | | | |
| *Note.*—The proportion of Toll Dues collected in the County of Ross, which has been applied towards the Repair and Improvement of Roads, is— | | | | | | |
| 1. Kessock Road - - - - - - - - - | 97 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| 2. Dingwall, Fortrose, and Fearn Roads - - - - | 579 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| 3. Contin Road - - - - - - - - - | 127 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 4. Invergordon Road - - - - - - - - | 130 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| £. | 934 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| TOLLS levied in the County of *Caithness.* | | | | | | |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Thurso Road at the Toll-bars of (North) Wick and Thurso, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - | 237 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| From which falls to be deducted the Interest due to the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls up to 31 December 1855 - - - - - - - - - | – | 14 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 236 | 16 | 10 |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Thurso Road in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - - | 401 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - | 236 | 16 | 10 | | | |
| Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £. | 164 | 17 | 1 | | | |
| To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County. | | | | | | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | 8,436 | 13 | 6 |

1855: CHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 8,436 13 6 |
| To Amount of the Proceeds of Toll Dues collected on the Dunbeath Road at (South) Wick Toll-bar, from 25 November 1854 to 25 November 1855, after deducting allowance to Mr. Paterson of 2 ½ per cent. for collecting said Toll Dues for said period, and other small incidents - - - - - | 117 11 7 | |
| From which falls to be deducted the Interest due to the Bank of Scotland on Account kept with them for said Tolls, up to 31 December 1855 - - - - - - - - - - | 5 19 2 | |
| | | 111 12 5 |
| The Sum expended in the Repair of the Dunbeath Road in 1855 is, per Discharge - - - - - - - - - | 488 11 6 | |
| The Amount of Toll Dues, as above, is - - - - - - | 111 12 5 | |
| Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £. | 376 19 1 | |
| To be defrayed by the Commissioners and County. | | |
| *Note.*—The Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues collected in Caithness-shire, as above, is— | | |
| 1. Thurso Road - - - - - - - - - - | 236 16 10 | |
| 2. Dunbeath Road - - - - - - - - - - | 111 12 5 | |
| £. | 348 9 3 | |
| To Sum received from the Exchequer in terms of Directions from the Lords of the Treasury, under the 8th Section of the Act 59 Geo. 3, for the Expenditure of the year 1855 - | 5,000 - - | |
| | | 5,000 - - |
| The said Accountant charges himself with the Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in the General Account with Bank of Scotland - - - | 667 19 10 | |
| To Interest due by the Bank of Scotland upon the General Account kept in Name of the Commissioners, from 31 December 1854 to 31 December 1855 - - - - - - | 60 18 9 | |
| | | 728 18 7 |
| AMOUNT of CHARGE - - - - £. | | 14,277 4 6 |

## STATEMENT of the Inverness Bridge Account.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1854: | | | |
| Dec. 31. | Balance at the Credit of this Account at this date - - - - | | 515 13 3 |
| 1855: | | | |
| April 28. | Paid Mr. John Rendle, Quarter's Salary, and other Disbursements, as resident Engineer of this Bridge, due on 31 March last - - - - - - | 126 9 6 | — |
| July 10. | Paid Mr. John Rendle, Quarter's Salary, and other Disbursements, as resident Engineer of this Bridge, due on 30 August last - - - - - - | 127 9 10 | — |
| Aug. 23. | Received from Treasury, being Grant towards this Bridge - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 3,000 - - |
| Sept. 10. | Paid Messrs. W. G. Armstrong & Co., further to account of Expense of furnishing Iron Work, &c., towards erection of this Bridge - - - - - | 2,000 - - | — |
| „ 25. | Received from Treasury, being a further Loan towards erection of this Bridge, under Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 113 - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 3,000 - - |
| Oct. 23. | Paid Mr. John Rendle, Quarter's Salary, and other Disbursements, as Resident Engineer, due at 30 September last - - - - - - - - - | 105 6 3 | — |
| Nov. 20. | Paid into this Account the proportion of one year's assessment due by the County of Inverness, towards erection of this Bridge - - - - - | - - - | 402 14 4 |
| „ „ | Paid into this Account the assessment due by the County of Sutherland, towards erection of this Bridge - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 83 17 4 |
| „ „ | Paid into this Account the assessment due by the County of Ross, towards erection of this Bridge - | - - - | 165 9 5 |
| Dec. 6. | Paid into this Account the assessment due by County of Caithness, towards erection of this Bridge - | - - - | 43 8 11 |
| „ 31. | Paid Mrs. John Rendle, Widow and Executrix of the late Mr. Rendle, Resident Engineer of this Bridge, due at this date, and Bank charges - | 108 12 10 | — |
| „ „ | Interest due on this Account at this date - - | - - - | 55 15 6 |
| | £. | 2,467 18 5 | 7,266 18 9 |
| | | | 2,467 18 5 |
| | Leaving at the Credit of this Account with the Bank of Scotland, as at this date - - - £. | | 4,799 - 4 |

## STATEMENT of the Portmahomack Harbour Account.

Statement of Dues leviable at this Harbour for maintaining the same in Repair, &c. under the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 56.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855: | | | |
| | By half-year's rent of Pier, from 15 July 1854 to 15 January 1855 | | 27 10 - |
| May 17. | By third quarter's rent of Pier - - - - - - - - | | 13 15 - |
| Dec. 31. | Interest allowed by the Bank of Scotland on this Account up to this date - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | - 16 10 |
| | | £. | 42 1 10 |
| | | £. s. d. | |
| | Paid Accounts for printing Table of Rates, &c., and Advertising - - - - - - - - - | 1 3 - | |
| | Paid for lettering and repairing Tables of Rates - | 1 5 6 | |
| | Paid Poor Assessment for the year, to Whitsunday 1855 - - - - - - - - - - | 2 16 - | |
| | | | 5 4 6 |
| | Leaving at the Credit of the Commissioners with the Bank of Scotland, as at 31 December 1855 - - - £. | | 36 17 4 |

1855: DISCHARGE:

SUMS advanced for the REPAIR of ROADS and BRIDGES in the Highlands of *Scotland*, originally made by the Commissioners under the Act 43 Geo. 3, c. 80.

| Miles. | Yds. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I. Roads and Bridges in the County of *Inverness*: | | | | | | |
| 14½ | | 1. Moy Road | 239 | 2 | – | | | |
| 19 | | 2. Inverfarigaig Road | 98 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| 5 | | 3. Ballichernock Road | 18 | – | – | | | |
| 29½ | | 4. Fort Augustus and Glenmorriston Roads | 99 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| 26½ | | 5. Invermorriston Road | 263 | 5 | – | | | |
| 31 | 1,113 | 6. Glengarry Road | 326 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| 21½ | | 7. Lochnagaul Road, part thereof situated in this County | 74 | 18 | 5 | | | |
| 8½ | | 8. Lochyside Road, part thereof situated in this County | 65 | 17 | – | | | |
| 16 | | 9. Laggan Road (Western portion) | 123 | 4 | – | | | |
| 20 | | 10. Laggan Road (Eastern portion) | 89 | 15 | – | | | |
| 27½ | | 11. Ashiek and Sconser Roads | 130 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| 15½ | | 12. Broadford Road | 83 | 17 | 8 | | | |
| 41½ | | 13. Stein (10), Macleod (19), and Portree (12½) Roads | 227 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| 33 | | 14. Trotternish (14) and Snizort (19) Roads | 228 | 9 | 1 | | | |
| | | 15. Dunvegan Harbour Approach Roads | 24 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| 22¼ | | 16. Strathglass Road | 105 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| 15¾ | | 17. Beauly Road | 303 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 12 | | 18. Inverness and Nairn Road | 314 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| 10¾ | | 19. Glenelg (7¾) and Rheabuie (3) Roads, part thereof in this County | 37 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| 6 | 200 | 20. Speyside Road, part thereof situated in this County | 58 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| 6½ | | 21. Moidart Road (3d Section), part thereof situated in this County | 29 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| | | 22. Kylehaken and Kylerhea Piers.—No Expense. | — | | | | | |
| | | 23. Corran Ferry (South) Pier.—No Expense. | — | | | | | |
| 382½ | 1,313 | Total Expense of Parliamentary Roads in Inverness-shire | | | | 2,943 | 2 | 9 |
| | | 24. Improvements on the Invermorriston Road by widening, improving, &c. | 429 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| | | 25. Improvements on the Beauly and Strathglass Roads, by widening and improving, &c. | 21 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | 451 | 18 | 4 |
| | | II. Roads and Bridges in the County of *Ross*: | | | | | | |
| 16½ | | 1. Lochalsh and Ardelve Roads | 100 | – | – | | | |
| 7¾ | | 2. Contin Road | 127 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 23 | | 3. Fearn Road | 272 | – | – | | | |
| 15 | | 4. Tain Road | 372 | 14 | – | | | |
| 17 | | 5. Invergordon Road | 223 | 10 | – | | | |
| 14¼ | | 6. Fortrose or Black Isle Road | 143 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| 8 | | 7. Kessock Branch Roads | 97 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| 6¾ | | 8. Dingwall Road | 181 | – | 4 | | | |
| 37¾ | | 9. Glenshiel (16½) and Kintail (10) Roads, and parts of the Glenelg (4½) and Rheabuie (7) Roads, situated in this County | 219 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 49 | | 10. Lochcarron Road | 228 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| | | 11. Extra Parapets in this County | — | | | | | |
| 15 | | 12. Kishorn Road | 45 | – | – | | | |
| | | 13. Strome and Dornie Ferry Pier | 2 | – | – | | | |
| | | 14. Chanonry Ferry Pier | 4 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| 210¼ | | Total Expense of Repairs in Ross-shire | | | | 2,017 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Carried forward £. | | | | 5,412 | 2 | 3 |

1855: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| Miles. | Yds. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward - - - | - | - | - | 5,412 | 2 | 3 |
| | | III. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Sutherland:* | | | | | | |
| 47 | | 1. Criech (2), Skibo (16), and Dunrobin (22) Roads, and Fleet Mound Approaches (7) - | 534 | 16 | 3 | | | |
| | | 2. Fleet Mound - - - - - - - | 59 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| 49½ | | 3. Tongue Road - - - - - - | 150 | 8 | – | | | |
| | | 4. Bonar Bridge (no expense) - - - - | | — | | | | |
| 96½ | | Total Expense of Repairs in Sutherlandshire | | | | 744 | 13 | 2 |
| | | IV. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Caithness:* | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 1. Thurso Road - - - - - - - | 401 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| 33 | | 2. Dunbeath Road - - - - - - - | 488 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| 54 | | Total Expense of Repairs in Caithness-shire | | | | 890 | 5 | 5 |
| | | V. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Aberdeen:* | | | | | | |
| 13½ | | 1. Alford Road - - - - - - - | 129 | – | 8 | | | |
| 2 | 971 | 2. Ballater Bridge Approaches - - - | 85 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| | | 3. Potarch Bridge (no expense) - - - | | — | | | | |
| 15½ | 971 | Total Expense of Repairs in Aberdeenshire | | | | 214 | 2 | 4 |
| | | VI. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Nairn:* | | | | | | |
| 11⅛ | | 1. Findhorn Road and Approaches to Fairness Bridge, part thereof in this County - - | 96 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| 9¼ | | 2. Bemuchly Road - - - - - - - | 36 | – | – | | | |
| 20⅜ | | Total Expense of Repairs in Nairnshire - | | | | 132 | 5 | 3 |
| | | VII. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Moray:* | | | | | | |
| 3 | | 1. Findhorn Road, part thereof in this County - | 17 | 18 | 7 | | | |
| 5 | 1,615 | 2. Speyside Road - ditto - - ditto - | 44 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| 8 | 1,615 | Total Expense of Repairs in Morayshire - | | | | 62 | 10 | 6 |
| | | VIII. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Banff:* | | | | | | |
| 1⅔ | | 1. Speyside Road, part thereof in this County - | 12 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| 1⅔ | | Total Expense of Repairs in Banffshire - | | | | 12 | 7 | 10 |
| | | IX. ROADS and BRIDGES in the Counties of *Moray* and *Banff:* | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 1. Craigellachie Bridge and Approaches - - | 21 | 3 | – | | | |
| 1 | | Total Expense of Repairs in the Counties of Moray and Banff - - - - - | | | | 21 | 3 | – |
| | | X. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Bute:* | | | | | | |
| 17 | | 1. Arran Road - - - - - - - | 107 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| 17 | | Total Expense of Repairs in Buteshire - | | | | 107 | 2 | 5 |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | | | | 7,596 | 12 | 2 |

1855: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| Miles. | Yds. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward - - - | - | - | - | 7,596 | 12 | 2 |
| | | XI. ROADS and BRIDGES in the County of *Argyll*: | | | | | | |
| 8½ | | 1. Kelmelford Road - - - - - | 51 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| 28½ | | 2. Moidart Road, part thereof situated in this County, 1st Section (9¼) 36 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 2d Section (19¼) 127 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* - | 164 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| 33 | | 3. Strachur and Glendaruel Roads - - - | 167 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| 14½ | | 4. Lochnagaul Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - - | 218 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| 3½ | | 5. Lochyside Road, part thereof situated in this County - - - - - - - - - | 14 | 7 | – | | | |
| 4½ | | 6. Crinan and Kiells Roads - - - - - | 25 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 6½ | | 7. Ardnoe Road - - - - - - - | 48 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| 31¾ | | 8. Islay Road (14¾) 90 *l.*, and Jura Road (17) 88 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* - - - - - - | 178 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| | | 9. North Corran Ferry Pier (no expense) - | — | | | | | |
| 130¾ | | Total Expense of Parliamentary Roads in Argyllshire - - - - - - - | | | | 869 | – | 10 |
| | | SUMS advanced for the REPAIR of the MILITARY ROADS in the Counties of *Inverness*, *Argyll*, and *Moray*. | | | | | | |
| | | I. *Inverness-shire.* | | | | | | |
| 45 | | 1. Road from Fort Augustus, by Fort William, to Ballachulish Ferry, called the *Fort William* Road - - - - - - - | 316 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| 32½ | | 2. Road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, called the *North* and *South Boleskine* Roads - | 146 | – | – | | | |
| 13 | | 3. Road from Inverness to Fort George, called the *Fort George* Road - - - - - | 113 | 15 | – | | | |
| 50 | | 4. Road from Inverness by Freeburn, Aviemore, Pitmain, and Dalwhinnie, to the confines of Perthshire, called the *Badenoch* Road - | 648 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| 8 | | 5. Road from Fort Augustus to Corryarrick, called the *Corryarrick* Road, being that part of said Road from Laggan Inn to the Guide-post, east of Dalwhinnie - - - - - | 23 | 5 | – | | | |
| | | 6. North Ballachulish Ferry Pier - - - | 7 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| 148½ | | Total Expense of Military Roads in Inverness-shire - - - - - - - - | | | | 1,255 | 19 | 6 |
| | | 7. Improvements of Fort William Road, by widening, improving, &c. (no expense) - | — | | | | | |
| | | 8. Improvements of the North Boleskine Road, by widening, improving, &c. - - - - | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| | | II. *Argyllshire:* | | | | | | |
| 31 | | 1. Road from Ballachulish to Tyndrum, called the *Glenco* Road - - - - - - | 224 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| 27 | | 2. Road from Tyndrum to Inverary, called the *Dalmally* Road - - - - - - | 287 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| 22 | | 3. Road from Inverary to Tarbert, called the *Glencro* Road - - - - - - - | 142 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| 80 | | Total Expense of Military Roads in Argyllshire - - - - - - - - | | | | 654 | 10 | 4 |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | | | | 10,379 | 2 | 10 |

1855: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| Miles. | Yds. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward - - - | - | - | - | 10,379 | 2 | 10 |
| | | III. *Morayshire:* | | | | | | |
| 20 | | 1. Road from Altnachmore through Grantown, and thence through Strathspey to the Junction of the Military Road from Perthshire, called the *Grantown* Road - - - | 257 | – | 7 | | | |
| 6 | ½ | 2. Road from Carr Bridge to the Junction with the Grantown Road, called the *Duthel* Road | | | | | | |
| 26 | ½ | Total Expense of Military Roads in Morayshire - | | | | 257 | – | 7 |
| | | Total Expense of Repairs in 1855, to which the Assessment is applicable - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,181 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| | | Expended in Improvements by widening and building Parapets, to defray the Expense of which Tolls were erected in terms of Minutes of Meeting of the Board of 16 March 1842; viz. | | | | | | |
| | | On Invermorriston Road - - - £. 429 18 8 | | | | | | |
| | | On Beauly and Strathglass Roads - - 21 19 8 | | | | | | |
| | | On Boleskine Road - - - - - 3 – – | | | | | | |
| | | | 454 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| | | £. | 10,636 | 3 | 5 | 10,636 | 3 | 5 |
| | | SUPERANNUATION FUND: | | | | | | |
| | | Payment made into the Superannuation Fund Account with the Bank of Scotland for behoof of the Inspectors employed by the Commissioners, per Minutes of March 1822 and 20 March 1828, for the period from Michaelmas 1854 to Michaelmas 1855; viz. | | | | | | |
| | | Head Inspector - - - - - - - - - | 50 | – | – | | | |
| | | Sub-Inspectors - - - - - - - - - | 200 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | | | 250 | – | – |
| | | *Memorandum:*—The Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in said Account, was - | 6,800 | 4 | – | | | |
| | | *Memorandum:*—*Vide* Memorandum in Account 1841, as to Payment of the Sub-Inspector's Pony Allowance. | | | | | | |
| | | Add the Sum paid in to said Account for behoof of Inspectors | 250 | – | – | | | |
| | | And the Interest due by said Bank upon said Account, at 31 December 1855 - - - - - - - - - | 250 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| | | Making - - - | 7,300 | 17 | 1 | | | |
| | | Which stands at the credit of Account at 31 December 1855. | | | | | | |
| | | GENERAL EXPENSES: | | | | | | |
| | | Remitted Samuel Smith, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners, payment of his Salary for the year ended the 18th current - | 100 | – | – | | | |
| | | Ditto, ditto, Payment of Disbursements, as follows; viz. | | | | | | |
| | | Vacher, for engrossing Report to Parliament, &c., and Letter Book - - - - - - - £. 2 2 – | | | | | | |
| | | Davis & Co., for Waterproof Cloth for Inspectors' Great Coats - - - - - - - - 34 13 7 | | | | | | |
| | | Postages, Messengers, for the year - - - 1 11 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | 38 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | Paid Bank Charges on Remittance - - - - - | – | 4 | 11 | | | |
| | | Carried forward - - - £. | 138 | 12 | 4 | 10,886 | 3 | 5 |

1855. DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 138 12 4 | 10,886 3 5 |
| GENERAL EXPENSES—*continued.* | | |
| Paid Mr. Joseph Mitchell, General Inspector of the Commissioners, in full of his Account for Salary and other Charges and Disbursements by him, for the year from 1 October 1854 to 1 October 1855; viz. | | |
| Salary for superintending the Repairs and Improvements of the Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, under charge of the Commissioners - - - - - - - | 250 – – | |
| Expense of Conveyance along the different Roads during that period; say 6,823 miles, at 8 *d.* - | 227 8 8 | |
| 185 Days' Travelling Allowance for Personal Expenses, at 15 *s.* - - - - - - | 138 15 – | |
| Expense of crossing and re-crossing Ferries, as per Note - - - - - - - - - | 1 – 2 | |
| Expense of Tolls on Turnpike Roads, as per Note - - - - - - - - - - | – 13 6 | |
| Postage of Letters, as per Note - - - | 7 17 – | |
| Carriage of Parcels - ditto - - - - | 1 2 2 | |
| Mr. Hay, for Post-office Box and Delivery - | – 10 6 | |
| Stationery, as per Account - - - - | 11 6 2 | |
| Allowance for Office Rent and Expenses, per Receipt - - - - - - - - - | 20 – – | |
| | 658 13 2 | |
| Add, Accounts for Sundries paid by Mr. Mitchell; viz. | | |
| Inverness Courier for Advertisements, as per Account - - - - - - - - - | £. s. d. 2 5 – | |
| Advertiser, for Advertisements, as per Account - | 2 11 – | |
| John O'Groat Journal, ditto - ditto - - | – 12 5 | |
| | 5 8 5 | |
| Paid Mr. William Paterson Allowance for Writings and Drawings in the service of the Commissioners, for said period, per Receipt - - - - - - - - - - - - | 40 10 – | |
| Paid Wages and Travelling Allowances of the Sub-Inspectors in the service of the Commissioners, for the year from 1 October 1854 to 1 October 1855; viz. | | |
| | £. s. d. £. s. d. | |
| 1. John Dallas, Badenoch District, &c., per Account and Receipt - 123 4 11<br>Allowance for Pony - - 20 – – | 143 4 11 | |
| 2. Lewis Russell, Ross District, per Account and Receipt - - 109 17 1<br>Allowance for Pony - - 20 – – | 129 17 1 | |
| 3. Sueton Grant, Skye District, per Account and Receipt - - 110 5 9<br>Allowance for Pony - - 20 – – | 130 5 9 | |
| 4. Henry Burrell, Lochaber District, per Account and Receipt 112 19 7<br>Allowance for Pony - - 20 – – | 132 19 7 | |
| 5. James Garrow, Argyll District, per Account and Receipt - 118 18 7<br>Allowance for Pony - - 20 – – | 138 18 7 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 675 5 11 | 843 3 11 10,886 3 5 |

1855: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 675 5 11 | 843 3 11 | 10,886 3 5 |
| GENERAL EXPENSES—*continued.* | | | |
| 6. Alexander Duncan, Sutherland and Caithness District, per Account and Receipt £. 164 2 10 | £. s. d. | | |
| Deduct portion thereof, applicable to the Caithness District Roads, to be apportioned between the Commissioners and the County of Caithness 90 – – | | | |
| | 74 2 10 | | |
| Allowance for Pony - - - | 20 – – | | |
| | 94 2 10 | | |
| 7. William Paterson, Beauly and Strathglass Roads - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – | | |
| 8. Paid to the Caithness District Roads Account (*see* Appendix) the Sums paid to the following Sub-Inspectors, being the proportion of their Wages for the year, as above, chargeable against the Commissioners, corresponding to 74 miles 1,678 yards of Road, of which the Commissioners, by their Minutes, of 14 June 1838, agreed to bear the whole expense of management; viz. | | | |
| | £. s. d. | | |
| 1. Alexander Duncan - - - | 49 4 11½ | | |
| 2. Donald Mackay, Assistant Sub-inspector - - - - - | 27 7 2½ | | |
| | 76 12 2 | | |
| | | 896 – 11 | |
| Paid Bank of Scotland Check Clerks Amount of their Fee for certifying the monthly Balances of Accounts with the said Bank, for the past year - - - - - - - - | | 6 6 – | |
| Paid Bank Charges on Remittance of Salaries of the Inspectors, for the past year - - - - - - - - - | | – 7 2 | |
| Paid James Turner & Co. Expense of Printing, Lithographing Bank Cheques and Receipts, in 1853–54, per account and receipt - - - - - - - - - - | | 2 11 6 | |
| Paid E. Stevenson, Stationer, for Stamp Labels, on account of Receipts, &c. to Inspectors and Contractors, per account and receipt - - - - - - - - - - | | 3 – – | |
| Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill, w. s., the Amount of his Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to him as Law Agent of the Commissioners, from 31 December 1854 to 31 December 1855, including Stamps and Postages for said period, and Receipt - - - - - - - | £. s. d. 477 4 – | | |
| Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill Amount of Allowance due to him as Cashier for said Commissioners, for said period - - - - - | 30 – – | | |
| | 507 4 – | | |
| Paid the Caithness District Roads Account (*see* Appendix) the proportion of Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to ditto for the said period, applicable to that portion of said Roads in Caithness-shire (extending to 74 miles and 1,678 yards) of which the Commissioners, by their Minutes of 14 June 1838, agreed to bear the whole expense of management - - | 18 13 6 | | |
| | | 525 17 6 | |
| | | | 2,277 7 – |
| AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE—carried forward - - - £. | | | 13,163 10 5 |

1855: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT of DISCHARGE—brought forward - - - | | | | 13,163 | 10 | 5 |
| BALANCES in the hands of the Commissioners, and lodged in the Bank of Scotland, as follows:—viz. | | | | | | |
| 1. General Account - - - - - - - - - - | 165 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| 2. Account of Tolls of Inverness and Nairn Roads - - | 138 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| 3. Ditto - of ditto of Highland Road - - - - - | 50 | 2 | – | | | |
| 4. Ditto - of ditto of Kessock Branch Roads - - - | 152 | 12 | 5 | | | |
| 5. Ditto - of ditto of Dingwall, Fortrose, and Fearn Roads - | — | | | | | |
| 6. Ditto - of ditto of Beauly Road - - - - - - | 163 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| 7. Ditto - of ditto of Beauly Road Parapet - - - - - | 276 | 18 | 5 | | | |
| 8. Ditto - of ditto of Fort William Road Parapet - - | – | 16 | 5 | | | |
| 9. Ditto - of ditto of Boleskine Road Parapet - - - | 142 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| 10. Ditto - of ditto of Contin Road - - - - - - | 21 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 1,113 | 14 | 1 |
| SUM - - - £. | | | | 14,277 | 4 | 6 |

6 March 1856.

*Arch^d M^Neill*, W.S.,
Agent for the Commissioners at Edinburgh.

(No. III.)

STATEMENT of the SUMS which the several Counties of *Scotland* have to Pay, under the Operation of the Road Repair Acts, to the Parliamentary Commissioners, as their Proportion of the Expense of Repair of Roads and Bridges, Disbursed in 1855 and Payable in 1856.

| | £. s. d. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. £. s. d. | PROPORTION PAID BY COMMISSIONERS, OR BY TOLLS. £. s. d. | PROPORTION PAYABLE BY THE COUNTIES. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—County of *Inverness:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads | 2,943 2 9 | | | |
| Sum expended on Military Roads | 1,255 19 6 | | | |
| | | 4,199 2 3 | | |
| The Sum allotted to this County by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, is | 1,066 – – | – – – | 1,066 – – | |
| And the Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues collected on the respective Roads, per Charge, is | 1,582 9 – | – – – | 1,582 9 – | |
| | 2,648 9 – | | | |
| Which, deducted from the Expense, as above | 4,199 2 3 | | | |
| Leaves to be levied by County Assessment | | – – – | – – – | 1,550 13 3 |
| II.—County of *Ross:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads | | 2,017 1 2 | | |
| The Sum allotted to this County by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 38, is | 438 – – | – – – | 438 – – | |
| And the Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues collected on the respective Roads, per Charge, is | 934 9 7 | – – – | 934 9 7 | |
| | 1,372 9 7 | | | |
| Which, deducted from the Expense, as above | 2,017 1 2 | | | |
| Leaves to be levied by County Assessment | | – – – | – – – | 644 11 7 |
| III.—County of *Sutherland:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads | 744 13 2 | 744 13 2 | | |
| The Sum allotted to this County by said Act is | 222 – – | – – – | 222 – – | |
| Leaves to be levied by County Assessment | | – – – | – – – | 522 13 2 |
| Carried forward £. | | 6,960 16 7 | 4,242 18 7 | 2,717 18 – |

Appendix, (No. III.)—*continued.*

| | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | PROPORTION PAID BY COMMISSIONERS, OR BY TOLLS. | PROPORTION PAYABLE BY THE COUNTIES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | | 6,960 16 7 | 4,242 18 7 | 2,717 18 – |
| IV.—County of *Caithness:* | £. s. d. | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - - - - | | 890 5 5 | | |
| The Sum allotted to this County by said Act is - | 115 – – | - - - | 115 – – | |
| And the Amount of Repairs defrayed by the Toll Dues, per Charge, is - - - - - - - - | 348 9 3 | - - - | 348 9 3 | |
| | 463 9 3 | | | |
| Which, deducted from the Expense, as above - - | 890 5 5 | | | |
| Leaves to be levied by County Assessment - - - - | | - - - | - - - | 426 16 2 |
| V.—County of *Aberdeen:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads is - - - - - | | 214 2 4 | | |
| Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - | | - - - | - - - | 160 11 9 |
| The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - - | | - - - | 53 10 7 | |
| VI.—County of *Nairn:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - - - - | | 132 5 3 | | |
| Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - | | - - - | - - - | 99 3 11 |
| The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - - | | - - - | 33 1 4 | |
| VII.—County of *Moray:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - | 62 10 6 | | | |
| Sum expended on Military Roads - - - - | 257 – 7 | | | |
| Half of Expense on Craigellachie Bridge and Approaches - - - - - - - - - - | 10 11 6 | | | |
| | | 330 2 7 | | |
| Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - | | - - - | - - - | 247 11 11 |
| The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - - | | - - - | 82 10 8 | |
| VIII.—County of *Banff:* | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - | 12 7 10 | | | |
| Half of Expense on Craigellachie Bridge and Approaches - - - - - - - - - - | 10 11 6 | | | |
| | | 22 19 4 | | |
| Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - | | - - - | - - - | 17 4 6 |
| The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - - | | - - - | 5 14 10 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 8,550 11 6 | 4,881 5 3 | 3,669 6 3 |

Appendix, (No. III.)—*continued.*

| | | | | | | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | | | PROPORTION PAID BY COMMISSIONERS, OR BY TOLLS. | | | PROPORTION PAYABLE BY THE COUNTIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Brought forward - - - | | | | | | | 8,550 | 11 | 6 | 4,881 | 5 | 3 | 3,669 | 6 | 3 |
| IX.—County of *Bute:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - - - - - | | | | | | | 107 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Of which three-fourths payable by the County - - - - - - | | | | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 6 | 10 |
| The Commissioners pay one-fourth - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | - | - | - | 26 | 15 | 7 | | | |
| X.—County of *Argyll:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sum expended on Parliamentary Roads - - - | | | | | £. | 869 | - 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Sum expended on Military Roads - - - - | | | | | | 654 | 10 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1,523 | 11 | 2 | | | | | | |
| The maximum Assessment leviable in the County of *Argyll*, at the rate of three-fourths of the Expenditure, is the Amount of 1 *d.* per pound on the Rents and Profits assessable to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.), 5th April 1814; which is - | £. 861 | s. 4 | d. 2 | £. - | s. - | d. - | £. 861 | s. 4 | d. 2 | | | | | | |
| The Commissioners pay the other one-fourth, or one-third of this Sum | 287 | 1 | 4 8/4 | 287 | 1 | 4 8/4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | £. 1,148 | 5 | 6 8/4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Which deducted from the Expense, as above - | 1,523 | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leaves to be equally divided between the Commissioners and the County - - | 375 | 5 | 7 4/4 | 187 | 12 | 9 8/4 | 187 | 12 | 9 8/4 | | | | | | |
| Payable by the Commissioners - - | | | | 474 | 14 | 2 4/4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 474 | 14 | 2 4/4 |
| Assessment payable by the County - - - - | | | | | | | 1,048 | 16 | 11 8/4 | - | - | - | 1,048 | 16 | 11 8/4 |
| Total Expenditure of Repairs for 1855 - - - - - - | | | | | | | 10,181 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sum - - - £. | | | | | | | 10,181 | 5 | 1 | 5,382 | 15 | - 4/4 | 4,798 | 10 | - 8/4 |
| Paid from Funds of the Commissioners in 1855 - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 2,517 | 7 | 2 4/4 | | | |
| Amount paid from Toll Dues - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 2,865 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,382 | 15 | - 4/4 |
| Sum - - - £. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,181 | 5 | 1 |

6 March 1856.

*Arch^d M^cNeill*, W. S.,
Agent for the Commissioners at Edinburgh.

## (No. IV.)

ACCOUNT of all MONIES RECEIVED and EXPENDED for the maintaining in Repair, &c. the ROADS in the County of *Caithness*, of which the COMMISSIONERS, by their Minutes of 14th June and 11th July 1838, consented to assume to themselves the Management and Superintendence, by virtue of the Power contained in the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 33, and which were accordingly surrendered to them at a stated General Meeting of the CAITHNESS ROAD TRUSTEES, held at Wick, on 1st October 1838, and that during the Period of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79, viz. 21 years; from 31st December 1854 to 31st December 1855.

1855: **CHARGE:**

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The said Accountant charges himself with the Balance in the hands of the Commissioners at 31 December 1854, lodged in Account with the Bank of Scotland, intituled, "Caithness Roads Account" | 183 | 7 | 10 |
| And with the Sum received from the Collector of the County of Caithness, being the Amount of Toll Dues collected at the Toll Bar of Watten, for Repairs in 1854 | 66 | 10 | 7 |
| Also with the Sum received from ditto on account of the Expenses of Management payable by the County for 1854 | 63 | 7 | 10 |
| Also with the Sum received from the Collector of the said County of Caithness, on account of the Expenditure of Repairs on said Roads | 62 | – | – |
| Also with ditto from ditto, being further to account of ditto | 340 | – | – |
| Also with ditto from ditto, being further to account of ditto | 350 | – | – |
| Also with ditto from ditto, being proceeds of Watten Toll-bar 1855 | 66 | 10 | 3 |
| Also with ditto from ditto, on account of Expenses of Management payable by the County | 63 | 7 | 10 |
| Also with the further Sum from said Collector on account of ditto | 30 | – | – |
| Also with the Sum from ditto, on account of the Expenditure of Repairs on said Roads, being to account of Surplus Toll Rents, agreed to be paid by the Caithness Road Trustees | 170 | – | – |
| And with the Interest due by the Bank of Scotland, on account kept with them up to 31 December 1855 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Also with the Amount received from the said Parliamentary Commissioners, being the proportion of the Expense of Management of the aforesaid Roads applicable to 74 miles 1,678 yards, payable by the Commissioners; viz. | | | |
| Inspector's Wages £. 76 12 2 | | | |
| Account for Law Charges 18 13 6 | | | |
| | 95 | 5 | 8 |
| AMOUNT of CHARGE £. | 1,494 | 11 | 8 |

SUMS EXPENDED in maintaining in Repair the ROADS in the County of *Caithness*, which were surrendered to the Charge of the Commissioners in 1838; and also in Payment of the Proportion chargeable against the County of *Caithness* of the Expense of Management paid within the Period of this Account.

1855: **DISCHARGE:**

| Miles. | Yards. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 1,136 | 1. Kilminster Road | 249 | 6 | 8 |
| 22 | 347 | 2. Canisbay Road (20·853), including the Huna Branch (1·1254) | 65 | 16 | 11 |
| 17 | 486 | 3. Achavanich Road | 80 | 15 | 8 |
| 14 | 1,469 | 4. Drumholliston, or Reay Road | 81 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | 798 | 5. Barrock Road | 62 | 17 | – |
| 12 | 526 | 6. Sibster (10·986), Rougie (1·300), and Hillhead of Watten Roads | 84 | 2 | 8 |
| 2 | 22 | 7. Staxigoe Road | 25 | 11 | 1 |
| 2 | 1,199 | 8. Sarclet and Ulbster Roads | 6 | 13 | 5 |
| 4 | 580 | 9. Tannach Road | 21 | 3 | 5 |
| 8 | 108 | 10. Toftingal (5·988) and Deal (2·880) Roads | 39 | 13 | 11 |
| 12 | 350 | 11. Calder (6·438), Aimster (3·1672), and Harpsdale (2) Roads | 74 | 8 | 2 |
| 8 | 1,456 | 12. Shebster Road | 21 | 17 | 3 |
| 1 | 280 | 13. Branch Road from Olrig to Murkle | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 136 | 1,653 | Carried forward £. | 818 | 16 | 7 |

1855: DISCHARGE—*continued.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | | | 818 | 16 | 7 |
| GENERAL EXPENSES. | | | | | | |
| 1. Proportion of the Expense of Management chargeable against the Commissioners, and received from them, per the Charge side of this Account: | | | | | | |
| Paid Alexander Duncan, Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his wages for the year, from 1 October 1854 to 1 October 1855, chargeable against the Commissioners, in respect of that portion of the aforesaid Roads (extending to 74 miles 1,678 yards), of which the Commissioners, by their Minutes of 14 June 1838, agreed to bear the whole Expense of Management - - - | | | | 49 | 5 | – |
| Paid Donald Mackay, Assistant Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his wages for said period - - - - - - - - - | | | | 27 | 7 | 2 |
| Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill the proportion of his Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to him as Law Agent of the Commissioners, from 31 December 1854 to 31 December 1855, including Stamps and Postages for said period - - - - - - - - - | | | | 18 | 13 | 6 |
| £. | | | | 95 | 5 | 8 |
| 2. Proportion of Expense of Management chargeable against the County of Caithness: | | | | | | |
| Paid Mr. Joseph Mitchell, Principal Inspector, his salary for the year, from 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1855, chargeable against the County of Caithness, in respect of that portion of said Roads (extending to 62 miles 39 yards), of which the said County, per Minutes of a stated General Meeting of the Caithness Road Trustees, held on 1 October 1838, agreed to bear the whole Expense of Management - - | 30 | – | – | | | |
| Paid Alexander Duncan, Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his wages for the year, from 1 October 1854 to 1 October 1855 - - - - - - | 40 | 15 | – | | | |
| Paid Donald Mackay, Assistant Sub-Inspector, the proportion of his wages for said period - - | 22 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Paid Mr. Archibald M'Neill, the proportion of his Account for Law Business and Disbursements, Attendance, Correspondence, &c., due to him as Law Agent for the Commissioners, from 31 December 1854 to 31 December 1855, including Stamps and Postages for said period - - - - - | 15 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 108 | 14 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 204 – – |
| AMOUNT of DISCHARGE - - - £. | | | | | | 1,022 16 7 |

## ABSTRACT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of Charge - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 1,494 11 8 |
| Ditto of Discharge - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 1,022 16 7 |
| Balance in the Bank of Scotland at the Credit of the Commissioners as at 31 December 1855 - - - - - - - - - - | £. | | 471 15 1 |

6 March 1856.

*Arch^d M'Neill*, W. S.,
Agent for the Commissioners at Edinburgh.

HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES.

# FORTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONERS

For Repair of Roads and Bridges in *Scotland.*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *March* 1856.

113.

*Under* 8 *oz.*

# INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# THE COMMISSIONERS.

## 1856.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2026

# INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

## REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed in the 8th and 9th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, c. 118, a General Report of our proceedings, specifying such matters as are therein directed.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Act has been 1,726.

The proceedings of 973 of these cases, having been completed or otherwise disposed of previously to the last General Annual Report, are not again inserted in the Schedule.

Of the remaining 753, 381 are for inclosure, 328 for the exchange of lands, 20 for partitions, 6 for division of intermixed lands, 9 in respect of proceedings under local Acts, 5 for setting out copyhold and other boundaries, 3 for application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts, and 1 to apportion fixed rent.

The number of acres comprised in the applications for inclosure and conversion is 470,058.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 279.

Of these, 59 have been inclosures, 197 for the exchange of land, 10 for partitions, 4 for division of intermixed land, 6 in respect of proceedings under local Acts, 2 for application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts, and 1 to apportion fixed rent.

The quantity of land comprised in the applications for inclosure since the last Annual General Report is 29,503 acres.

Our Schedule contains,—

First, those cases which have already received the sanction of Parliament.

Secondly, those authorized by the Commissioners.

Thirdly, those which have not yet been sanctioned; And,

Lastly, exchanges and all other proceedings under the Inclosure Act.

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which we have severally appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient.

1. Southwick, county Essex.

The eastern sheep down situate in the parish of Southwick, containing about 131 acres.

This is a stinted pasture.

2. Steep, county Southampton.

So much of the waste land of the manor of East Meon as is situate in the parish of Steep, containing about 131 acres.

It will lead to the cultivation of a large tract of useful land, and improve the frontages of the parties interested.

3. Edlesborough, county Bucks.

The common fields, commonable lands and waste grounds of Dagnall, Northall, and Edlesborough respectively, exclusive of the hamlet of Hudnall, situate in the parish of Edlesborough, containing about 2,024 acres.

The waste land will be improved by turning a portion of it into a regulated pasture, and by the cultivation of the remainder.

4. Birchanger, county Essex.

Bradley Common, Chipperfield Common, Spurgate Brooms, Park or Stony Common, Netherfield Common, The Malm, Little Common, Golden Common, and Pines Hill Common, situate in the parish of Birchanger, being common field land containing about 54 acres.

5. Highweek, county Devon.

Battisford Heath Field, otherwise Blatchford Field, and a small strip of waste abutting on the turnpike road, situate in the parish of Highweek, containing about 30 acres.

No allotments have been given for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor, the land being too distant from the population.

The inclosure will lead to the fair enjoyment of the rights of the parties interested, and greatly improve the value of the land.

6. Marrick, county York.

The Lea pasture, in the parish of Marrick, containing about 20 acres, and being a stinted pasture.

7. Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead, county Hertford.

Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead, in the parish of Watford, containing about 92 acres of common field land.

8. Romsley, county Worcester.

Uffmoor Wood, Great Farley Wood, and Winwood Heath, situate in the township of Romsley, in the parish of Halesowen, containing about 348 acres.

The proportion of waste being only 27 acres, an allotment has only been required for the labouring poor, and not for exercise and recreation.

Inclosure will generally greatly increase the value of the property.

9. Church Coniston, county Lancaster.

Tilberthwaite Fell, situate in the township of Church Coniston in the parish of Ulverston, containing about 2,400 acres.

This is a gated pasture.

10. Ingoldsthorpe, county Norfolk.

Ingoldsthorpe Common, situate in the parish of Ingoldsthorpe, containing about 211 acres.

Inclosure will improve by drainage and cultivation, a valuable tract of land, and prevent constant trespasses.

11. Capel Rigg Intack, county Westmorland.

Capel Rigg Intack, situate in the township of Stanemoor, in the parish of Brough, containing about 37 acres, being a stinted pasture.

12. Rettendon, county Essex.

Rettendon Great Common, and Gooses Common in Rettendon, situate in the parish of Rettendon, containing about 237 acres.

A portion of the land will be reclaimed from floods, and the rest greatly improved.

13. Alderholt, county Dorset.

Alderholt Common, situate in the tithing of Alderholt, in the parish of Cranborne, containing about 842 acres.

Inclosure will lead to the improvement of a large tract of land now lying in a state of comparative waste.

14. West Chiltington, county Sussex.

Nytimber Common and the slips of waste by the roadside, situate in the parish of West Chiltington, containing about 115 acres.

Allotments have not been required for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, the land being too distant from the poor for the purpose.

It will lead to the drainage of the land, which will afterwards be well adapted for cultivation.

15. Conisbrough, county York.

The commons and wastes of Conisbrough and Clifton, in the parish of Conisbrough, containing about 313 acres.

The land is too far distant from the population for any allotments.

The land is at present comparatively unproductive, and when inclosed may be advantageously cultivated.

16. Lockhill Wood, county Hertford.

Lockhill Wood, in the parish of Rickmansworth, containing about 43 acres.

This land is subject to rights of common every alternate seven years.

17. Coventry, county Warwick.

Lammas and Michaelmas land, situate in the several parishes, hamlets, or places of Saint Michael, The Holy Trinity, Saint John the Baptist, Foldshill, Exhall, Sowe, Wyken Radford, Keresley, Whitters and Coundon, or some of them, containing about 493 acres.

18. Mappledurwell, county Southampton.

Mappledurwell Common, in the parish of Mappledurwell, containing about 101 acres.

The inclosure will lead to the drainage and improvement of land, which is at present too wet for the pasturing of cattle.

19. Meonstoke, county Southampton.

Meonstoke Down, in the parish of Meonstoke, containing about 681 acres.

Two-thirds of this land may be profitably cultivated.

Llanteague Mountain or Common, in the parish of Crunwear, containing about 200 acres. 20. Llanteague Common, county Pembroke.

In this case no allotment has been required for the labouring poor, but one has been made for a school and exercise and recreation.

The land is at present valueless, but will be rendered profitable when inclosed.

Penherget or Common Wood, situate in the parish of Saint Ive, containing about 72 acres. 21. Penherget, county Cornwall.

No allotments have been required either for exercise and recreation or for the labouring poor; the nature of the land and its position render it wholly unfit for the purpose.

It will render productive the land, which chiefly consists of oak coppice, which is now of little value.

Langley Common, situate in the parish of Langley, containing about 59 acres. 22. Langley, county Kent.

Allotments for exercise and recreation and for the labouring poor have not been required, the land lying too inconveniently for the purpose.

Inclosure will abate nuisances, and the land will be turned to more profitable account.

Mynydd y Glew, Ystradowen, Cymther New Forest, Newton Moor, Prisk Common, Mynydd Back, including Strip to the New Forest, and Tre-y-Ringyll, situate in the parishes of Pendoylan, Welsh Saint Douatts, Ystradowen, Llanblethian, Llansannor, and Llanharry, containing about 821 acres. 23. Talyvan, county Glamorgan.

Inclosure will lead to the improvement of the land by drainage and cultivation.

Woolscott Greens and Mick Meadow, situate in the hamlet of Woolscott, in the parish of Grandborough, containing about 57 acres. 24. Woolscott, county Warwick

The extent of land out of which allotments could be required is so small that one has only been set out for the labouring poor.

Inclosure will lead to a much more just enjoyment of their rights by the parties interested.

Hunderthwaite Moor, situate in the township of Hunderthwaite, in the parish of Romaldkirk, containing about 4,091 acres. 25. Hunderthwaite, county York.

An allotment of eight acres has been attached to the school, in addition to that for exercise and recreation.

Employment of labour and increased productiveness of the land will follow inclosure.

The Cow Common, in the parish of Hexton, containing about 36 acres. 26. Hexton, county Hertford.

No allotment has been set out for exercise and recreation, as the position and nature of the land render it unfit for the purpose.

The inclosure will lead to drainage and other improvements.

Hempton Green, and the commons and waste lands in the parish of Hempton, containing about 134 acres. 27. Hempton, county Norfolk.

Inclosure and draining will lead to the improvement and bring into cultivation a large tract of fertile land.

The Upton Commons, the Upton commonable meadows, and the Upton arable, open, and common fields, situate in the parishes of Upton-upon-Severn and Ripple, containing about 805 acres. 28. Upton-upon-Severn and Ripple, county Worcester.

Inclosure will lead to the distribution of the land into more convenient parcels, and materially increase its value and productiveness.

Harting Combe, including Fyning Wood, situate in the parish of Rogate, containing about 848 acres. 29. Rogate, county Sussex.

The land will be generally improved on inclosure.

The Upper and Lower common fields and Head Down, in the parish of Niton, containing about 457 acres. 30. Niton, Isle of Wight.

Common fields and land not subject to rights at all times of the year.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the provisional orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 16*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

STATEMENT of the PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, in the Cases which have received the Sanction of Parliament, and in those authorized by the Commissioners previously to the Presentation of their last Annual General Report.

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. A. | R. | P. | Date of the Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 & 10 Vict. c. 117 | Shinfield | Berks and Wilts | 182 | 0 | 0 | 1846 October 18 | 1847 January 23 | 1851 October 8 | | |
| ,, | Heswall Hills | Chester | 438 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 23 | ,, June 16 | 1854 January 28 | 1855 January 16 | |
| 10 Vict. c. 25 | Harden Moor | York | 848 | 0 | 0 | 1847 June 22 | ,, October 11 | 1850 February 26 | 1851 October 28 | 1855 July 19 |
| 11 & 12 Vict. c. 27 | Oreton Common | Salop | 315 | 0 | 0 | 1848 September 13 | 1848 October 18 | 1854 March 10 | 1855 January 18 | ,, July 12 |
| ,, | Tansley Common | Derby | 592 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 12 | None given | ,, August 5 | ,, January 20 | ,, April 21 |
| ,, | Hyssington | Montgomery and Salop | 484 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 4 | ,, September 18 | 1853 June 30 | 1855 January 5 | |
| ,, | Asby Mask | Westmorland | 1,248 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 28 | ,, October 4 | 1854 January 16 | 1854 June 15 | 1855 July 5 |
| ,, | Itton Moor | Devon | 185 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 31 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Burstow | Surrey | 692 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 6 | ,, October 4 | ,, August 8 | 1855 April 17 | 1855 August 23 |
| ,, | Thornton Moor | York | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 12 | ,, December 11 | 1852 March 29 | 1853 June 21 | ,, March 15 |
| ,, | Benwick | Cambridge | 57 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 12 | ,, October 4 | | | |
| ,, | Lyminge | Kent | 226 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 13 | None given | 1854 July 1 | 1855 February 7 | 1855 June 21 |
| ,, | Mid Lavant | Sussex | 96 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 14 | 1848 October 4 | | | |
| ,, | Boxgrove | Sussex | 56 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 14 | ,, October 4 | 1855 July 3 | | |
| ,, | East Lavant | Sussex | 99 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 14 | ,, October 4 | | | |
| ,, | Monksoham | Suffolk | 35 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 18 | ,, October 31 | 1855 May 2 | | |
| ,, | Kingsley | Stafford | 287 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 18 | ,, October 4 | 1853 September 13 | 1855 March 22 | |
| ,, | Great Missenden | Buckingham | 838 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 31 | ,, October 4 | 1852 October 8 | 1853 October 27 | 1855 July 19 |
| ,, | Bagley Wood | Berks | 300 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 15 | None given | 1853 August 4 | 1854 April 19 | |
| ,, | Hesketh Marsh | Lancaster | 494 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 14 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Moorhouse | Nottingham | 114 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 19 | ,, October 4 | | | |
| 11 & 12 Vict. c. 109 | Hebden Moor | York | 2,667 | 0 | 0 | 1848 October 18 | 1848 October 31 | | | |
| ,, | Warley | York | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 1849 April 16 | 1849 April 19 | 1855 June 19 | 1855 December 4 | |
| 12 Vict. c. 7. | Headley | Southampton | 1,668 | 0 | 0 | ,, April 25 | ,, June 22 | 1854 June 12 | ,, January 17 | |
| ,, | Oakworth Common | York | 975 | 0 | 0 | ,, April 11 | ,, June 14 | ,, May 18 | 1854 December 15 | 1855 August 23 |
| ,, | Dent | York, W.R. | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | ,, April 10 | ,, May 10 | 1855 April 21 | | |
| ,, | Cadishead Moss | Lancaster | 100 | 0 | 0 | ,, April 17 | ,, April 25 | 1854 November 4 | 1855 February 27 | |
| ,, | Cefn Ertham | Brecknock | 352 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 7 | None given | 1852 January 30 | | |
| ,, | Saint Harmon | Radnor | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 4 | 1849 September 20 | | | |
| ,, | St. Ive Down | Cornwall | 243 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 13 | ,, October 9 | 1852 May 5 | 1853 August 11 | ,, November 20 |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. A. | R. | P. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Vict. c. 7. | Creigbyther | Radnor | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 1849 September 5 | 1850 March 21 | | | |
| ,, | Hailsham, Hellingly, and Arlington | Sussex | 139 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 11 | 1849 September 20 | 1854 February 27 | 1854 October 16 | 1855 March 29 |
| 12 & 13 Vict. c. 57. | Binsted | Southampton | 1,137 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 8 | ,, September 20 | 1853 March 30 | 1854 March 21 | |
| ,, | Rotherwick | Southampton | 189 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 12 | ,, September 20 | | | |
| 13 Vict. c. 8. | Llanbedr-y-Cenin | Carnarvon | 388 | 0 | 0 | 1850 June 18 | 1850 August 6 | 1854 December 6 | 1855 May 7 | |
| ,, | Caerhyn | Carnarvon | 7,194 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 18 | ,, August 6 | ,, December 6 | ,, October 29 | |
| ,, | Bewerley Moor and Hardcastle Moor | York | 3,020 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 19 | ,, June 29 | | | |
| ,, | Sherwood Forest, part of, in Mansfield | Nottingham | 2,360 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 19 | 1851 January 4 | 1854 January 5 | 1855 February 23 | 1855 June 28 |
| ,, | Kewstoke | Somerset | 247 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 20 | 1850 July 12 | 1852 April 30 | 1853 January 18 | |
| ,, | Churchstanton | Devon | 150 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 17 | ,, July 12 | | | |
| ,, | Penn | Bucks | 1,119 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 29 | ,, July 5 | 1853 August 17 | 1854 January 18 | 1855 August 25 |
| ,, | Swinmore Common | Hereford | 9 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 17 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Storrington | Sussex | 246 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 25 | 1852 April 29 | | | |
| ,, | Nutbourne Common | Sussex | 191 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 25 | 1850 June 29 | 1854 January 7 | 1854 April 25 | 1855 September 13 |
| 13 & 14 Vict. c. 66 | Bainbridge | York | 853 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 25 | ,, October 30 | | | |
| ,, | Nantcwnlle | Cardigan | 622 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 2 | None given | 1855 October 15 | | |
| ,, | Fountains Earth Moor | York | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 3 | ,, October 11 | 1854 September 27 | 1855 March 14 | |
| ,, | Garsdale | York | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 4 | ,, October 30 | ,, January 4 | 1854 June 13 | |
| ,, | Warkworth | Northumberland | 217 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 3 | ,, October 30 | 1855 October 25 | | |
| ,, | Coven | Stafford | 60 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 2 | None given | 1854 August 3 | 1855 March 26 | 1855 July 26 |
| ,, | Hitchenden | Bucks | 517 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 3 | 1850 October 11 | ,, January 18 | 1854 May 8 | ,, August 30 |
| ,, | Farnham Manor | Surrey | 3,941 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 2 | ,, October 11 | 1853 April 18 | ,, March 17 | |
| ,, | Pencarreg | Carmarthen | 3,002 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 9 | ,, November 22 | 1854 July 7 | 1855 January 20 | 1855 June 21 |
| 14 Vict. c. 2. | Tanworth | Warwick | 320 | 0 | 0 | 1851 May 13 | 1851 May 22 | 1855 November 22 | | |
| ,, | Bromsberrow Heath | Gloucester | 29 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 13 | ,, May 16 | 1854 December 2 | | |
| ,, | Abergwilly | Carmarthen | 97 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 7 | ,, June 2 | ,, October 25 | 1855 June 11 | 1855 October 11 |
| ,, | Cellan Mountain | Cardigan | 2,200 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 9 | ,, May 22 | ,, January 9 | ,, July 10 | 1856 January 31 |
| ,, | Kington | Hereford | 530 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 13 | ,, June 18 | ,, September 5 | 1854 December 14 | |
| ,, | Roggiet and Minutes Common | Monmouth | 88 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 14 | ,, June 2 | 1855 January 6 | 1855 May 3 | 1855 August 2 |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Vict. c. 2. | Blaenpenal | Cardigan | 1,394 0 0 | 1851 May 16 | 1851 May 22 | | | |
| ,, | Twyford Down | Southampton | 647 0 0 | ,, May 8 | ,, June 2 | 1852 May 22 | 1852 October 9 | 1855 December 13 |
| ,, | Owslebury | Southampton | 744 0 0 | ,, May 8 | ,, May 13 | | | |
| ,, | Ash | Surrey | 1,151 0 0 | ,, May 14 | ,, July 29 | 1855 October 30 | | |
| ,, | Ipplepen | Devon | 76 0 0 | ,, May 13 | ,, May 22 | 1852 August 10 | 1852 November 23 | |
| ,, | Towednack | Cornwall | 43 0 0 | ,, May 15 | | | | |
| ,, | Droxford | Southampton | 1,353 0 0 | ,, May 13 | ,, May 16 | 1854 March 25 | 1855 January 30 | 1855 May 10 |
| ,, | Stourpaine and Ash | Dorset | 1,530 0 0 | ,, May 13 | 1851 May 16 | | | |
| ,, | Whitley | Berks | 261 0 0 | ,, May 15 | ,, August 21 | 1855 January 24 | 1855 November 14 | |
| ,, | Shinfield Greens | Berks | 312 0 0 | ,, May 14 | ,, June 12 | 1853 August 12 | ,, June 7 | |
| 14 & 15 Vict. c. 54. | Hainsworth and Lees | York | 600 0 0 | ,, September 3 | None given | 1855 December 17 | | |
| ,, | East Anstey | Devon | 560 0 0 | ,, September 3 | None given | 1854 June 29 | | |
| ,, | Bentley | Southampton | 120 0 0 | ,, September 4 | ,, September 11 | ,, March 10 | | |
| 15 Vict. c. 2 | The wastes of the several Manors of Magor and Redwick, Duram and Ragland, Magor and Green Moor, Salisbury and Magor-le-Green Moor and Redwick | Monmouth | 826 0 0 | 1852 May 19 | 1852 June 4 | 1855 July 9 | | |
| ,, | Bromsgrove and Upton Warren | Worcester | 123 0 0 | ,, May 18 | ,, June 14 | 1854 December 2 | 1855 April 13 | 1855 July 12 |
| ,, | Seal | Surrey | 644 0 0 | ,, May 17 | ,, June 14 | ,, January 2 | 1854 July 4 | ,, June 14 |
| ,, | Hartwith High Pasture | York | 358 0 0 | 1855 July 12 | | | | |
| ,, | West End Down | Southampton | 201 0 0 | 1852 May 18 | 1852 June 14 | | | |
| ,, | Clewelsey | Salop | 900 0 0 | ,, May 20 | ,, May 29 | | | |
| ,, | Bettws Hills | Salop | 2,521 0 0 | ,, May 20 | ,, May 29 | | | |
| ,, | Waunmeirws | Carmarthen | 153 0 0 | ,, May 25 | ,, June 24 | 1854 August 8 | 1854 December 29 | 1855 April 19 |
| 15 Vict. c. 2. | Upham | Southampton | 219 0 0 | ,, May 19 | ,, May 29 | | | |
| ,, | Asterton | Salop | 1,500 0 0 | ,, May 19 | ,, May 29 | | | |
| ,, | Billinge | Lancaster | 150 0 0 | ,, May 18 | None given | | | |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Vict. c. 2. | The Waste of the Manor of Ruthin in the Parishes of Llanfair-dyffryn, Clwyd, Llanelidan, Derwen, Efenechtyd, Clocaenog, and Gyffylliog - - | Denbigh - | 10,180 0 0 | 1852 May 31 | 1852 July 29 | | | |
| „ | Urishay Common - - | Hereford - | 300 0 0 | „ May 27 | „ June 4 | 1855 May 1 | 1855 August 3 | 1856 January 24 |
| 16 Vict. c. 3. | Bampton and Shilton - | Oxford & Berks | 2,746 0 0 | 1853 January 26 | 1853 February 17 | 1854 January 7 | 1854 July 4 | 1855 December 20 |
| „ | Homanton - - - | Wilts - - | 557 0 0 | „ January 27 | None given | „ April 29 | „ October 3 | „ January 25 |
| „ | Hareshaw Common - - | Northumberland | 9,000 0 0 | „ February 2 | None given. | | | |
| „ | Beedon Common - - | Berks - - | 120 0 0 | „ January 26 | 1853 May 12 | 1854 October 16 | 1855 January 9 | 1855 October 25 |
| „ | Broadhalfpenny Down - | Southampton - | 487 0 0 | „ January 19 | „ January 21 | | | |
| „ | Morestead Down - | Southampton - | 95 0 0 | „ January 18 | None given | 1855 January 22 | 1855 May 15 | |
| „ | Great Marlow - - | Bucks - - | 608 0 0 | „ September 29 | 1854 February 23 | 1854 November 2 | „ January 16 | 1855 September 13 |
| „ | Osehill Common - - | Dorset - - | 28 0 0 | „ February 22 | 1853 March 8 | „ October 3 | „ February 1 | „ June 21 |
| „ | Eaton Bray - - | Bedford - - | 1,729 0 0 | „ January 27 | „ February 3 | 1855 June 25 | | |
| „ | Waitby Common - - | Westmorland - | 500 0 0 | „ February 1 | „ February 18 | 1854 February 13 | 1854 April 21 | 1855 September 25 |
| „ | Kirkby Stephen Common | Westmorland - | 1,491 0 0 | „ February 1 | „ February 18 | „ August 18 | „ December 27 | „ September 24 |
| „ | Llanllugan Manor - | Montgomery - | 1,449 0 0 | „ February 1 | „ July 8 | | | |
| „ | Clayton - - - - - | Sussex - - | 103 0 0 | „ January 26 | „ March 11 | | | |
| „ | Acklam Wold - - | York - - | 316 0 0 | „ January 27 | „ February 17 | 1853 December 2 | 1854 May 9 | |
| „ | Haughton - - - | Chester - | 42 0 0 | „ February 1 | „ March 7 | | | |
| „ | Ditton Common - - | Kent - - | 24 0 0 | „ January 27 | „ February 3 | | | |
| „ | High Oak Common - | Hertford - | 42 0 0 | „ February 15 | None given | | | |
| „ | Musley - - - | Hertford - - | 29 0 0 | „ February 15 | None given | | | |
| „ | Auborn - - - | Lincoln - - | 421 0 0 | „ February 1 | None given | | | |
| „ | Fradswell Heath - - | Stafford - - | 45 0 0 | „ July 12 | None given | 1854 June 7 | 1855 March 14 | 1856 January 4 |
| „ | Bensington, Berrick Salome, and Ewelme - | Oxford - | 2,371 0 0 | „ January 31 | 1853 February 9 | | | |
| 16 Vict. c. 11. | Tatham - - - | Lancaster - | 2,046 0 0 | „ April 19 | „ August 16 | | | |
| „ | Lynby Wighay - - | Nottingham - | 151 0 0 | „ April 26 | None given | 1854 June 12 | 1854 December 27 | 1855 February 22 |
| „ | High Callerton - - | Northumberland | 156 0 0 | „ April 20 | 1853 April 28 | | | |
| „ | Ifield - - - | Sussex - - | 93 0 0 | „ May 2 | „ June 2 | 1854 August 2 | 1855 February 8 | 1855 November 20 |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. A. | R. | P. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 Vict. c. 11. | Norton Common | Southampton | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1853 April 27 | None given | | | |
| „ | Prestwick Carr | Northumberland | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | „ August 25 | 1853 December 8 | | | |
| 16 & 17 Vict. c. 120. | Stratfield, Turgiss, &c. | Southampton and Berks | 130 | 0 | 0 | „ September 28 | „ September 29 | | | |
| „ | Knighton | Radnor | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1854 February 9 | 1854 February 9 | | | |
| „ | Knaresdale Common | Northumberland | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 1853 November 4 | 1853 November 21 | | | |
| „ | Hopesay | Salop | 199 | 0 | 0 | „ October 8 | „ November 29 | | | |
| „ | Llanfihangel Yeroth | Carmarthen | 424 | 0 | 0 | „ September 30 | „ October 6 | | | |
| „ | Beacon Hill | Stafford | 7 | 0 | 0 | „ September 20 | | | | |
| „ | Halse | Somerset | 60 | 0 | 0 | „ September 20 | None given | 1854 October 19 | 1855 January 9 | 1855 March 8 |
| „ | Farnham | Surrey | 1,185 | 0 | 0 | „ October 19 | 1853 December 21 | | | |
| „ | Hammerwich | Stafford | 700 | 0 | 0 | „ September 28 | None given | | | |
| „ | Chobham | Surrey | 32 | 0 | 0 | „ September 29 | None given | 1854 November 3 | 1855 October 8 | 1855 October 27 |
| „ | Stroud Wood Common | Southampton | 192 | 0 | 0 | „ September 22 | 1853 September 29 | | | |
| „ | Llanfair Mountain | Cardigan | 2,076 | 0 | 0 | „ October 19 | „ November 3 | | | |
| „ | Greshaw Green | Suffolk | 196 | 0 | 0 | „ September 29 | „ October 6 | 1854 August 10 | 1855 February 10 | 1855 September 6 |
| „ | Dickleburgh | Norfolk | 173 | 0 | 0 | „ September 30 | 1854 February 16 | 1855 March 16 | „ June 12 | 1856 January 4 |
| „ | Rawrethshot | Essex | 44 | 0 | 0 | „ September 28 | None given | 1854 November 20 | „ May 7 | 1855 July 19 |
| „ | Chardstock | Dorset | 927 | 0 | 0 | „ October 4 | 1853 October 6 | 1856 January 9 | | |
| „ | Chisenbury Farm | Wilts | 740 | 0 | 0 | „ October 29 | None given | 1855 December 11 | | |
| „ | Church Knowle | Dorset | 153 | 0 | 0 | „ October 25 | None given | „ March 26 | 1855 August 10 | |
| „ | Aldershot | Southampton | 2,715 | 0 | 0 | „ October 26 | None given | „ March 9 | „ July 23 | |
| „ | Souldern | Oxford | 61 | 0 | 0 | „ September 30 | None given | „ July 25 | „ October 23 | |
| „ | Wormley | Herts | 230 | 0 | 0 | „ September 28 | 1853 October 6 | „ December 10 | | |
| „ | Cheddington Fields | Bucks | 1,228 | 0 | 0 | „ October 31 | „ November 10 | „ June 1 | 1855 September 5 | |
| „ | Pitstone | Bucks | 1,141 | 0 | 0 | „ October 31 | „ November 10 | „ June 1 | „ September 5 | |
| „ | Longframlington | Northumberland | 946 | 0 | 0 | „ September 24 | „ October 18 | „ April 13 | „ June 19 | 1855 August 16 |
| „ | Old Storridge Common | Worcester | 84 | 0 | 0 | „ September 27 | „ October 6 | | | |
| „ | Undy and Bishton | Monmouth | 232 | 0 | 0 | „ October 17 | „ October 18 | | | |
| „ | Cerrig-y-druidion | Denbigh | 5,200 | 0 | 0 | „ September 22 | „ September 29 | | | |
| 17 Vict. c. 9. | Heavers Wood Common | Surrey | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1854 October 6 | None given | 1855 August 18 | 1855 December 10 | |
| „ | Lampeter pont Stephen | Cardigan | 62 | 0 | 0 | „ July 31 | 1854 August 10 | | | |
| „ | Iping | Sussex | 243 | 0 | 0 | „ June 13 | „ June 22 | | | |
| „ | Cardigan | Cardigan | 206 | 0 | 0 | „ June 20 | „ June 29 | 1855 March 27 | 1855 July 7 | 1855 October 17 |
| „ | Barlby | York | 85 | 0 | 0 | „ June 13 | „ June 21 | | | |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. A. | R. | P. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Vict. c. 9. | Church Brough Intake - | Westmorland - | 81 | 0 | 0 | 1854 July 3 | 1854 July 20 | 1854 November 8 | 1855 January 2 | 1855 July 26 |
| ,, | Curdridge - - - | Southampton - | 322 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 17 | ,, June 22 | 1855 June 20 | ,, December 4 | |
| ,, | Porlock - - - | Somerset - | 1,866 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 17 | ,, June 22 | | | |
| ,, | Bursledon - - - | Southampton - | 226 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 17 | ,, June 22 | 1855 June 8 | 1855 December 4 | |
| ,, | The Oakcutts Woods - | Southampton - | 80 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 19 | None given | ,, April 13 | ,, June 22 | 1855 August 30 |
| ,, | Wootton Courtney - | Somerset - | 1,334 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 19 | 1854 June 22 | | | |
| ,, | Hawkridge - - | Somerset - | 2,015 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 27 | ,, June 29 | | | |
| ,, | Tinhead - - - | Wilts - | 91 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 17 | None given | | | |
| 17 & 18 Vict. c. 18. | Queenborough Common - | Kent - - | 240 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 28 | 1854 October 4 | 1855 December 10 | 1856 February 5 | |
| ,, | Sutton - - - - | York - - | 589 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 28 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Chalford - - | Oxford - - | 238 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 28 | 1854 October 4 | | | |
| ,, | Wanwood Pasture - - | Cumberland - | 205 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 28 | None given | 1855 May 30 | | |
| ,, | Stanmore - - | Berks - - | 105 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 18 | ,, September 25 | ,, August 20 | 1855 November 20 | 1856 January 24 |
| ,, | Buriton - - - | Southampton - | 1,022 | 0 | 0 | 1855 March 1 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Snettisham Warren - | Norfolk - - | 90 | 0 | 0 | 1854 November 30 | | | | |
| ,, | Woodmancote - - | Gloucester - | 65 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 4 | | | | |
| ,, | Hatfield Forest - - | Essex - | 1,096 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 30 | 1854 September 9 | | | |
| ,, | Haverhill - - - | Suffolk - | 496 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 6 | | | | |
| ,, | South Weston, Wheatfield, and Stoke Talmage - | Oxford - - | 459 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 8 | ,, December 7 | 1855 October 13 | | |
| ,, | Hutton - - - | Somerset - | 227 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 13 | ,, October 4 | ,, December 7 | | |
| ,, | Drungewick - - | Sussex - | 27 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 28 | | | | |
| ,, | Benhill Wood - - | Surrey - | 54 | 0 | 0 | ,, October 4 | | | | |
| ,, | Cusop - - - | Hereford - | 655 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 5 | ,, September 9 | | | |
| ,, | Elstead - - - | Surrey - | 1,439 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 6 | ,, September 9 | | | |
| ,, | Gamblesby and Biglands - | Cumberland - | 176 | 0 | 0 | ,, August 31 | ,, September 19 | 1855 June 27 | 1855 November 12 | 1856 January 31 |
| ,, | Cove - - - | Southampton - | 1,156 | 0 | 0 | ,, September 9 | ,, September 19 | | | |
| 18 Vict. c. 14. | Kirkland - | Cumberland - | 252 | 0 | 0 | 1855 November 8 | 1855 November 8 | | | |
| ,, | North Coats - | Lincoln - - | 535 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 30 | ,, August 3 - | | | |
| ,, | Bowerchalke - | Wilts - - | 959 | 0 | 0 | ,, June 8 | ,, November 8 | | | |
| ,, | Engollan Common - | Cornwall - - | 126 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| ,, | Ulleskelf - - - | York - - | 137 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 30 | ,, June 7 | | | |
| ,, | Thrandeston - - | Suffolk - - | 59 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 30 | ,, June 7 | | | |
| ,, | Millburn Fell Pasture - | Westmorerland | 166 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 30 | ,, June 7 | | | |
| ,, | Ilkley Cow Pasture - | York - - | 73 | 0 | 0 | ,, May 29 | ,, June 7 | | | |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. R. P. | | | | | |
| 18 Vict. c. 14. | Great Boughton | Chester | 28 0 0 | 1855 October 25 | 1855 November 14 | | | |
| ,, | Melmerby | Cumberland | 1,272 0 0 | ,, May 30 | ,, June 7 | | | |
| ,, | Dymock | Gloucester | 164 0 0 | ,, August 14 | ,, August 30 | | | |
| ,, | Westwick | Cambridge | 205 0 0 | ,, May 29 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Pendine | Carmarthen | 103 0 0 | ,, May 29 | 1855 July 5 | | | |
| ,, | Barnes | Surrey | 21 0 0 | ,, August 16 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Ramsden Bellhouse | Essex | 172 0 0 | ,, May 29 | None given | | | |
| ,, | West Lulworth and Winfrith Newburgh | Dorset | 1,188 0 0 | ,, May 31 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Bootle | Cumberland | 1,172 0 0 | ,, July 21 | 1855 October 25 | | | |
| ,, | Penlline and Langan | Glamorgan | 236 0 0 | ,, July 12 | None given | | | |
| ,, | The Wash Common | Berks | 252 0 0 | ,, May 29 | 1855 June 14 | | | |
| ,, | Horsepath and Shotover | Oxford | 1,024 0 0 | ,, May 30 | ,, May 31 | | | |
| 18 & 19 Vict. c. 61. | Loddiswell | Devon | 126 0 0 | ,, August 21 | ,, September 6 | | | |
| ,, | Skirwith | Cumberland | 900 0 0 | ,, October 11 | ,, October 11 | | | |
| ,, | Northweald Bassett | Essex | 296 0 0 | ,, August 22 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Huntley Common | Gloucester | 76 0 0 | ,, August 30 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Marshchapel and Grainthorpe | Lincoln | 404 0 0 | ,, August 22 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Bamford | Derby | 1,000 0 0 | ,, August 21 | 1855 October 11 | | | |
| ,, | Seaton | Rutland | 1,335 0 0 | ,, August 22 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Volca Common Meadow | Hereford | 70 0 0 | ,, August 21 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Myarth Hill | Brecon | 242 0 0 | ,, August 22 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Berrow | Worcester | 302 0 0 | ,, August 21 | 1855 October 11 | | | |
| ,, | Nazeing | Essex | 454 0 0 | ,, August 21 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Sheet | Southampton | 280 0 0 | ,, August 30 | 1855 September 13 | | | |
| ,, | Petersfield Heath | Southampton | 35 0 0 | ,, October 5 | ,, October 11 | | | |
| ,, | Bryn Postig Hill | Montgomery | 200 0 0 | ,, October 11 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Caversham | Oxford | 204 0 0 | ,, August 22 | 1855 October 25 | | | |
| ,, | Lee Common | Bucks | 59 0 0 | ,, August 21 | ,, August 23 | 1855 December 5 | | |
| ,, | Frilsham | Berks | 135 0 0 | ,, August 24 | ,, September 6 | | | |
| ,, | Bottenden Hill | Bucks | 43 0 0 | ,, August 22 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Conisbrough Open Fields | York | 601 0 0 | ,, August 28 | 1855 October 11 | | | |
| ,, | Streatley | Bedford | 1,652 0 0 | ,, August 28 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Maulds Meaburn | Westmorland | 00 0 0 | ,, August 28 | 1855 August 30 | | | |

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

| Act authorizing Inclosure. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Date of Valuer's Appointment. | Instructions to Valuer allowed. | Report of Valuer received. | Meeting to hear Objections to Report. | Award confirmed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. R. P. | | | | | |
| 18 & 19 Vict. c. 61. | Kirkandrews Common - | Cumberland - | 138 0 0 | 1855 August 23 | 1855 August 30 | | | |
| ,, | The Henallt Common - | Brecon - | 112 0 0 | ,, August 28 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Llanganten - - | Brecon - - | 28 0 0 | ,, August 29 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Pithington Marsh - | Sussex - | 19 0 0 | ,, August 21 | None given | | | |
| ,, | Roydon - - - | Essex - - | 291 0 0 | ,, August 24 | None given | | | |
| Authorized by Commissioners— | | | | | | | | |
| 1847 August 31 | Thornton Rust - - | York - - | 275 0 0 | 1847 November 30 | 1848 December 11 | 1852 January 9 | 1853 June 22 | 1855 March 15 |
| 1848 May 31 | Ullingswick - - | Hereford - | 248 0 0 | 1848 August 8 | None given | 1854 May 11 | 1855 August 28 | |
| ,, October 31 | Hoddesdon - - | Hertford - | 878 0 0 | 1849 February 13 | 1849 March 15 | 1853 September 27 | 1853 November 1 | 1855 August 16 |
| 1849 May 31 | Cliffe and Boddymoor - | Warwick - | 118 0 0 | ,, August 14 | ,, September 27 | 1855 April 19 | 1855 October 24 | |
| 1850 January 29 | Charlton Open Fields - | Oxon - - | 579 0 0 | 1850 April 17 | 1850 April 26 | | | |
| ,, January 29 | Newbold Common - - | Lincoln - - | 74 0 0 | ,, April 16 | ,, May 3 | | | |
| ,, March 12 | Findon - - - | Sussex - | 656 0 0 | ,, June 20 | ,, July 17 | 1855 October 24 | | |
| ,, May 17 | Widford - - - | Hertford - | 315 0 0 | ,, August 14 | ,, September 23 | 1853 August 10 | 1853 October 25 | |
| ,, September 24 | Little Hadham - - | Hertford - | 204 0 0 | ,, December 11 | ,, December 20 | | | |
| 1851 January 27 | Little Ribston - - | York - - | 180 0 0 | ,, April 8 | ,, May 7 | 1851 November 15 | 1852 April 6 | |
| ,, January 27 | Freeholder's Wood - | York - - | 40 0 0 | ,, April 10 | None given | | | |
| ,, January 27 | Boroughbridge - - | York - - | 27 0 0 | ,, April 7 | None given | 1855 June 13 | | |
| 1852 March 24 | Purley - - - | Berks and Oxford | 305 0 0 | 1852 June 28 | 1852 July 2 | 1854 October 10 | 1854 December 22 | 1856 January 10 |
| | | | 197,288 0 0 | | | | | |

## Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

| Date of Application. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor. | Consents to Provisional Order received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845 | | | A. R. P. | 1853 | 1853 | 1853 | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | |
| Dec. 18 | Banstead Downs | Surrey | 1,370 0 0 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 10 | Dec. 23 | 1-15th | 4 0 0 | 35 0 0 | | |
| Dec. 26 | Hadlow Common | Kent | 50 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 26 | Bransbury | Southampton | 180 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 1846 | | | | 1846 | 1846 | 1848 | | | | | |
| Jan. 24 | Cornsay Common | Durham | 611 0 0 | May 26 | June 1 | | | | | | |
| April 1 | Bowes Moor | York | 14,000 0 0 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 29 | Jan. 8 | 1-16th | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 | | |
| April 14 | Longvilles Common | Salop | 80 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1846 | 1851 | 1851 | | | | | |
| April 20 | Tannington Green | Suffolk | 100 0 0 | May 20 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 14 | 1-16th | - - | 3 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1846 | | | | | | |
| May 20 | Chippinghall Green | Suffolk | 40 0 0 | June 17 | | | | | | | |
| June 20 | Cotherston Moor | York | 5,081 0 0 | July 28 | Aug. 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1846 | | | | | |
| July 9 | Greystone Heath and Doe Green | Lancaster | 95 0 0 | July 28 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 6 | 1-16th, exclusive, &c. | 2 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | |
| July 27 | Trelow Common | Cornwall | 308 0 0 | Sept. 28 | Sept. 22 | Sept. 23 | - | 2 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | |
| Aug. 10 | Sellick Moors | Devon | 92 0 0 | Oct. 2 | Oct. 20 | Oct. 30 | - | - - | 2 0 0 | | |
| Aug. 20 | Metfield Common | Suffolk | 40 0 0 | Oct. 22 | Nov. 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1847 | | | | | |
| Sept. 17 | Hartley Wintney | Southampton | 350 0 0 | Oct. 27 | Nov. 10 | June 8 | 1-16th | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | | |
| Sept. 19 | Florden | Norfolk | 71 0 0 | Oct. 14 | Nov. 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1847 | 1848 | | | | | | |
| Sept. 27 | Cockfield Fell | Durham | 574 0 0 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 27 | | | | | | |
| Oct. 22 | Gamblesby Fell and Viol Moor | Cumberland | 1,268 0 0 | Dec. 16 | Jan. 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1846 | 1847 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 3 | Burton Fields | York | 1,200 0 0 | Dec. 30 | Jan. 22 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 8 | Dorking and Capel | Surrey | 962 0 0 | Dec. 30 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1847 | 1847 | 1850 | | | | | |
| Dec. 24 | West Bergholt | Essex | 277 0 0 | Jan. 19 | Jan. 22 | Sept. 23 | 1-14th | 4 0 0 | 14 0 0 | | |

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor. | Consents to Provisional Order received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847 | | | A. R. P. | 1847 | 1847 | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | |
| Jan. 7 | Little Rowleth - | York - - | 94 0 0 | Feb. 16 | Mar. 23 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | Ivelet Pasture - - | York - - | 473 0 0 | Feb. 16 | Mar. 29 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | Kearton Pasture - - | York - - - | 442 0 0 | Feb. 16 | Mar. 13 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | Low Row Common Pasture - - - | York - - - | 312 0 0 | Feb. 16 | Mar. 17 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | Gunnerside Pasture - - | York - - - | 866 0 0 | Feb. 16 | Mar. 25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1847 | | | | | |
| Feb. 9 | Drighlington - - - | York - - - | 64 0 0 | Mar. 17 | May 3 | Dec. 10 | 1-20th - - - - | - - | 3 0 0 | | |
| Feb. 15 | Ashreigney - - - | Devon - - - | 307 0 0 | April 8 | April 13 | April 21 | 1-16th, exclusive, &c. - | 2 0 0 | 4 0 0 | | |
| Feb. 22 | Dundraw - - - | Cumberland - - | 32 0 0 | June 22 | July 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | | | | | |
| Nov. 30 | Llantisilio - - - | Denbigh - - | 2,731 0 0 | April 22 | May 11 | June 20 | 1-20th, exclusive, &c. | 4 0 0 | 40 0 0 | | |
| | | | | 1847 | 1848 | 1848 | | | | | |
| Dec. 7 | Fell Lane - - - - | Westmorland - - | 82 0 0 | Dec. 28 | Jan. 6 | Jan. 8 | 1-16th, exclusive, &c. - | 2 0 0 and Wrestlers Green. | | | |
| | | | | 1848 | | 1856 | | | | | |
| Dec. 10 | Liss - - - - - | Southampton - | 695 0 0 | Jan. 11 | Feb. 3 | Jan. 18 | 1-14th, exclusive, &c. | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 | | |
| Dec. 11 | Little Parndon - - - | Essex - - | 56 0 0 | Jan. 10 | | | | | | | |
| 1848 | | | | | 1848 | 1848 | | | | | |
| Jan. 19 | Larkton Hill - - - | Chester - - | 44 0 0 | April 7 | April 22 | May 11 | 1-14th - - - - | 1 0 0 | | | |
| Jan. 25 | Eling - - - - | Southampton - | 48 0 0 | May 16 | June 10 | | | | | | |
| Feb. 11 | Weythell Common - - | Radnor - - | 37 0 0 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 31 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1848 | | | | | |
| Feb. 25 | Mellis Green - - - | Suffolk - - | 181 0 0 | Mar. 21 | June 3 | July 5 | 1-15th - - - - | 2 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | |
| | | | | 1849 | 1849 | 1849 | | | | | |
| May 18 | Snape - - - - - | Suffolk - - - | 269 0 0 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 17 | Dec. 18 | 1-15th - - - - | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | | |
| | | | | 1848 | | | | | | | |
| May 31 | Moseley Common - - | Hereford - - | 50 0 0 | June 29 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1848 | 1848 | | | | | |
| June 2 | Epsom - - - - - | Surrey - - | 530 0 0 | July 10 | July 13 | July 15 | | | | | |
| Sept. 5 | Cleeton - - - - - | Salop - | 432 0 0 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 31 | | | | | | |
| Sept. 6 | Moorsholm - - - | York - - | 1,033 0 0 | Oct. 25 | Dec. 19 | | | | | | |

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor. | Consents to Provisional Order received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. R. P. | | | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | |
| 1848 Dec. 30 | Newton Green | Suffolk | 41 0 0 | 1849 Jan. 23 | 1849 Jan. 26 | 1849 Jan. 29 | 1-15th, exclusive, &c. | 2 0 0 | 7 0 10 | | |
| 1849 Feb. 6 | Great Torrington | Devon | 326 0 0 | Mar. 16 | | | | | | | |
| April 14 | Hamsterley | Durham | 87 0 0 | May 16 | 1849 June 1 | | | | | | |
| April 19 | Wadley | Berks | 625 0 0 | May 21 | June 5 | | | | | | |
| May 24 | Harkerside Moor | York | 1,508 0 0 | June 20 | Sept. 29 | | | | | | |
| June 7 | Whitaside Moor | York | 1,596 0 0 | July 13 | Sept. 29 | | | | | | |
| Nov. 21 | Stocklinch Ottersey and Stocklinch Magdalen | Somerset | 180 0 0 | 1850 Jan. 28 | 1850 Jan. 31 | 1850 Feb. 7 | | | | | |
| Nov. 24 | Plumstead and Bostol | Kent | 155 0 0 | 1849 Dec. 24 | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 28 | Haworth | York | 1,130 0 0 | Dec. 27 | 1850 Jan. 1 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 1 | South Creake | Norfolk | 700 0 0 | 1850 Jan. 3 | Jan. 7 | 1850 Jan. 18 | 1-15th | 4 0 0 | 20 0 0 | | Withdrawn. |
| 1850 Feb. 5 | Leatherhead | Surrey | 553 0 0 | April 11 | April 22 | Oct. 11 | 1-16th | 4 0 0 | 25 0 0 | | |
| Feb. 14 | Spaunton | York, N.R. | 7,810 0 0 | 1852 Jan. 3 | 1852 Jan. 22 | | | | | | |
| April 22 | Ruabon | Denbigh | 6,000 0 0 | Aug. 16 | Sept. 14 | 1853 Mar. 3 | 1-16th, exclusive, &c. | 8 0 0 | 6 0 0 | | |
| April 25 | Ashwell | Hertford | 2,625 0 0 | 1850 May 23 | 1850 May 30 | 1850 June 19 | 1-16th | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | |
| May 16 | Beaford Moor | Devon | 232 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| May 16 | Llanfechell | Anglesea | 283 0 0 | July 25 | Sept. 18 | | | | | | |
| July 10 | Longdon | Worcester | 125 0 0 | Aug. 9 | Aug 17 | | | | | | |
| July 24 | Penpont | Cornwall | 3,756 0 0 | Aug. 29 | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 7 | Linton-upon-Wharf | York, W.R. | 21 0 0 | Sept. 17 | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 12 | Shiplake | Oxford | 193 0 0 | Sept. 20 | Oct. 2 | | | | | | |

## Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor. | Consents to Provisional Order received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | | | A. R. P. | 1851 | 1851 | 1851 | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | |
| Oct. 18 | Llanfrynach | Brecon | 2,500 0 0 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 23 | June 2 | 1-15th, exclusive, &c. | - - | 3 0 0 | - | 4 acres for School. |
| Nov. 13 | Raisbeck | Westmorland | 495 0 0 | 1850 Dec. 4 | 1850 Dec. 27 | | | | | | |
| 1851 | | | | 1851 | 1851 | 1851 | | | | | |
| Jan. 10 | Small Mead, &c. | Berks | 115 0 0 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 6 | | | | | |
| Feb. 11 | Rose Ash | Devon | 452 0 0 | Mar. 11 | April 1 | Apr. 24 | | | | | |
| Mar. 12 | Richmond | York | 127 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| April 28 | Bosvergus | Cornwall | 56 0 0 | 1851 | | | | | | | |
| June 23 | Hawkdon Green | Suffolk | 8 0 0 | Oct. 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1851 | 1851 | | | | | | |
| June 27 | Horse Moor Field | Bucks | 31 0 0 | July 29 | July 30 | | | | | | |
| Sept. 10 | Henallt Common | Brecon | 112 0 0 | Oct. 29 | Nov. 22 | - - | - - - - | - - | - - | - - | Abandoned. |
| | | | | | | 1852 | | | | | |
| Oct. 28 | Lindrick Common | York | 350 0 0 | Dec. 9 | Dec. 16 | Jan. 8 | 1-15th, exclusive, &c. | 3 0 0 | 2 0 0 | | |
| Nov. 19 | Trumpfleet Marsh | York | 135 0 0 | 1852 Jan. 5 | | | | | | | |
| 1852 | | | | | 1852 | 1852 | | | | | |
| Jan. 3 | Lake Common | Southampton | 52 0 0 | Feb. 24 | Feb. 26 | Mar. 2 | 1-15th | - - | 2 0 0 | | |
| Jan. 16 | Ilkley Moor | York | 2,000 0 0 | Feb. 24 | Feb. 28 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 27 | Hollacomb Moor | Devon | 151 0 0 | Apr. 29 | May 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1853 | | | | | |
| Feb. 21 | Calstock | Cornwall | 1,522 0 0 | Apr. 27 | May 8 | June 2 | 30 acres | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | | 1855 | | | | | |
| May 17 | Meliden | Flint | 600 0 0 | July 3 | Aug. 2 | June 23 | 1-15th | - - | 4 0 0 | | |
| June 28 | Sloothby Ings Lane | Lincoln | 36 0 0 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 21 | | | | | | |
| 1853 | | | | 1853 | 1853 | 1853 | | | | | |
| Feb. 16 | Trawsgoed | Montgomery | 1,553 0 0 | May 30 | June 9 | June 19 | 1-14th, exclusive, &c. | - - | - - | - - | 3 acres for tuibary and 10 acres for school. |
| Feb. 21 | Hughenden | Buckingham | 134 0 0 | Apr. 27 | May 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1854 | | | | 1854 | |
| Mar. 9 | P. Southwick | Sussex | 131 0 0 | Apr. 13 | Apr. 16 | May 26 | - - - - | - - | - - | July 18 | |
| Mar. 17 | Worth | Sussex | 160 0 0 | Apr. 19 | May 18 | Mar. 16 | 1-14th | 4 0 0 | | | |

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor | Consents to Provisional Order Received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | | | | A. R. P. | 1853 | 1853 | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | |
| June 7 | | Bitton Meads | Gloucester | 254 0 0 | June 28 | July 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1853 | | | | 1856 | |
| Aug. 4 | P. | Hexton | Hertford | 36 0 0 | Sept. 29 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 6 | 1-16th | - - | 5 0 0 | Jan. 28 | |
| | | | | | 1854 | 1854 | | | | | | |
| Oct. 24 | | Llysfaen | Carnarvon | 283 0 0 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1853 | 1853 | 1854 | | | | | |
| Oct. 27 | | Aston and Bennington | Hertford | 344 0 0 | Nov. 26 | Dec. 12 | Jan. 24 | | | | | |
| Nov. 10 | | Ringlan | Norfolk | 363 0 0 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | | | | | |
| Dec. 10 | | Lynton | Devon | 262 0 0 | Jan. 21 | Jan. 24 | Feb. 3 | 1-15th. | | | | |
| 1854 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 9 | | Hatherton | Stafford | 332 0 0 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 18 | Mar. 2 | 1-14th. | | | | |
| Jan. 19 | | Skybury Hill | Salop | 500 0 0 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 13 | Mar. 30 | 1-14th, exclusive, &c. | | | | |
| Feb. 1 | | Charlton-in-Wantage | Berks | 1,345 0 0 | Apr. 21 | Apr. 29 | | | | | | |
| Feb. 22 | | Challacombe Rawleigh | Devon | 480 0 0 | May 2 | May 8 | May 11 | 1-16th. | | | | |
| Mar. 7 | | Yateley | Southampton | 1,293 0 0 | Apr. 3 | Apr. 19 | | | | | | |
| April 8 | | Boxhead Common | Southampton | 450 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| May 5 | | Millbanks | Cumberland | 11 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1854 | 1854 | | | | | | |
| May 27 | | Stamford | Lincoln | 47 0 0 | June 20 | June 26 | | | | | | |
| June 26 | | Llangurrig | Montgomery | 183 0 0 | July 22 | Aug. 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1854 | | | | | |
| June 26 | | St. Mary, Guildford | Surrey | 2 0 0 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 16 | 1-15th | | | | |
| | | | | | 1855 | 1855 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 6 | | Farley Heath | Surrey | 200 0 0 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 16 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 30 | | Rhosygarth | Cardigan | 116 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 10 | | Llanfairfechan | Carnarvon | 1,900 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 19 | P. | Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead | Hertford | 92 0 0 | 1855 April 7 | 1855 April 9 | 1855 April 19 | - - - - - | - - | - - | 1855 Aug. 29 | |
| Jan. 27 | P. | Conisbrough | York | 313 0 0 | June 25 | June 30 | Aug. 18 | 1-16th, exclusive, &c. | - - | - - | Dec. 13 | |
| | | | | | | | 1855 | | | | | |
| Feb. 10 | | Northcroft | Berks | 23 0 0 | April 21 | May 2 | May 3 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1855 | |
| Feb. 15 | P. | Rettendon | Essex | 237 0 0 | May 23 | May 26 | July 5 | 1-15th | 3 0 0 | 2 0 0 | Nov. 22 | |
| Feb. 15 | | East Meon | Southampton | 144 0 0 | April 14 | April 18 | | | | | | |

## Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor. | Consents to Provisional Order received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | | | | A. R. P. | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | 1855 | |
| Feb. 15 | P. | Steep | Southampton | 131 0 0 | May 8 | May 11 | May 17 | 1-15th | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | July 10 | 3 acres for school. |
| March 5 | | Kirk Hammerton | York | 35 0 0 | May 3 | May 14 | May 17 | 1-16th | Village Green. | 1 0 0 | | |
| April 2 | P. | Woolscott | Warwick | 57 0 0 | May 14 | May 16 | May 17 | 1-16th | - | 2 0 0 | 1856 Jan. 28 | |
| April 30 | P. | Edlesborough | Bucks | 2,024 0 0 | May 25 | May 30 | May 31 | 1-16th | 8 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 1855 July 23 | |
| May 3 | P. | Coventry | Warwick | 493 0 0 | June 4 | June 15 | July 5 | - | - | - | 1856 Jan. 4 | |
| May 7 | | Aylmarsh and Coughton Marsh | Hereford | 88 0 0 | June 7 | June 16 | June 21 | 1-16th | - | 2 0 0 | | |
| May 9 | P. | Lockhill Wood | Hertford | 43 0 0 | June 21 | June 23 | June 25 | - | - | - | 1855 Dec. 15 | |
| May 17 | P. | Romsley | Worcester | 348 0 0 | June 5 | June 18 | June 18 | 1-16th | - | 1 2 0 | Sept. 3 | |
| May 18 | P. | Highweek | Devon | 30 0 0 | June 26 | July 3 | July 5 | 1-15th | - | - | Aug. 9 | |
| June 1 | P. | Birchanger | Essex | 54 0 0 | June 25 | June 27 | June 28 | - | - | - | Aug. 9 | |
| June 1 | P. | Marrick | York | 20 0 0 | June 27 | June 29 | Aug. 2 | - | - | - | Aug. 28 | |
| June 1 | | Withypool | Somerset | 2,000 0 0 | June 29 | Sept. 20 | Nov. 8 | 1-16th | 2 0 0 | 4 0 0 | | |
| June 4 | | Barking and Dagenham | Essex | 930 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | | | | 1855 | |
| June 19 | P. | Church Coniston | Lancaster | 2,400 0 0 | July 24 | July 28 | Aug. 2 | - | - | - | Sept. 5 | |
| June 22 | P. | Ingoldsthorpe | Norfolk | 211 0 0 | July 31 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 2 | 1-16th | 3 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Sept. 10 | 30 acres for whins and flags. |
| June 28 | P. | Capel Rigg Intack | Westmorland | 37 0 0 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 31 | Sept. 6 | - | - | - | Oct. 16 | |
| July 7 | | Harlow | Essex | 211 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1855 | 1855 | | | | | | |
| July 13 | | Rhodes Minnis | Kent | 33 0 0 | Aug. 7 | Oct. 31 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1855 | | | | 1855 | |
| July 23 | P. | Alderholt | Dorset | 842 0 0 | Aug. 31 | Sept. 4 | Sept. 6 | 1-16th | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | Nov. 23 | |
| | | | | | | | 1856 | | | | 1856 | |
| Aug. 16 | P. | Rogate | Sussex | 848 0 0 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 17 | Jan. 12 | 1-15th, exclusive, &c. | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | Jan. 29 | |
| | | | | | | | 1855 | | | | | |
| Aug. 20 | | Portfield | Southampton | 291 0 0 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 17 | | | | | |
| Aug. 20 | | Hennington Hill | Somerset | 66 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | | | | | |
| Aug. 22 | | Newport | Essex | 807 0 0 | Oct. 1 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 17 | 1-16th, exclusive, &c. | 4 0 0 | | 1855 | |
| Aug. 22 | P. | West Chiltington | Sussex | 115 0 0 | Sept. 18 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 25 | 1-15th | - | - | Nov. 24 | |

## Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Inclosure. | County. | Estimated Number of Acres. | Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting. | Report of Assistant Commissioner received. | Date of Provisional Order. | Allotment to Lord of Manor. | Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. | Allotment for Labouring Poor. | Consents to Provisional Order received. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | | | A. R. P. | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | 1856 | |
| Aug. 30 | P. Niton | Southampton | 457 0 0 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 30 | Dec. 22 | 1-16th and 1-20th in lieu of right of free warren | - - - | - - - | Jan. 31 | |
| Sept. 5 | P. Upton-upon-Severn and Ripple | Worcester | 805 0 0 | 1856 Jan. 8 | 1856 Jan. 9 | 1856 Jan. 10 | 1-16th | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | Jan. 29 | 8 acres for burial ground. |
| Sept. 29 | P. Langley | Kent | 59 0 0 | 1855 Nov. 19 | Jan. 1 | Jan. 4 | 1-15th | - - - | - - - | Jan. 28 | |
| Oct. 11 | P. Talyvan | Glamorgan | 821 0 0 | Nov. 15 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 17 | 1-15th | 4 0 0 | 10 1 10 | Jan. 28 | |
| Oct. 19 | P. Penherget | Cornwall | 72 0 0 | Dec. 4 | Jan. 21 | Jan. 21 | - | - - - | - - - | Jan. 28 | |
| Nov. 3 | P. Hunderthwaite Moor | York | 4,091 0 0 | Dec. 6 | 1855 Dec. 14 | Jan. 17 | 1-15th, exclusive, &c. | 4 0 0 | - - | Jan. 28 | 8 acres for school. |
| Nov. 15 | P. Mappledurwell | Southampton | 101 0 0 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 19 | 1855 Dec. 20 | 1-16th | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | Jan. 18 | |
| Nov. 16 | P. Meonstoke Down | Southampton | 681 0 0 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 26 | 1856 Jan. 4 | 1-16th | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | Jan. 25 | |
| Nov. 16 | Wintershill Common | Southampton | 125 0 0 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 21 | Jan. 10 | Rent charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* | 4 0 0 | 2 0 0 | - - | 3 acres for school. |
| Nov. 29 | P. Llantcague Common | Pembroke | 200 0 0 | 1856 Jan. 12 | 1856 Jan. 14 | Jan. 17 | 1-14th | 1 1 0 | - - | Jan. 26 | |
| Nov. 29 | Kingsmoor Common | Pembroke | 162 0 0 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 17 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 3 | St. Lythan's Down | Glamorgan | 193 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 13 | P. Hempton | Norfolk | 134 0 0 | 1856 Jan. 22 | 1856 Jan. 24 | 1856 Jan. 24 | 1-16th | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | Jan. 29 | |
| Dec. 15 | Mungrisdale | Cumberland | 5,046 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 19 | South Creake | Norfolk | 701 0 0 | 1856 Jan. 23 | 1856 Jan. 24 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | Turwick | Sussex | 300 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 1856 Jan. 1 | Glyngynwidd and Glynbrochan | Montgomery | 200 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 15 | Letterston | Pembroke | 264 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 19 | Llandefeilog | Carmarthen | 61 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 25 | Llyswen Common | Brecon | 35 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 25 | Llyswen Commonable Fields | Brecon | 70 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 25 | Mynyddfernach | Brecon | 21 0 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 110,116 0 0 | | | | | | | | |

## Other Applications.

| Date of Application. | Applications. | County. | Notice given. | Order confirmed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852 June 26 | For exchange | Lincoln. | | | |
| ,, June 26 | ,, | Lincoln. | | | |
| 1853 June 30 | ,, | Lancaster - | 1856 Jan. 10 | | |
| ,, July 26 | ,, | Carnarvon - | 1854 July 20 | 1855 Feb. 22 | |
| ,, Oct. 19 | ,, | Wilts - | ,, Feb. 9 | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| ,, Nov. 8 | ,, | Lancaster. | | | |
| ,, Dec. 12 | ,, | Norfolk and Dorset - | | | Withdrawn. |
| 1854 Jan. 14 | ,, | Cambridge - | 1854 Dec. 7 | 1855 April 19 | |
| ,, Jan. 20 | ,, | Middlesex - | ,, July 20 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, Jan. 20 | ,, | Northumberland | 1855 Feb. 1 | | |
| ,, Feb. 4 | ,, | Kent - - | ,, July 20 | 1855 Feb. 8 | |
| ,, March 1 | ,, | Somerset | 1854 Oct. 4 | ,, April 2 | |
| ,, March 8 | ,, | Suffolk - - | ,, March 30 | ,, May 10 | |
| ,, March 18 | ,, | Bucks - - | 1855 Jan. 25 | - - - | One of the parties dead. |
| ,, March 21 | ,, | Hants and Wilts - | ,, July 5 | 1855 Dec. 13 | |
| ,, April 3 | ,, | York - | ,, Dec. 6 | | |
| ,, April 3 | ,, | Denbigh - | ,, Sept. 18 | | |
| ,, April 11 | ,, | Middlesex - | ,, June 8 | | |
| ,, April 19 | ,, | Montgomery - | ,, Aug. 25 | 1855 June 14 | |
| ,, April 19 | ,, | Montgomery - | ,, Aug. 25 | ,, May 10 | |
| ,, April 19 | ,, | Montgomery - | ,, Aug. 25 | ,, May 10 | |
| ,, April 20 | ,, | Northampton- | ,, Sept. 25 | ,, Feb. 1 | |
| ,, May 15 | ,, | Salop - | 1854 Oct. 4 | 1855 Feb. 8 | |
| ,, May 19 | ,, | Southampton - | ,, July 13 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, May 19 | ,, | Southampton, - | ,, July 13 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, May 19 | ,, | Southampton- | ,, July 13 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, May 19 | ,, | Southampton. | | | |
| ,, May 19 | ,, | Southampton. | | | |
| ,, May 19 | ,, | Southampton - | 1854 July 13 | 1855 Feb. 8 | |
| ,, May 31 | ,, | Middlesex. | | | |
| ,, May 31 | ,, | Oxford. | | | |
| ,, June 1 | ,, | Middlesex - | 1854 Aug. 10 | 1855 Jan. 3 | |
| ,, June 2 | ,, | Carnarvon - | ,, Nov. 3 | ,, May 10 | |
| ,, June 16 | ,, | Dorset - | ,, Aug. 25 | ,, Jan. 25 | |
| ,, June 16 | ,, | Hants - - | ,, Dec. 7 | ,, April 19 | |
| ,, June 21 | ,, | Hants - - | 1855 Mar. 23 | ,, Aug. 30 | |
| ,, June 21 | ,, | Hants - - | ,, Mar. 23 | ,, Aug. 30 | |
| ,, June 21 | ,, | Gloucester | | | |
| ,, June 24 | ,, | Bucks - - | 1855 Nov. 30 | 1855 Dec. 1 | |
| ,, June 26 | ,, | Northampton- | 1854 Aug. 25 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, June 28 | ,, | Oxford - | ,, July 20 | ,, Aug. 2 | |
| ,, June 28 | ,, | York - - | 1855 Jan. 25 | ,, July 5 | |
| 1854 June 23 | For exchange | York - - | 1855 July 19 | | |
| ,, July 7 | ,, | York - - | ,, Sept. 2 | 1855 Mar. 8 | |
| ,, July 13 | ,, | Derby - | 1854 July 27 | ,, Feb. 22 | |
| ,, July 18 | ,, | Wilts and Devon | 1855 Jan. 25 | ,, May 31 | |
| ,, July 19 | ,, | Worcester - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| ,, July 19 | ,, | Lincoln - - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| ,, July 20 | ,, | Salop - - | 1854 Aug. 25 | 1855 Feb. 22 | |
| ,, July 21 | ,, | Oxford - - | ,, Aug. 3 | | |
| ,, July 22 | ,, | Lancaster - | 1855 March 29 | 1855 Aug. 2 | |
| ,, Aug. 7 | ,, | Devon and Somerset - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| ,, Aug. 7 | ,, | Notts - - | 1855 Jan. 25 | 1855 May 24 | |
| ,, Aug. 10 | ,, | Sussex - | 1854 Aug. 25 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, Aug. 11 | ,, | Kent - - | ,, Aug. 25 | ,, Mar. 8 | |
| ,, Aug. 11 | ,, | Devon - - | ,, Sept. 25 | ,, Mar. 1 | |
| ,, Aug. 11 | ,, | Bucks - - | ,, Oct. 10 | ,, Mar. 8 | |
| ,, Aug. 14 | ,, | Somerset - | ,, Dec. 14 | ,, April 26 | |
| ,, Aug. 14 | ,, | Notts - - | ,, Nov. 3 | ,, Feb. 24 | |
| ,, Aug. 17 | ,, | Hants - - | ,, Nov. 23 | ,, Aug. 2 | |
| ,, Aug. 17 | ,, | Surrey - - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| ,, Aug. 21 | ,, | Cornwall - | 1854 Oct. 11 | 1855 April 5 | |
| ,, Aug. 24 | ,, | Hereford - | ,, Aug. 25 | ,, Dec. 14 | |
| ,, Aug. 29 | ,, | Suffolk - | ,, Oct. 4 | ,, May 10 | |
| ,, Aug. 31 | ,, | Notts - - | ,, Sept. 9 | ,, Feb. 8 | |
| ,, Sept. 2 | ,, | City of London | ,, Nov. 10 | ,, Mar. 8 | |
| ,, Sept. 5 | ,, | Southampton - | ,, Dec. 14 | ,, June 7 | |
| ,, Sept. 5 | ,, | Southampton - | ,, Dec. 14 | ,, June 7 | |
| ,, Sept. 5 | ,, | Southampton - | ,, Dec. 14 | ,, June 7 | |
| ,, Sept. 7 | ,, | Anglesey - | ,, Oct. 18 | ,, April 26 | |
| ,, Sept. 7 | ,, | Wilts - - | 1855 March 23 | ,, July 26 | |
| ,, Sept. 11 | ,, | Chester - | 1854 Sept. 25 | ,, Jan. 31 | |
| ,, Sept. 12 | ,, | Kent - - | ,, Sept. 25 | ,, Feb. 15 | |
| ,, Sept. 14 | ,, | Suffolk - - | ,, Oct. 18 | ,, Mar. 1 | |
| ,, Sept. 14 | ,, | Suffolk - | ,, Oct. 18 | ,, Mar. 1 | |
| ,, Sept. 14 | ,, | Herts - - | ,, Oct. 18 | ,, Mar. 24 | |
| ,, Sept. 21 | ,, | Wilts - | ,, Sept. 25 | ,, Jan. 31 | |
| ,, Sept. 23 | ,, | Suffolk - - | ,, Nov. 23 | ,, Mar. 23 | |
| ,, Sept. 25 | ,, | Gloucester - | ,, Oct. 19 | ,, Feb. 15 | |
| ,, Sept. 30 | ,, | Worcester - | ,, Oct. 6 | ,, Mar. 23 | |
| ,, Oct. 6 | ,, | Lancaster - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| ,, Oct. 7 | ,, | Hereford - | 1854 Nov. 25 | 1855 Mar. 23 | |
| ,, Oct. 7 | ,, | Wilts - - | ,, Oct. 10 | ,, Jan. 31 | |
| ,, Oct. 13 | ,, | Flint - - | - - - | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| ,, Oct. 21 | ,, | Derby - - | 1854 Dec. 29 | 1855 May 10 | |

## Other Applications—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Applications. | County. | Notice given. | Order confirmed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 Oct. 24 | For exchange | Merioneth | 1854 Dec. 7 | 1855 May 3 | |
| „ Oct. 24 | „ | Leicester | „ Nov. 9 | „ March 15 | |
| „ Oct. 30 | „ | Lancaster | „ Nov. 23 | „ March 29 | |
| „ Oct. 30 | „ | Essex | - - - | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| „ Oct. 30 | „ | Hereford | 1856 Jan. 31 | | |
| „ Nov. 1 | „ | Gloucester | 1854 Nov. 16 | 1855 June 7 | |
| „ Nov. 6 | „ | Wilts | „ Dec. 21 | „ May 10 | |
| „ Nov. 6 | „ | Wilts | „ Dec. 21 | „ May 10 | |
| „ Nov. 6 | „ | Wilts | „ Dec. 21 | „ May 10 | |
| „ Nov. 8 | „ | Flint | „ Nov. 16 | „ March 15 | |
| „ Nov. 13 | „ | York | „ Dec. 7 | „ April 19 | |
| „ Nov. 16 | „ | Salop | 1855 Jan. 11 | „ May 10 | |
| „ Nov. 18 | „ | Stafford | 1854 Dec. 14 | „ July 5 | |
| „ Nov. 18 | „ | Stafford | „ Dec. 14 | „ July 5 | |
| „ Nov. 18 | „ | Stafford | „ Dec. 14 | „ July 5 | |
| „ Nov. 20 | „ | Norfolk | 1855 Feb. 22 | „ July 12 | |
| „ Nov. 22 | „ | Devon | „ Jan. 11 | „ May 10 | |
| „ Nov. 27 | „ | Kent | 1854 Dec. 14 | „ May 3 | |
| „ Nov. 29 | „ | Westmorland | „ Dec. 14 | „ April 19 | |
| „ Nov. 29 | „ | Lincoln | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| „ Dec. 1 | „ | Hants and Dorset | 1855 Jan. 3 | - - - | The party died. |
| „ Dec. 1 | „ | Stafford | - - - | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| „ Dec. 4 | „ | Worcester | 1855 May 3 | 1855 Oct. 25 | |
| „ Dec. 4 | „ | York | 1854 Dec. 29 | „ Oct. 25 | |
| „ Dec. 7 | „ | Chester | 1855 May 17 | „ Oct. 4 | |
| „ Dec. 9 | „ | Middlesex | 1854 Dec. 14 | „ April 26 | |
| „ Dec. 9 | „ | Somerset | „ Dec. 14 | „ July 5 | |
| „ Dec. 19 | „ | Leicester | „ Dec. 21 | „ April 26 | |
| „ Dec. 28 | „ | Gloucester | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| 1855 Jan. 1 | „ | Somerset | 1855 Feb. 8 | 1855 June 14 | |
| „ Jan. 4 | „ | Notts | „ Feb. 22 | „ June 14 | |
| „ Jan. 5 | „ | Hants | „ May 10 | „ Oct. 25 | |
| „ Jan. 10 | „ | Lincoln | „ Jan. 25 | „ May 24 | |
| „ Jan. 12 | „ | Wilts | „ April 5 | „ Sept. 24 | |
| „ Jan. 12 | „ | Montgomery | „ March 8 | „ Aug. 2 | |
| „ Jan. 12 | „ | Montgomery | „ March 8 | „ Aug. 2 | |
| „ Jan. 12 | „ | York | „ March 23 | „ Aug. 2 | |
| „ Jan. 12 | „ | Bucks | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ Jan. 12 | „ | Chester | „ March 23 | 1855 Aug. 9 | |
| „ Jan. 17 | „ | Hertford | „ June 7 | „ Nov. 29 | |
| „ Jan. 20 | „ | Hereford | „ April 19 | „ Aug. 9 | |
| „ Jan. 22 | „ | Durham | | | Withdrawn. |
| 1855 Jan. 22 | For exchange | Notts | 1855 March 29 | 1855 Aug. 23 | |
| „ Jan. 25 | „ | York | 1856 Jan. 10 | | |
| „ Jan. 27 | „ | Norfolk | 1855 July 12 | 1855 Dec. 20 | |
| „ Feb. 3 | „ | Hants | „ Dec. 13 | | |
| „ Feb. 5 | „ | Middlesex | „ May 10 | 1855 Oct. 4 | |
| „ Feb. 6 | „ | Salop | „ Feb. 22 | „ Oct. 25 | |
| „ Feb. 8 | „ | Gloucester | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| „ Feb. 9 | „ | Derby | 1855 May 10 | 1855 Oct. 4 | |
| „ Feb. 9 | „ | York | „ May 17 | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| „ Feb. 10 | „ | Cumberland | „ June 7 | | |
| „ Feb. 12 | „ | Salop | „ March 15 | 1855 Oct. 25 | |
| „ Feb. 20 | „ | Gloucester | „ March 1 | „ July 19 | |
| „ Feb. 21 | „ | Norfolk | „ March 3 | „ July 19 | |
| „ Feb. 22 | „ | Norfolk | „ March 15 | | |
| „ Feb. 22 | „ | Hants and Dorset | „ Feb. 22 | 1855 Aug. 2 | |
| „ Feb. 26 | „ | Suffolk | „ July 20 | „ Nov. 29 | |
| „ Feb. 27 | „ | Salop | „ Dec. 6 | | |
| „ Feb. 28 | „ | Notts | „ Aug. 16 | 1856 Jan. 4 | |
| „ Feb. 28 | „ | Notts | „ Aug. 16 | „ Jan 4 | |
| „ Feb. 28 | „ | Notts | „ Aug. 16 | „ Jan. 4 | |
| „ Feb. 28 | „ | Kent | „ June 7 | 1855 Oct. 4 | |
| „ Feb. 28 | „ | Gloucester | „ March 29 | „ Sept. 6 | |
| „ March 1 | „ | Salop | „ Dec. 22 | | |
| „ March 1 | „ | Salop | „ Dec. 22 | | |
| „ March 1 | „ | Hereford. | | | |
| „ March 9 | „ | Norfolk. | | | |
| „ March 9 | „ | Kent | 1855 March 23 | 1855 July 26 | |
| „ March 13 | „ | Wilts & Bucks | „ April 19 | „ Sept. 6 | |
| „ March 15 | „ | Essex | „ March 23 | „ Aug. 2 | |
| „ March 16 | „ | York | „ March 23 | „ Aug. 2 | |
| „ March 22 | „ | Lancaster | „ July 19 | „ Nov. 23 | |
| „ March 22 | „ | Somerset | „ March 29 | „ Aug. 23 | |
| „ March 26 | „ | Monmouth | „ April 19 | „ Sept. 6 | |
| „ March 31 | „ | Hereford and Gloucester | „ May 10 | „ Dec. 22 | |
| „ April 3 | „ | Bedford | „ May 17 | | |
| „ April 4 | „ | Essex | „ Aug. 30 | 1856 Jan. 17 | |
| „ April 4 | „ | Essex | „ Aug. 30 | „ Jan. 17 | |
| „ April 4 | „ | Salop | - - - | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| „ April 11 | „ | Derby | „ April 19 | 1855 Aug. 9 | |
| „ April 17 | „ | Kent | „ May 31 | | |
| „ April 17 | „ | Cambridge | „ May 10 | 1855 Sept. 24 | |
| „ April 17 | „ | Cambridge | „ Oct. 11 | | |

## Other Applications—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Applications. | County. | Notice given. | Order confirmed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 April 18 | For exchange | Stafford - | 1855 May 3 | 1855 Aug. 23 | |
| „ April 21 | „ | Stafford - | „ May 3 | „ Sept. 24 | |
| „ April 21 | „ | Hereford - | „ June 28 | „ Dec. 13 | |
| „ April 27 | „ | Middlesex - | „ Aug. 16 | „ Dec. 13 | |
| „ April 30 | „ | City of London | „ May 10 | „ Nov. 29 | |
| „ May 1 | „ | Chester - | „ July 26 | „ Dec. 13 | |
| „ May 1 | „ | Essex - - | „ May 10 | | |
| „ May 1 | „ | Hants - - | „ Dec. 13 | | |
| „ May 2 | „ | Kent - - | „ June 21 | 1855 Nov. 29 | |
| „ May 3 | „ | Salop - - | „ Sept. 13 | | |
| „ May 3 | „ | Salop - | „ Sept. 13 | 1856 Jan. 31 | |
| „ May 9 | „ | Dorset. | | | |
| „ May 14 | „ | Notts. | | | |
| „ May 14 | „ | Wilts. | | | |
| „ May 15 | „ | Kent - - | 1855 June 21 | 1855 Nov. 29 | |
| „ May 15 | „ | Lincoln - | „ June 7 | „ Oct. 4 | |
| „ May 15 | „ | Wilts - - | „ Aug. 9 | | |
| „ May 16 | „ | Salop - | „ June 21 | 1855 Oct. 25 | |
| „ May 16 | „ | Hants - - | „ Aug. 30 | 1856 Jan. 10 | |
| „ May 24 | „ | Somerset - | „ June 7 | - - - | One of the parties dead. |
| „ May 26 | „ | Gloucester - | „ Sept. 13 | 1856 Jan. 24 | |
| „ May 26 | „ | Salop - - | „ July 26 | 1856 Jan. 4 | |
| „ May 26 | „ | Berks - | - - - | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| „ May 31 | „ | Kent - - | 1855 June 21 | 1855 Nov. 29 | |
| „ June 6 | „ | Surrey - | „ June 14 | „ Nov. 1 | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Bucks - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Bucks - - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Bucks - - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Bucks - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Bucks - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Gloucester - | „ Sept. 13 | 1856 Jan. 10 | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Chester - | „ June 21 | 1855 Oct. 11 | |
| „ June 8 | „ | Salop - - | „ June 21 | 1856 Jan. 4 | |
| „ June 15 | „ | Sussex. | | | |
| „ June 16 | „ | Anglesey - | 1855 July 26 | 1856 Jan. 17 | |
| „ June 16 | „ | Hereford - | „ Sept. 13 | | |
| „ June 19 | „ | Oxford and Hants - | 1855 June 21 | 1855 Dec. 6 | |
| „ June 20 | „ | Sussex - | „ July 5 | „ Nov. 8 | |
| „ June 20 | „ | Hants - | „ Sept. 13 | | |
| „ June 23 | „ | York - - | „ June 28 | 1855 Nov. 1 | |
| „ June 23 | „ | Surrey. | | | |
| „ June 26 | „ | Oxford. | | | |
| „ June 26 | „ | Anglesey - | 1855 July 26 | 1856 Jan. 4 | |
| 1855 June 29 | For exchange | Hereford - | 1855 Aug. 23 | 1856 Jan. 4 | |
| „ July 4 | „ | Stafford - | „ Aug. 30 | „ Jan. 4 | |
| „ July 4 | „ | Chester - | „ Sept. 24 | | |
| „ July 4 | „ | Chester - | „ Nov. 1 | | |
| „ July 7 | „ | Warwick - | „ Aug. 9 | 1855 Dec. 20 | |
| „ July 13 | „ | Norfolk and Dorset - | „ Sept. 13 | 1856 Jan. 24 | |
| „ July 14 | „ | Notts - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ July 14 | „ | Worcester - | „ Aug. 23 | „ Jan. 4 | |
| „ July 16 | „ | Northumberland | „ July 26 | „ Jan. 4 | |
| „ July 19 | „ | York - - | „ Nov. 1 | | |
| „ July 19 | „ | Wilts - - | „ July 26 | 1855 Dec. 13 | |
| „ July 20 | „ | Sussex - - | 1856 Jan. 31 | | |
| „ July 21 | „ | Sussex - - | 1855 Aug. 16 | 1856 Jan. 24 | |
| „ July 21 | „ | Sussex - | „ Aug. 16 | „ Jan. 24 | |
| „ July 21 | „ | Sussex - - | „ Aug. 16 | „ Jan. 24 | |
| „ July 24 | „ | Herts and Bucks - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ July 24 | „ | Somerset - | „ Aug. 9 | 1856 Jan. 17 | |
| „ July 26 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ July 26 | „ | Bucks - | 1855 July 26 | 1855 Dec. 13 | |
| „ July 30 | „ | Somerset - | „ Aug. 30 | 1856 Jan. 24 | |
| „ Aug. 1 | „ | Stafford - | „ Oct. 25 | | |
| „ Aug. 3 | „ | Stafford. | | | |
| „ Aug. 4 | „ | Hants. | | | |
| „ Aug. 6 | „ | Gloucester - | 1856 Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Aug. 10 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Aug. 13 | „ | Kent - - | 1855 Sept. 13 | - - - | Withdrawn. |
| „ Aug. 16 | „ | York - - | „ Oct. 4 | | |
| „ Aug. 16 | „ | Cornwall - | „ Sept. 18 | 1856 Jan. 31 | |
| „ Aug. 20 | „ | Suffolk - | „ Sept. 6 | „ Jan. 17 | |
| „ Aug. 23 | „ | Essex. | | | |
| „ Aug. 25 | „ | Middlesex - | 1855 Oct. 25 | | |
| „ Aug. 28 | „ | Kent - - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| „ Sept. 6 | „ | Middlesex - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| „ Sept. 6 | „ | Somerset and Wilts. | | | |
| „ Sept. 8 | „ | Cumberland - | 1855 Nov. 8 | | |
| „ Sept. 8 | „ | Devon. | | | |
| „ Sept. 10 | „ | Sussex. | | | |
| „ Sept. 12 | | Chester. | | | |
| „ Sept. 13 | „ | Worcester and Hereford - | 1856 Jan. 24 | | |
| „ Sept. 15 | „ | Lincoln - | 1855 Dec. 13 | | |

## Other Applications—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Applications. | County. | Notice given. | Order confirmed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 Sept. 17 | For exchange | York. | | | |
| „ Sept. 19 | „ | Lincoln - | 1855 Oct. 17 | | |
| „ Sept. 19 | „ | Stafford. | | | |
| „ Sept. 20 | „ | Somerset - | 1855 Dec. 22 | | |
| „ Sept. 24 | „ | Worcester - | „ Oct. 11 | | |
| „ Sept. 24 | „ | Sussex - - | „ Oct. 11 | 1856 Jan. 31 | |
| „ Sept. 25 | „ | Hants - - | „ Nov. 29 | | |
| „ Sept. 27 | „ | Pembroke - | „ Dec. 13 | | |
| „ Sept. 29 | „ | Gloucester - | „ Oct. 25 | | |
| „ Oct. 1 | „ | York - | „ Dec. 20 | | |
| „ Oct. 1 | „ | Kent - - | „ Nov. 16 | | |
| „ Oct. 2 | „ | Sussex - | „ Nov. 29 | | |
| „ Oct. 2 | „ | Herts. | | | |
| „ Oct. 5 | „ | Salop. | | | |
| „ Oct. 5 | „ | Sussex. | | | |
| „ Oct. 5 | „ | Sussex - | 1855 Oct. 11 | | |
| „ Oct. 9 | „ | Middlesex - | „ Nov. 20 | | |
| „ Oct. 9 | „ | Salop. | | | |
| „ Oct. 12 | „ | Sussex. | | | |
| „ Oct. 12 | „ | Berks - - | 1855 Oct. 17 | | |
| „ Oct. 13 | „ | Kent. | | | |
| „ Oct. 17 | „ | Brecon - | 1855 Dec. 6 | | |
| „ Oct. 29 | „ | Hereford. | | | |
| „ Oct. 29 | „ | Lancaster - | 1855 Nov. 8 | | |
| „ Oct. 30 | „ | Notts. - | 1856 Jan. 17 | | |
| „ Oct. 30 | „ | Notts - - | „ Jan. 17 | | |
| „ Oct. 31 | „ | York - - | „ Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Nov. 2 | „ | Somerset - | 1855 Nov. 29 | | |
| „ Nov. 6 | „ | Northampton- | 1856 Jan. 24 | | |
| „ Nov. 7 | „ | Notts - - | 1856 Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Nov. 7 | „ | Notts - | „ Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Nov. 15 | „ | Lancaster. | | | |
| „ Nov. 17 | „ | Kent - - | 1856 Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Nov. 20 | „ | Hereford - | 1855 Dec. 22 | | |
| „ Nov. 23 | „ | Somerset. | | | |
| „ Nov. 26 | „ | Lincoln. | | | |
| „ Nov. 28 | „ | York - - | 1855 Dec. 22 | | |
| „ Nov. 30 | „ | Dorset - | „ Dec. 13 | | |
| „ Dec. 1 | „ | Notts - - | „ Dec. 6 | | |
| „ Dec. 4 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Dec. 7 | „ | Cambridge - | 1856 Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Dec. 12 | „ | Surrey. | | | |
| „ Dec. 13 | „ | Norfolk - | 1856 Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Dec. 17 | „ | Hants. | | | |
| 1855 Dec. 17 | For exchange | Devon - - | 1856 Jan. 4 | | |
| „ Dec. 19 | „ | Dorset. | | | |
| „ Dec. 22 | „ | Suffolk - | 1856 Jan. 24 | | |
| „ Dec. 28 | „ | Gloucester - | „ Jan. 17 | | |
| „ Dec. 31 | „ | Hants. | | | |
| 1856 Jan. 3 | „ | Norfolk. | | | |
| „ Jan. 3 | „ | Berks. | | | |
| „ Jan. 3 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Jan. 3 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Jan. 3 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Jan. 3 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Jan. 3 | „ | York. | | | |
| „ Jan. 4 | „ | Flint. | | | |
| „ Jan. 8 | „ | Suffolk. | | | |
| „ Jan. 8 | „ | Huntingdon - | 1856 Jan. 31 | | |
| „ Jan. 14 | „ | Kent. | | | |
| „ Jan. 14 | „ | Kent. | | | |
| „ Jan. 15 | „ | Hereford - | 1856 Jan. 31 | | |
| „ Jan. 16 | „ | Salop. | | | |
| „ Jan. 17 | „ | Sussex. | | | |
| „ Jan. 21 | „ | Glamorgan. | | | |
| „ Jan. 21 | „ | Kent. | | | |
| „ Jan. 21 | „ | Bucks. | | | |
| „ Jan. 21 | „ | Essex. | | | |
| „ Jan. 21 | „ | Chester. | | | |
| „ Jan. 23 | „ | Essex. | | | |
| „ Jan. 24 | „ | Berks. | | | |
| „ Jan. 24 | „ | Berks. | | | |
| „ Jan. 24 | „ | Berks | | | |
| „ Jan. 25 | „ | Lincoln. | | | |
| „ Jan. 25 | „ | Kent - | 1856 Jan. 31 | | |
| 1853 Jan. 1 | For partition | Devon - | 1853 March 3 | 1855 June 7 | |
| 1854 Jan. 4 | „ | Derby - - | 1855 Feb. 1 | | |
| „ May 11 | „ | Caermarthen - | „ Jan. 25 | „ May 31 | |
| „ July 26 | „ | Durham and Middlesex - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| „ Aug. 19 | „ | Glamorgan - | 1854 Dec. 7 | 1855 July 20 | |
| „ Oct. 5 | „ | York - - | „ Nov. 30 | - - - | Abandoned. |
| „ Dec. 2 | „ | Surrey - | 1855 Jan. 25 | 1855 May 17 | |
| „ Dec. 6 | „ | Wilts. | | | |
| „ Dec. 7 | „ | Cumberland - | 1854 Dec. 7 | 1855 Aug. 9 | |

Other Applications—*continued.*

| Date of Application. | Applications. | County. | Notice given. | Order confirmed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 Dec. 11 | For partition. | Lincoln - | 1854 Dec. 21 | 1855 May 17 | |
| 1855 March 2 | „ | Stafford - | 1855 May 10 | „ Sept. 24 | |
| „ March 28 | „ | Stafford - | „ April 26 | „ Oct. 11 | |
| „ April 26 | „ | Middlesex. | | | |
| „ June 23 | „ | Stafford - | 1855 July 26 | 1855 Dec. 6 | |
| „ June 25 | „ | Hereford. | | | |
| „ July 14 | „ | Surrey - | 1855 Oct. 4 | 1856 Jan. 31 | |
| „ Aug. 2 | „ | Middlesex - | „ Aug. 2 | 1855 Nov. 29 | |
| „ Oct. 5 | „ | Leicester. | | | |
| „ Oct. 12 | „ | Lincoln - | - - - | - - - | Abandoned. |
| 1856 Jan. 11 | „ | Berks. | | | |
| 1851 Aug. 6 | For division of intermixed lands - | Huntingdon - | 1851 Aug. 20 | | |
| 1854 March 14 | „ | Wilts - - | 1854 Nov. 23 | | |
| 1855 May 18 | „ | Essex - - | 1855 June 21 | 1855 Nov. 23 | |
| „ Oct. 12 | „ | Devon. | | | |
| „ Oct. 11 | „ | Wilts - - | 1855 Oct. 11 | | |
| „ Nov 29 | „ | Somerset - | „ Nov. 29 | | |
| 1854 Dec. 6 | Brigstock and Stanion | Northampton- | 1854 Dec. 12 | 1855 Mar. 29 | To amend award under Local Inclosure Act |
| „ Dec. 11 | Oakham - | Rutland - | 1854 Dec. 23 | „ Mar. 3 | „ |
| 1855 March 10 | Wallasey - | Chester - | 1855 Mar. 28 | „ July 19 | „ |
| 1855 July 20 | Flitton cum Silsoe and Pulloxhill - | Bedford - | 1855 Aug. 29 | 1856 Jan. 24 | To amend award under Local Inclosure Act. |
| „ Sept. 11 | Great and Little Chishill - | Essex - - | „ Sept. 20 | - - - | „ |
| „ Sept. 11 | Chrishall - | Essex - - | „ Sept. 20 | - - - | „ |
| „ Dec. 1 | Warsop - | Nottingham - | „ Dec. 7 | - - - | „ |
| 1850 Feb. 18 | Llanfihangel, &c. | Carmarthen - | - - - | - - - | To appoint Commissioners to complete proceedings under Local Inclosure Acts. |
| 1855 Sept. 4 | Ripon - - | York - | „ Oct. 4 | 1855 Dec. 6 | „ |
| 1851 Aug. 6 | To define lost boundaries - | Huntingdon - | 1851 Aug. 20 | | |
| „ Aug. 6 | „ | Huntingdon - | „ Aug. 20 | | |
| „ Aug. 6 | „ | Huntingdon - | „ Aug. 20 | | |
| 1854 June 13 | „ | Middlesex - | 1854 Sept. 9 | „ May 24 | |
| „ June 13 | „ | Middlesex - | „ Sept. 15 | „ May 24 | |
| 1855 Jan. 11 | Ash - - | Surrey - - | 1855 Feb. 15 | - - - | For application of Money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts. |
| „ May 14 | Aldershot - | Southampton - | „ May 24 | „ July 4 | „ |
| „ Nov. 19 | Badshot - | Surrey - - | 1856 Jan. 23 | - - - | „ |
| 1856 Jan. 26 | Coleby - | Lincoln - - | - - - | - - - | To apportion fixed rents. |

(Signed) WM. BLAMIRE,
G. DARBY,
H. C. MULES,
} Inclosure Commissioners.

*Inclosure Commission,*
3, *St. James's Square,*
31*st January* 1856.

## ABSTRACT OF INCLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Aggregate acreage of the several Inclosures confirmed | 174,053 |
| Aggregate acreage of the several Inclosures now in course of progress | 276,726 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges confirmed | 714 |
| Do. now in progress | 144 |
| Partitions confirmed | 31 |
| Do. now in progress | 6 |
| Orders of division of intermixed lands confirmed | 8 |
| Do. now in progress | 5 |
| Orders of amendment of proceedings under local Acts confirmed | 27 |
| Do. Do. now in progress | 4 |
| Orders to define boundaries confirmed | 8 |
| Do. now in progress | 3 |
| Order for application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts confirmed | 4 |
| Do. now in progress | 2 |
| Order to apportion fixed rent confirmed | 1 |
| Do. now in progress | 1 |

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# LUNACY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 June 1856;—*for*,

"COPY

OF THE

TENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR."

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *June* 1856.

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## APPENDIX.


(A.)—Numbers, &c. of Patients in Asylums, &c., 1st January 1856 - 30

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# THE TENTH REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1856.

---

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

Introductory.

Since the date of our last Report, two vacancies have occurred in this Commission, by the resignation of Dr. Turner and the death of Mr. Mylne. It is our duty to express the high sense we entertain of their long and meritorious services.

Numbers of Patients in Asylums, &c. 1 Jan. 1856. Appendix (A.)

According to our previous practice, we annex Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the numbers of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1856.

New Licenses, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, during year ending 31 December 1855. Appendix (B.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses expired, and changes in the Proprietorship of Licensed Houses, during the year ending the 31st December 1855, are set forth in Appendix (B.) to this our Report.

County Asylums.

We report to your Lordship that the following steps have been taken, between January 1855 and January 1856, to provide additional accommodation for Pauper Patients in County Asylums.

(1.) Cambridgeshire.

The fresh set of Plans for an Asylum for the County of Cambridge, Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge, referred to in our last Report, have been approved by Secretary Sir George Grey.

(2.) Cheshire.

Plans for certain alterations and additions to the Chester County Asylum have, upon the Report of this Board, received the Secretary of State's approval.

(3.) Cumberland and Westmoriland.

The anticipation expressed in our Ninth Report has been realised by the purchase of the Garlands' Estate as a site for the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

(4.) Dorset.

An agreement for the purchase of 60 acres of land adjacent to the Dorset County Asylum, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(5.) Durham.

A site for an Asylum for the County of Durham was finally selected by the Justices in May last, and the contract for the purchase was approved by the Secretary of State in July. The land is situate in the parish of Sedgfield, about nine miles from Durham, and four miles from the Ferry Hill Station, and it appears to be well suited for its purpose.

(6.) Essex.

An agreement for the purchase of additional land, for the purposes of the Essex Asylum, has received the Secretary of State's sanction.

(7.) Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.

We have repeatedly brought under the notice of your Lordship the absence of proper accommodation for the Insane Paupers belonging to the Counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke. We regret to state that this want of accommodation still continues.

Asylums.

In order to show the necessity which exists that measures should now be adopted to enforce obedience to the provisions of the Legislature, it may be convenient to bring to your recollection the main facts that have occurred in reference to this subject.

In March 1851, a site for an Asylum (for the joint use of these Counties) near Swansea, called Dan-y-Graig, was agreed to be purchased; and upon the matter being brought before us, we transmitted to the Visitors the copy of a document issued from this office, containing the rules to be observed with respect to the selection of such sites: among which was one prescribing that "it should not be near to any nuisances, such as steam engines, noisy trades, offensive manufactures," &c. In acknowledging the receipt of this document, the clerk of the Visitors, after adverting to "the known healthy locality" of the place chosen, stated that this and other advantages had induced the Committee, after "personal inspection of other sites, to treat for Dan-y-Graig, at the high price they had agreed to give."

Accompanying this letter from the clerk of the Visitors was a Report from the Surveyor of the County of Glamorgan, in which he certified that the land sloped to the south; that the house was sheltered; that the views were not to be excelled in the district; that there was a gravel foundation; that

that there was stone on the land for building; a facility of drainage, and also sufficiency of water. The entire tendency of this Report, which raised no objections whatever, was to show the perfect fitness of the site for the object for which the land was purchased.

We were therefore exceedingly surprised to receive from the Home Office, on the 17th May 1852, the copy of a letter from Mr. Charles Tennant detailing a variety of objections to the purchased land, among which was one strongly insisting on the insalubrity of the site and of the adjoining district. To ascertain the validity of these objections, the Medical Inspector of the Board of Health went down to Swansea, and after a lengthened investigation (much evidence on both sides of the question having been laid before him), he expressed his "decided opinion that Dan-y-Graig, on sanitary principles, could not with propriety be approved as a site for a Lunatic Asylum."

This Report was communicated to the Visitors, who subsequently expressed to the Secretary of State their willingness to get rid of the site, but argued that the then state of the law prevented their putting an end to the contract. To remedy this defect, there was introduced in the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, a provision (s. 41) authorising Visitors, with the Secretary of State's consent, to procure a release from any contract where the land purchased should not be required, or should prove unsuitable; and the contract for the purchase of Dan-y-Graig was subsequently cancelled.

No steps, however, have yet been taken to obtain any land for an Asylum in substitution of Dan-y-Graig, pronounced unsuitable so long ago as June 1852, although, as we have already stated in our Eighth Report, dated 31 March 1854, the existing accommodation for the Lunatic Paupers of these counties is "utterly inadequate to their wants, and is not of a satisfactory or creditable kind."

We feel it to be our duty, therefore, now to report to your Lordship that sufficient time has been given to the Justices of these Counties to provide proper accommodation for their Insane Poor in some healthy part of their extensive district, and that steps ought to be taken for the purpose of ensuring such accommodation without further delay.

(8.) Gloucester.

Certain plans for alterations and additions to the Gloucester County Asylum have been under the consideration of the Commissioners, and have since received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(9.) Lancaster. Plans for the erection of certain additions to the Infirmaries at the Lancaster County Asylum have been approved by the Secretary of State.

10.) Lancaster, Rainhill. Plans for the erection of a new Chapel at the Lancashire Asylum, at Rainhill, have been approved by the Secretary of State.

(11.) Leicester. Proposed alterations of the Leicester County Asylum, involving the conversion of the old washhouse into a steward's residence and workshops, have been under consideration by the Commissioners, and have received their modified approval.

(12.) Norfolk. About three acres of land have been purchased by the Visitors of the Norfolk Asylum, and this has enabled them to divert the turnpike road, which formerly passed close to the Asylum.

(13.) Notts. It having become desirable to dissolve the existing union between the Subscribers to the Nottingham Asylum and the County and Borough of Nottingham, and to effect a new union between the County and the Borough with a view to the exclusive appropriation of that Asylum to Pauper Patients, as stated in our Eighth Report, all necessary proceedings have been taken for this purpose, and the dissolution and new union have, with the consent of the Secretary of State, been carried out upon equitable and satisfactory terms. The proportion of expenses between the County and Borough has been fixed, with reference to the probable extent of accommodation required, pursuant to the second section of the 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 105, introduced for the special purpose of enabling such arrangements to be effected.

(14.) Stafford. A plan for the enlargement of the Chapel at the Stafford Asylum has received the approval of the Secretary of State.

(15.) Sussex. A site, at Hayward's Heath, for the proposed Asylum for the joint use of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County of Sussex, has been approved by the Secretary of State.

(16.) Worcester. Since the approval of the plans mentioned in our Ninth Report, other plans and proposals for the erection of a Chapel at the Worcester County Asylum have been approved by the Secretary of State.

(17.)Yorkshire, North and East Riding. Plans for the alteration and enlargement of the North and East Ridings Asylum have been approved by the Secretary of State.

The

The fact of numerous Boroughs having failed to provide asylums for their Insane poor, has, upon several occasions, been brought under the notice of the Lord Chancellor.

Boroughs without Asylums. General Observations.

In order that certain difficulties might no longer operate, which were supposed to obstruct those unions between Boroughs and Counties by which a proper provision for Borough Lunatics is obtainable, facilities were afforded by the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, for making other and more convenient arrangements for this purpose.

It is with much regret we state that such arrangements have, in very few instances, taken place; the facilities offered by the Legislature have not been taken advantage of; and the great body of Borough Lunatics are still substantially without that provision which the Legislature designed for their benefit.

The importance of compelling the authorities of Boroughs to provide a fit residence for their Insane poor can scarcely be exaggerated. At present, large numbers of these patients are sent to Licensed Houses far from their homes, to distances (sometimes exceeding, and often scarcely less than, 100 miles) which their relations and friends are unable to travel. The savings of the labouring poor are quite insufficient, in most cases, to defray the expense of such journies, and their time (constituting their means of existence) cannot be spared for that purpose. The consequence has been, that the poor Borough Lunatic has been left too often to pass a considerable portion of his life, and in some cases to die, far from his home, and without any of his nearest connexions having been able to comfort him by their occasional presence. The visits of his parish officers are necessarily cursory and infrequent, and he is, in fact, cast upon the humanity of strangers, whose prosperity depends upon the profits which they derive from maintaining him and others of his class.

The circumstance of many proprietors of Licensed Houses having, of their own accord, acted liberally towards the Pauper Patient, does not by any means justify the hazards upon which he is thus thrown. It is no rare case that, in order to satisfy the extreme economy practised by the borough authorities, the poor lunatic should be taken past County Asylums where he might have found a comfortable residence not far from his friends, to be placed in a Licensed House at a distance of nearly a hundred miles, subject to a chance annual visit from his parish officer.

The injury thus inflicted on the patients extends in scarcely a less degree to their friends. In one case, a native of Ipswich, anxious to see his wife, who was at that time a patient in Peckham House, near London, was compelled to travel the whole distance to and fro (amounting together to 140 miles) on foot, being utterly destitute of any other means of accomplishing the journey. In other cases, the desire of patients to see their friends has been often and painfully brought under the notice of the Commissioners; and upon some occasions they have felt the hardship to be so great, that they have taken upon themselves to suggest that the necessary expenses of the journey should be paid by the parish, in order that the natural intercourse between parent and child, and husband and wife, might not be altogether suspended. But this suggestion, it was found, could not be carried out, there being no funds at disposal for so humane (but irregular) an object.

The foregoing remarks will bring this important subject directly under your Lordship's notice, and, it is to be hoped, will help ultimately, by putting a stop to the system here animadverted upon, to ameliorate the condition of this portion of the Lunatic Paupers.

SPECIAL CASES.

It is now necessary to bring to your attention such of these boroughs above referred to, as by their policy appear to bear more hardly than others on their insane poor.

(1.) Portsmouth.

In August 1854, the Commissioners in Lunacy brought under the notice of the Visitors of the Hants County Asylum the fact of there being no proper provision for the Pauper Lunatics of the Boroughs of Portsmouth and Southampton, amounting to not less than 90 in Licensed Houses alone; and suggested at the same time, the annexation of those Boroughs to the County for the purpose of obtaining the advantages of the Lunacy Act. The Visitors of the County Asylum declined assenting to the proposed annexation, but offered to contract with the Boroughs for the accommodation of their patients, upon the terms of 13*s.* per week each; being 10 *s.* for their maintenance, and 3*s.* towards the building and repairs of the Asylum. Those charges were the same as are paid by all out-County Patients. The offer, nevertheless, was refused by the Borough of Portsmouth, on the ground that only 11*s.* per week was paid for their Insane Patients at Camberwell House. The result is, that there are now 64 poor Lunatics sent from Portsmouth and Portsea to Camberwell House,

House, near London, a distance of nearly 100 miles from their homes, and to which place the Borough and Parish Authorities make only an annual visit; although the Hants County Asylum (in which the Committee offered to receive them) is within a few miles of Portsmouth, and every patient must necessarily pass within a mile or two of that Asylum on his journey towards London.

(2.) Southampton.

The provision made for the Pauper Lunatics of Southampton was brought under the notice of the Commissioners in March 1851, in consequence of an application from the Borough Authorities for the removal of two patients from Grove Place, Nursling, (which is within five miles of Southampton), to Camberwell House, near London. On inquiring into the reasons for this desired removal, the Commissioners were informed that the proprietor of Grove Place had demanded higher terms than the Guardians were disposed to give, and that the charge at Camberwell House for each patient was less, being only 11*s.* per week. In 1854, the Visitors of the Hants County Asylum, as already stated, had offered to receive the Southampton Patients at 13*s.* per week, but no answer had been returned to this proposal.

In October 1855, the Guardians of Southampton again applied by letter to this office for an order to remove two other patients from the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum to Camberwell House. The Commissioners declined, however, being parties to the proposed removal, on the ground that all Pauper Lunatics ought properly to be placed in public Institutions, and that the offer of the Visitors of the Hants Asylum ought to be taken advantage of.

There are now 25 Insane poor sent from Southampton to Camberwell House, a distance of 80 miles from their homes; the Hants County Asylum being within about 16 miles of Southampton, and the patients in their journey to London passing within about 11 miles of Fareham, near which that Asylum is situate.

(3.) Great Yarmouth.

In the month of May 1852, a proposal was made to this Board, on behalf of the Guardians of Great Yarmouth, to erect Lunatic Wards in connexion with the Workhouse, as a substitute for an Asylum for the Insane poor of the Borough of Yarmouth. To this proposal the Commissioners refused their sanction; and at the same time intimated that, by the statute 8 & 9 Vict., c. 126, it was necessary to provide for the

Lunatic poor of the Borough, either by erecting an Asylum, or uniting with some other Borough, or with some County.

The subject was afterwards discussed at a Conference between this Board and a deputation from the Board of Guardians, and subsequently a correspondence of some extent took place, without any result. No efforts appear yet to have been made to provide proper accommodation for these Lunatic Paupers.

The Borough of Great Yarmouth still remains without an Asylum. It has not erected one, nor has it effected any union with any of the other Boroughs in the County of Norfolk, nor with any County. A certain number of the patients (rather more than half) are kept in the Yarmouth Workhouse (where the accommodation and treatment of the patients is very defective, in several important particulars), and the rest, amounting to 17 in number, are sent to Hoxton House, near London, a distance of not less than 146 miles from their friends and homes; in the course of which journey they necessarily pass either close to the Norfolk County Asylum, or (by another road) not far from the Suffolk Asylum, and close to the Essex County Asylum at Brentwood, in which last-mentioned establishment there are still vacancies for a large number of patients.

(4.) Canterbury.

In April and May 1855, a correspondence took place between the clerk of the Justices of Canterbury and this office, respecting the removal to Hoxton House of two patients belonging to that Borough, and the intention of the Borough Authorities to enter into a contract for the maintenance of their Insane poor in that establishment. In answer to an inquiry on this point from the Commissioners, the Justices stated that they had communicated with the Visitors of the Kent County Asylum, and also with the Visitors of other Asylums, relative to the reception therein of the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough; but that they had eventually found it "expedient" to send them to Hoxton House.

The draft of a contract (under the 42d section of the Lunatic Asylums Act) for maintenance of the Borough Lunatics in Hoxton House for five years, was subsequently laid before this Board; but having ascertained that the Visitors of the Kent Asylum had expressed a willingness to receive these Lunatics at the usual rate paid for out-County Patients, the Commissioners declined to sanction the proposed contract; and (on the 15th June) recommended that the

the offer just named should be accepted by the Town Council of the Borough, who, it appeared, had taken upon themselves the duty of providing a proper Asylum. This recommendation was declined by the Borough Authorities "on the score of economy," because, as they stated, the charges of maintaining the patients in Hoxton House were "very considerably less than those which would be made by the County Asylum." But the Commissioners, considering this to be an an insufficient reason for refusing the Borough patients the benefit of a public institution, declined to sanction the proposed contract.

Seven poor Lunatics are now sent to Hoxton House from Canterbury (a distance of upwards of 80 miles from their homes), passing, on their journey, within a few miles of the Kent County Asylum, into which they might have been admitted on the usual terms paid by all other out-County Patients.

(5.) Ipswich.

On the 16th January 1855, the Town Council of the Borough of Ipswich addressed a letter to the Commissioners, stating that they had applied to the Justices of the County of Suffolk for the admission of the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough into the County Asylum, but that the Justices had considered such application inexpedient, and had declined to accede to it.

The Commissioners thereupon communicated with the Visitors of the County Asylum, and, after adverting to the new provisions contained in the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853 (sect. 7), by which a permanent contract, not having the incidents of an union, might be made with the Borough for the reception of the Borough Lunatics, expressed a hope that the Visitors would reconsider the question with the view of entering into such arrangement. Some correspondence followed, which did not close until the 9th May 1855, and of which the result was, that the Visiting Committee saw no reason for altering the opinion formerly arrived at.

Upon the occasion of the last visit made to the Suffolk County Asylum (on the 6th June 1855), the Commissioners, after suggesting the appropriation of certain vacant spaces in the Asylum, observe as follows: "By making this arrangement, we think much additional accommodation could be provided, and we accordingly recommend its adoption, with a view of facilitating the admission of the Pauper Patients belonging to the Borough of Ipswich."

It

It is to be hoped that the Visitors of the Suffolk County Asylum will eventually accede to the proposal for receiving therein the Pauper Lunatics of Ipswich, the number of patients belonging to that Borough being so small as to render it almost impracticable to provide properly for their Lunatic poor, except in union with some other Borough or County, or by means of a contract, as suggested by the Commissioners in their communication with the Visitors.

At present the Pauper Lunatics of Ipswich (24 in number) are sent to Peckham House, near London, a distance of 70 miles from their homes; and it has already been mentioned that, upon one occasion, the husband of one of the patients was compelled to walk the entire distance there and back (140 miles), because he had no other means of accomplishing the journey.

OTHER BOROUGHS, &C.

In addition to the Boroughs thus referred to, as sending patients to places at long distances from their homes, we find that 12 patients from King's Lynn, 13 from Bury St. Edmunds, 6 from Dover, and 25 from Cambridge, are sent to Hoxton House; that 57 from Brighton, and 96 from various Unions in Sussex, are sent to Bethnal House; that 4 from Rye are sent to Grove Hall, Bow; and that 7 from Hastings, 8 from Newbury, 3 from Sandwich, 12 from Wisbech, 13 from Ely, and 18 from the Isle of Thanet, are sent to Camberwell House, the patients in each of these instances having been removed upwards of 50 miles from their homes and friends.

As steps are now in progress, however, for providing Asylums for the Counties of Sussex and Cambridge, a considerable number of the cases last adverted to will, we hope, without much delay, be provided for in their several County Asylums.

But as no Asylums or Unions appear to be in contemplation in the other cases, the patients sent from Portsmouth, Southampton, Yarmouth, Ipswich, Canterbury, Dover, King's Lynn, Bury St. Edmunds, and Sandwich, will still be at a great distance from their homes, unless the Secretary of State shall put in force the powers reserved to him by the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and compel the Authorities of those Boroughs to make proper provision for their Insane poor.

The very inadequate provision made for the Insane Paupers of the Borough of Norwich will be found noticed in another part of this Report.

In

In a note attached to our last Report, pages 11, 12, and 13, we so far anticipated our comment on the proceedings of the present year as to submit to your Lordship copies of two entries by Commissioners who had visited St. Luke's on the 19th February and 12th March 1855. No other visitation of St. Luke's took place during the year 1855; but the importance of these entries will justify the repetition which now assigns to them their proper place in the body of the present Report:

HOSPITALS. (1.) St. Luke's Hospital.

"19th February 1855.

"There are 187 patients (65 males and 122 females) in this Hospital, of whom 88 appear to be under medical treatment. No one is at present in seclusion.

"Since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 6th February 1854, 205 patients have been admitted, 174 have been discharged, and 18 have died; 2 patients dying from cholera, 1 from accident by fire, 2 from epilepsy, 2 from phthisis, 2 from heart disease, and the rest from various other causes.

"We have to-day seen all the patients in the Hospital, and have inspected the wards used by them.

"In reference to the suggestions made by the Commissioners in their last entry, we find that the suggestions (2) as to the disuse of the basement floor, and (5) as to placing certain regulations in the hands of the attendants, have been attended to.

"But we regret very much to find that the following suggestions, viz. (1) that one Ward should be completely furnished; (3) that land should be obtained for the amusement and employment of the patients; and (4) that the patients should be taken beyond the precincts of the Hospital for the purpose of exercise, have not been carried out.

"Some settees have been purchased, and projecting stoves are now in the act of being placed in the galleries appropriated to the use of the female patients.

"We found the patients generally tranquil. The Wards were clean, and free from any unpleasant odours, but the temperature of the galleries (particularly in the Male Wards) was much below what is usual in establishments of this nature. The temperature of the galleries in the Female Wards varies from 40 to 46, and in the male wards is as low as 33. The extreme coldness of these portions of the Hospital, and the entire

entire absence of furniture, produce an effect very bare and cheerless. The means of occupation and amusement appear to be very scanty.

" It is painful to the Commissioners in Lunacy to advert so often to the various defects of this Institution, it being well known that the Committee of the Hospital devote a large portion of their time and attention to the subject.

(signed) " *B. W. Procter.*
" *J. R. Hume.*
" *R. Gordon.*"

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" 12 March 1855.

" In pursuance of the directions of the Board, we specially visited the Hospital of St. Luke's on the 8th instant, and inspected the Wards occupied by the patients.

" On this, as on former occasions, we were struck with the cheerless and dreary aspect presented both within the building and in the airing courts.

" Few or no steps appear to have been taken to forward the recommendations made by the Commissioners in previous Reports, as to out-door exercise, occupations, and the purchase of land in the vicinity of London.

" Having regard to irremediable defects in the present building, and the many serious objections to the continued use of it for the reception of Insane Patients, we deem it our duty, instead of suggesting particular improvements, which could not render the present premises suitable to their object, again to urge on all who are in any way responsible for the condition of this Charitable Institution to take into their consideration, without loss of time, the best means of obtaining suitable accommodation for the objects of their charge in a properly-constructed building, occupying an eligible situation.

" Whilst expressing our insuperable objections to the building itself, in point both of construction and site, we think it right to state that, in consequence of the zeal and activity of the Medical Officers, as well as of other causes, the result as respects the number of patients discharged recovered is more satisfactory than might have been anticipated. Nevertheless, we

we entertain a confident opinion that if the labours of the Medical Gentlemen were carried on under more favourable circumstances, their efforts for the improvement and restoration of the inmates would be greatly more successful.

(signed) " *Shaftesbury.*
" *J. W. Mylne.*
" *S. Gaskell.*"

Copies of the proposed Rules for St. Luke's have been transmitted to us by the Secretary of State, are now under serious consideration, and we trust will be so modified by the Governors as to produce important and beneficial improvements in this Hospital.

(2.) Guy's Hospital.

Without comment, we call your Lordship's attention to the following Report from the Commissioners who visited Guy's Hospital:

" 24 February 1855.

" We have this day visited the Ward appropriated to the reception of Insane Patients, and have seen all the inmates, 17 in number. We found the rooms clean, and the patients in fair bodily health.

" We recommend that more care should be taken to enter up the necessary particulars in the Medical Journal, and the Register of Discharges and Death. A larger supply of blankets should, we think, be provided for the patients during this inclement weather.

" As respects the urgent necessity of considering what steps it may be desirable to take in order to effect the abandonment of the present building, and the erection of more suitable accommodation on a better site, we repeat the recommendations already made in former Reports, dated 19th April 1851, 10th February 1852, and 4th May 1854.

" Entertaining as we do a strong opinion upon the total unfitness of the present locality and building as accommodation for the reception and treatment of Insane Patients, we deem it our duty to impress the Governors of Guy's Hospital with the great importance of taking the requisite steps to cause the removal of the Insane Wards with as little delay as possible.

(signed) " *S. Gaskell.*
" *W. G. Campbell.*

The

(3.) Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

The Bethel Hospital, Norwich, has been the subject of remark in former Reports. We have sufficiently observed upon the inconvenience of its locality and unsuitableness for its purpose, by reason, among other things, of the inadequate extent of land available for the out-door occupation and healthy exercise and recreation of the patients; and we regret to state that, owing to legal difficulties and other local considerations, no proceedings have been taken, or are at present in contemplation, for the removal of the Hospital into a rural district. We have however to report that about a quarter of an acre of adjoining land has been purchased by the Governors, and laid out as a garden; and another improvement, during the year 1855, has consisted in the removal of the very objectionable range of single sleeping cells, on the ground floor, in the male division, and the addition to the contiguous airing court of the grounds which they occupied. The number of the female inmates, which is generally double that of the males, renders it impracticable to dispense with the corresponding lower cells on the female side; but the comfort of the occupiers of these cells may be materially promoted by the substitution of boarded floors for those of stone hitherto in use, an improvement which we trust will be shortly effected. In order to mitigate the defect arising from the want of land, from 10 to 15 patients are taken out daily to walk in the country.

(4.) Bethlehem Hospital.

Bethlehem Hospital has been twice visited by the Commissioners during the past year. Several improvements, similar to those adverted to in our last Report, have been made. New infirmaries, a sanatorium, and a billiard-room have been provided; and various objects auxiliary to the comfort and general benefit of the patients have been attended to. Some suggestions by the Commissioners for bringing into the lowermost Wards the same principle of improvement as has been introduced in other parts of the Establishment, are still under consideration; but the state of the Hospital generally is represented as being altogether creditable to the Medical and other Authorities.

The exception to be made to this remark is the obviously defective condition of the Criminal Wards; but this is the result of grave defects in the building itself. The Wards occupied by the female patients are as comfortable as their imperfect construction will admit; but the Wards appropriated to the males (notwithstanding some few amendments) are radically bad, and quite unable to afford even tolerable accommodation

accommodation to the patients. The subject of the care and custody of this class of the Insane imperatively demands the interference of the Legislature.

(5.) Asylum for Idiots.

On the 3d of October 1855, a letter was received from Dr. Maxwell, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for Idiots at Park House, Highgate, stating that all the patients who for the last seven years had been located at Park House, had been removed therefrom, on the 28th of September, to the new Asylum at Earlswood, Reigate.

As no intimation of the intended removal of the patients had been previously given to the Board, and as the new Building at Earlswood had not been duly registered as a Hospital, and was consequently not a legally-constituted receptacle for Insane Patients, a letter was directed to Drs. Reed and Conolly, Joint Secretaries to the Institution, inquiring by whose direction, and under what legal authority and medical adviser, the patients were removed, and whether the premises at Earlswood had been duly ascertained to be in a fit state for their reception.

Inquiry was also made whether any special reasons existed for the sudden removal of the patients at that time, and whether their parents and friends received previous notice, and had sanctioned the removal.

The letter written by Dr. Reed, in answer to these inquiries, not being considered sufficiently explicit, and his reply having been made without the authority of the Committee of the Asylum, to whom the letter of the Board had not been submitted, the Commissioners declined to receive it. Subsequently it was proposed that a Deputation from the Committee of the Asylum should have an interview with the Board. But in the meantime a special Report had been made by a Commissioner, who visited the Asylum on the 13th of October ; and having regard to the statements therein contained, and to all the circumstances of the case, it was thought advisable that, before receiving the deputation from the Committee, a more satisfactory answer to the inquiries above mentioned should be given. This answer had not been received on the 31st December.

Provincial Licensed Houses noticed in last Report.

Of the Licensed Houses specially noticed in our Ninth Report, we have now further to state:

(1.) Grove Place, Nursling.

At the date of that Report, Grove Place, Nursling, was in a most unsatisfactory condition, the proprietor having been imprisoned, and the estate thrown into the Court of Bankruptcy.

ruptcy. But the official assignee having promised that a transfer of the property would be duly made, a license was granted on the 16th of January 1855 to Dr. James Baillie, for three calendar months. At the expiration of that period, however, Dr. Baillie having failed to produce a conveyance of the property, and there being no reasonable hope that he would ultimately be enabled to do so, the Justices refused to renew the license; and it thus became necessary that immediate steps should be taken for the removal of the inmates. Great delay nevertheless occurred, and it was not until we had addressed a circular to the friends of the patients, pointing out the necessity for their immediate transfer to other establishments, and had directed our Solicitor to take proceedings against any parties who might persist in carrying on the house without authority, that Grove-place, Nursling, was finally closed.

(2.) Infirmary Asylum, Norwich.

Special attention has been given during the past year to the condition of the Infirmary Asylum at Norwich. A variety of suggestions for its improvement have been made from time to time, both by the Visitors and the Commissioners; and as many of them have been carried out, the establishment has been somewhat amended. Gas has been partially laid on; the bath-room has been improved; a few chairs have been introduced; two of the division-walls between the airing courts have been taken down, and some of the wire-work has been removed. Better and warmer clothing has also been supplied. The Asylum is still, however, far from being in a satisfactory state, and the Commissioners who last visited it concluded their Report in the following words: "The defects in the construction of the Asylum appear to be irremediable, and the furniture and general comforts provided for the patients are still inferior to those in the other public establishments in this country."

It is our intention to bring the whole subject under the special notice of the Secretary of State, with a view to the enforcement by his order, under the 29th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, of an immediate compliance with the provisions of that statute.

(3.) Duddeston Hall.

The Reports of the Visiting Commissioners relative to Duddeston Hall are still of an unfavourable character. At the last visit, in the month of December, they state that the outbuilding, which has frequently been the subject of complaint, is still used by five male patients; that the beds are hard

hard and knotty, and the bedding insufficient; that four females dined in a room where there was no table for their accommodation; that these female patients, as well as the five male patients in the outbuilding (one of whom was an epileptic, and another a mischievous idiot), were unattended during their meals; that the apartments were deficient in neatness and order, and that the supply of books and weekly publications was exceedingly scanty.

(4.) Bensham, near Gateshead.

Although at their last visit the Commissioners reported somewhat more favourably of the condition of the Bensham Asylum, many of the recommendations made on the occasion of former visits have not yet been carried out. There is still a deficiency of in-door occupation and amusement, and the lower day rooms are gloomy, containing no objects calculated to interest or amuse the inmates.

The agreement with the Justices of the County of Durham for the maintenance at this house of their Pauper Lunatics, has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been renewed for a further period of one year.

(5.) Haydock Lodge.

The Reports relative to Haydock Lodge have generally been of a favourable character.

(6.) Field House, near Hull.

Field House is no longer licensed for the reception of patients.

Other Provincial Licensed Houses.

We will now bring under the notice of your Lordship other Licensed Houses not animadverted upon in our last Report, but with reference to which unfavourable Reports have been made by the Visiting Commissioners during the past year.

(1.) Longwood House, near Bristol.

The condition of Longwood House has for some time been the subject of animadversion, more especially with reference to the deficiency of furniture, the condition of the bedding, and the dilapidated state of the apartments and the premises generally.

Suggestions for the improvement of the Asylum were constantly made by the Visiting Commissioners, but the proprietor was either unable or unwilling to avail himself of them; and at the last visit on the 11th December 1855, they reported, *inter alia*, as follows:

" The galleries and bedrooms were very cold. Several of the water-closets were without water, and the privies in the yard were in a filthy state. The furniture of the second class male day-room was dilapidated, and the paper in several rooms was torn. The floor of the room occupied by a patient of dirty habits was wet with urine.

" Generally speaking, the recommendations already made by the Commissioners have not been carried out, and their observations are applicable at the present time.

" In addition to the former recommendations, we suggest that means should be adopted forthwith to warm the galleries, and that thermometers should be placed therein and in some of the rooms.

" That attention should be given to the water-closets, so that they be at all times supplied with water. That the outside privies be kept much cleaner and frequently lime-washed. That the unpainted doors be painted. That the second class day-rooms be rendered more comfortable, and, generally, that increased efforts be made to give the House, especially those parts of it inhabited by second-class patients of both sexes, a more comfortable and cheerful aspect.

" We find that one female patient is habitually confined at night by means of a camisole, or strong shift; we think that this should be entered under the head of instrumental restraint, together with the reasons thereof."

Upon the perusal of this entry by the Board, letters were addressed to the Visitors and the Justices in Quarter Session, calling their attention to the subject; and we have every reason to hope that they will lend ultimately their aid, so as to effect some material improvement in the condition and management of this Establishment.

(2.) Harbury House.

On the occasion of their last visit to Harbury House on the 11th of December, the Commissioners reported as follows:

" We find three female patients here to-day, the male patient having been discharged this morning.

" Two of the ladies were quiet and comfortable, and were sitting in good apartments. One young lady was in the kitchen, her dress was dirty, and her hands were fastened by webbing wristbands to a leathern belt. She was also tied down to her chair by a rope. With reference to the amount of

of restraint and seclusion employed in this case, the Medical Journal gives no satisfactory information.

"The last entries state that her hands are occasionally restrained by a webbing strap from the sleeve of her dress to the waistband. The first of these entries was made on the 5th October, and they have been continued to the present time. No notice is taken of the fact that the patient is generally fastened by means of the rope during the day, and that she is always fastened to her bedstead at night by means of a strap.

"With respect to seclusion, as applied to the same young lady, it appears to have been used frequently, and to have been continued from week to week between the 7th September and the 2d November.

"The room used for the purpose of seclusion is a small place, without any window, adjoining the stables. The door opens into the yard, there are no means of warming it, but yet we find by inquiries we have made of the attendants, that the patient above alluded to slept there up to within about a week of the present time; the Magistrates at their last visit, on the 6th instant, having directed her to be removed into the house.

"The fact that the patient was sleeping in the seclusion room is not entered for the week preceding the Justices' visit. We have made an entry in the Patients'-book in reference to this patient."

In the Patients'-book, after mentioning the patient by name, the Commissioners made the following entry: "We recommend that the necessary steps be immediately taken to cause her removal to some other Asylum, where she can have the benefit of sufficient supervision, extended exercise, and other means of treatment suitable to her case."

It is proper to state that previous entries relative to this House had not been of an unfavourable character, and it is evident that the evils adverted to in the entry just quoted must have arisen in consequence of the Establishment, which is small, not possessing adequate means for the proper treatment of cases of that description.

(3.) Kingsdown House, Box.

The Report of the Commissioners who last visited Kingsdown House, at Box, on the 12th December 1855, was of so condemnatory a character, that a letter was addressed by the Board to the Justices in Quarter Session, intimating their opinion that unless a very marked improvement took place

in the condition and general management of the Establishment, the license ought not to be renewed.

The following are portions of the entry made by the Commissioners in the Visitors'-book.

"One gentleman was restrained to his chair by means of a strap, bound tightly round his chest. It appears that he is almost constantly subjected to this restraint in the daytime.

"Another gentleman is also frequently restrained at night, and one of the ladies is also occasionally fastened to her bed during the nighttime. None of these latter instances of restraint are recorded in the Medical Journal. Sixteen instances of mechanical restraint are entered in the Journal since the last visit of the Commissioners, the restraint in one instance being constant, night and day, from the 27th May to the 22d July.

"We found one gentleman in a room totally devoid of any furniture, and we were informed that he has occupied this apartment nearly 12 months. He is said to have destroyed several articles of furniture which had been supplied to him.

"The rooms were clean and free from smell, but cold and poorly furnished. The bedding for the ladies was sufficient, but the gentlemen are not supplied with an under-blanket. The garden walks are covered with moss; all the privies are in an offensive state; and we have reason to think the baths are rarely, if ever used.

"From inquiries, we learn that the garden is rarely used by the gentlemen, who are confined to a small yard, in which, as well as in the day-room occupied by them, there are few or no means of amusement. The recommendations made in February 1851, 25th October 1852, and 9th July 1854, having for their object the removal of the old buildings, and otherwise improving the premises, have not been carried out.

"We are informed by Dr. Nash that he pays about 150 *l.* per annum for the goodwill of the House, and that a valuation of the patients admitted during the existence of the lease is to be made at its expiration, when a proportionate sum of money is to be paid to Dr. Nash for the cases so admitted. The amount is to be determined by arbitration. We think such a contract as this highly discreditable to all parties engaged in it. It is calculated to lead to a diminution of the comforts of the patients, and to prolong their detention. They are by this arrangement made a source of traffic and profit by two parties.

"Upon

"Upon the whole, we think the condition and management of this Establishment very unsatisfactory, and it ought to form the subject of serious consideration whether such a house should continue to be licensed."

In their entry in the Patients'-book the Visiting Commissioners recommended the removal of two of the male patients to some other Asylum, where they might have the benefit of better treatment, more extended exercise, and the supervision of a larger staff of attendants. Letters were accordingly addressed to the friends of the patients in question, recommending the adoption of these suggestions.

(4.) Amroth Castle.

Amroth Castle has again been the subject of complaint by the Visiting Commissioners. On the occasion of a visit made on the 2d of August last, they reported that at the time of their visit some of the Pauper Female Patients were noisy and excited, and one of them fastened to a fixed chair by a strap round her waist; that on reference to the Register it was found that this patient had been almost constantly restrained in the manner described, or in a strait waistcoat; that another female patient had been restrained, but that the means employed were not recorded; that a third female was reported for three weeks as under occasional restraint in a chair, to prevent her making her escape; and that the day-rooms, especially those occupied by the Female Pauper Patients, were very cheerless and gloomy. The Commissioners concluded their Report with a number of suggestions, having for their object the improvement of the Establishment, and the amelioration of the general condition of the patients.

Upon the perusal of this entry by the Board, a letter was directed to the Visitors, calling their special attention to the several recommendations, and requesting their assistance in the necessary steps to give effect to them. It would appear, however, from the subsequent Report of the Visitors made on the 28th of December instant, that the Commissioners' suggestions have met with no attention.

(5.) Claxton Grange.

The Report of the Commissioners who visited Claxton Grange has been very unfavourable. At the last visit, they stated that the dresses of the patients were very untidy, and that the apartments on the male side of the House were extremely deficient in neatness and order; that the airing courts were unimproved, and the kitchen court extremely offensive from defective drainage; and that throughout the

Establishment there was an absence of order and decorum which must prove injurious to the patients.

The attention of the Justices in Quarter Session having, in consequence, been called to the defective condition of this House, upon the application of the proprietor for a renewal of his license, the new license was granted for the limited period of seven months only.

(6.) Sandfield Asylum.

So long ago as in the Report of 1847, the defective condition of Sandfield Asylum and its general unfitness were strongly animadverted upon, and it was notified to the proprietor that, unless certain defects commented upon by the Commissioners were remedied, they would recommend that the license should not be renewed. The condition of the House thereupon, owing partly to its being placed under the supervision of a new proprietor, and partly to the removal of the Pauper Inmates, and the consequent disuse of the worst portions of the buildings, became somewhat improved; but the condition of the place has always been fluctuating, exhibiting occasionally some amendment at the times when its defects have been the subject of comment, but never rising into a thoroughly creditable state.

Upon the occasion of its more recently passing into the hands of another new proprietor, the House fell again into very bad condition; and when the Commissioners visited it, on the 30th May 1855, at which time 13 Pauper Patients resided there, they recommended that "the back buildings should be disused, and the patients brought into the House," and observed that there "was a great want of furniture and means of washing." They learned from inquiry at the same time, that the former Licensee had sold "his interest in the premises, and also in the patients," to the then occupier of the House.

It was again visited by two members of our body, on the 17th and 18th December 1855, when its state was so extremely unsatisfactory that they felt it their duty to bring the matter under the consideration of the Board. The following extracts from their entry, made in the Visitors'-book, will render more apparent some of the defects observed upon that occasion.

"The rooms occupied by the Pauper and poorer Patients are small, dirty, gloomy, and destitute of comfort. The yards are very small, and insufficient for the purpose of exercise.

"The

"The beds and bedding are for the most part in the worst state, the beds and mattresses being thin, and many of them being full of knots. The blankets, some of which are in fragments, are thin, and quite insufficient for this cold season. Much of the bedding is soiled. Some of the floors are wet, and saturated with urine.

"In one room, containing four beds, we found a patient just dead, his body exhibiting sores, and deep and extensive sloughs, arising mainly, we think, from want of water pillows, or other proper precautions. This room has a stone or plaster floor, is wet with urine, and without a fire. The patient in question was admitted on the 27th of last month. Another single bedroom, opening into the yard, is entirely unfit for occupation by any one. The clothing of the patients is in several instances ragged and bad, and is generally very defective in cleanliness and neatness. The day-rooms occupied by the patients are very small; they have benches only for seats; they are very gloomy and uncomfortable, and the bedrooms are equally so. We are decidedly of opinion that those parts of the House which are occupied by the paupers and poorer patients are not fit for their accommodation, and ought not to be again licensed.

"On referring to the books kept at this Asylum, we found that a male patient is registered as dying, on the 5th November last, of effusion of the brain; the fact of his having received a fracture of the bone of the leg, and also a wound on the same leg, about a month previously, not appearing to have been brought under the Coroner's notice."

The Board, upon hearing this entry read, directed that a copy should be sent to the Justices and Recorder of the City of Lichfield (by whom the House was licensed), together with a letter, conveying the opinion of the Commissioners that Sandfield House ought not to be licensed again; and intimating, at the same time, that should the license be renewed, the Board would feel it to be their duty to recommend your Lordship to revoke it.

Under these circumstances, we trust that the place will cease to be licensed, and that all the Lunatics at present in Sandfield House will speedily be removed to other establishments.

Removal of Patients on recommendation of Commissioners.

The practice of recommending the removal of a patient to another Asylum, in every instance where the treatment of such patient appears to be unsuccessful, or his condition unsatisfactory, is still pursued with good effect.

Independently of the benefit likely to arise from a different method of medical and moral treatment, it is found that the mere change of scene has invariably a tendency to interest the patient, dissociating him from those objects in connexion with which his malady had continued, or perhaps increased, and placing him under the influence of new impressions, with all their attendant good consequences. Even in cases where the patient has not been removed pursuant to the recommendation, our interference has had the effect of attracting more attention to his case, and occasionally of inducing the adoption of remedies not previously resorted to, and has thus tended materially to his advantage.

It is right to state that our efforts in this respect have been generally seconded by the friends of the patient, who have, in almost every instance, acted upon our suggestion; and we have the gratification of adding that the Visiting Justices have, in two instances, of their own accord, promoted the removal of patients who were resident in Asylums subject to their supervision.

We do not propose to trouble your Lordship with all the particulars of the patients removed from one House to another at our suggestion; but shall confine our details to a few cases, for the purpose of exemplifying the benefits likely to accrue from an extension of the practice.

(1.) M. B. Among others removed at the suggestion of the Commissioners is M. B. This patient was confined for several years at Blakeley House, near Manchester, and, during his residence there, was considered to be most dangerous, and was kept under mechanical restraint, generally during both night and day. He is now at the Manchester Lunatic Hospital, at Cheadle, where, although he is subject to fits of excitement and is occasionally secluded, he is altogether free from mechanical restraint, takes a great deal of exercise, sometimes joins in the festivities of the patients, and has written several affectionate letters to his family, copies of which have been transmitted to this office, as indications of his improved state of mind.

(2.) A. L. A. L., who was for some time a resident in the York Lunatic Hospital, was removed to the Lunatic Hospital at Lincoln. At the former Establishment she was considered unmanageable without mechanical coercion, and she was accordingly placed very frequently under restraint. On her arrival at Lincoln, she was occasionally excitable, but no mechanical restraint was imposed. According to the Report laid

laid before us, she, soon after her removal, tore her dress, and had "a good many other mischievous tricks, which are often observed in patients who have been under mechanical restraint." In the course of about a month, however, under the combined "system of liberty and exercise," she became quiet; in three months she was allowed to walk beyond the limits of the Hospital premises; subsequently she went to her sister's house on trial (under the 86th section of the Act); and was finally discharged recovered, without having ever suffered a relapse.

(3.) W. H. C.

W. H. C. resided for some years in Kensington House, near London. He was frequently violent, and subjected to mechanical restraint, and his general habits had become deteriorated. The Commissioners suggested his removal, and he was thereupon placed at Westbrook House, Alton, where he still remains. At the last visit of the Commissioners to this Establishment (on the 6th November 1855), they report of this patient as follows: "It is right to record our satisfaction at the condition of a male patient lately removed from Kensington House, who is now clean and quiet, and dines with Dr. Burnett's family every day."

Workhouses. Appendix (C.)

In conformity with previous practice, we subjoin (Appendix C.) a List of the Union and other Workhouses visited by us during the year 1855, with the numbers of their Insane Inmates. In former Reports we have submitted the results of our experience and observation in reference to the operation of the law as affecting this class of the insane, and the arrangements made for the care and treatment of paupers of unsound mind not in Asylums. The subject is one of pressing importance; and our attention has been more particularly directed to it in consequence of the crowded state of nearly all the County Asylums, and the urgent necessity of making further immediate provision for the care and treatment of the Insane Poor. We propose, in our next Report, to bring the matter more specifically under your Lordship's notice, with a view to a practical remedy for an increasing evil.

Asylums. Suggestion in reference to (1.) Sites. (2.) Construction and arrangements. (3.) Plans.

We have alluded to the urgent necessity which exists of making further provision for the care and treatment of the increased and increasing numbers of the Insane Poor. To whatever cause this increase may be assigned, whether or not to a greater tendency to insanity, or to an accumulation of chronic

chronic cases, by reason of their better treatment in Asylums and consequent greater longevity, or to both causes combined, it is a fact, that in nearly every County the accommodation provided in Asylums is, at present, or shortly will be, inadequate. By proper arrangements, indeed, it is quite possible that in many instances a larger number of Pauper Patients than are now received might be properly accommodated, and that many of the present harmless Chronic Inmates might be equally well taken care of elsewhere; but making allowance for all these deductions, we have practically to deal with the fact, that largely increased accommodation is required.

We have consequently given our attention to the question of the best means, and with the greatest economy, of providing this additional acccommodation, either by the erection of new Asylums, or the extension of those now existing; and in considering this important subject, it occurred to us that by the adoption of proper principles, and an improved arrangement, the object might be accomplished at a much smaller cost than has been incurred in Asylums hitherto built, without in any degree abridging the comfort or substantial benefit of the inmates.

With these views we reconsidered the Papers of Suggestions contained in our "Further Report" of 1847, relative to the Sites, to the Construction, and arrangements, and to the Plans of Asylums, and applicable also, *pro tanto*, to additions to existing Buildings; and in the course of our revision, we carefully excluded every suggestion that would involve anything redundant in construction or architectural decoration, the latter of which has, in general, proved to be a source of much additional expense without any corresponding benefit.

CHRONIC PAUPER PATIENTS.

Owing to the progressive increase in the number of Pauper Patients in County Asylums, our attention was at the same time directed to the question of making suitable and inexpensive provision for the more quiet, orderly, chronic, and convalescing cases.

Less expensive accommodation.

Having arrived at the conclusion that a large proportion of this class of inmates do not require the expensive kind of accommodation usually found in County Asylums, but that they may be satisfactorily placed in Buildings more simple in character, and far more economically constructed, we have generally recommended that where Asylums require enlargement, this should now be effected, not by making additions to the

the main structure, which must almost necessarily partake of the expensive character of the original Building, but by erecting detached day-rooms and associated dormitories near the wash-houses on the women's side, and the workshops and farm-buildings on the men's side.

In making our visitations to the larger County Asylums, we have repeatedly observed that a considerable portion of time is occupied by the servants, who have charge of the wash-house and workshop department, in merely collecting the patients in the Wards, and in conducting them to and from their respective places of employment. In one Asylum, we ascertained by minute inquiries that not less than one hour and a half was thus every day wasted by the servants, and was passed unprofitably and unpleasantly by the patients themselves.

Apartments detached from main building.

In addition to the saving of cost and time obtained by adopting the plan we now recommend, we have the best reason for believing that the Patients derive a direct benefit, in many ways, from residing in cheerful airy apartments detached from the main building, and associated with officials engaged in conducting industrial pursuits. A consciousness that he is useful, and thought worthy of confidence, is necessarily induced in the mind of every patient, by removal from the ordinary Wards where certain restrictions are enforced, into a department where he enjoys a comparative degree of freedom; and this necessarily promotes self-respect and self-control, and proves highly salutary in forwarding the patient's restoration. As a means of treatment, we consider this species of separate residence of the utmost importance, constituting in fact a probationary system for patients who are convalescing; giving them greater liberty of action, extended exercise, with facilities for occupation; and thus generating self-confidence, and becoming not only excellent tests of the sanity of the patient, but operating powerfully to promote a satisfactory cure.

The want of such an intermediate place of residence is always much felt; and it often happens, that a patient just recovered from an attack of insanity, and sent into the world direct from a large Asylum, is found so unprepared to meet the trials he has to undergo, by any previous use of his mental faculties, that he soon relapses, and is under the necessity of being again returned within its walls.

The recommendation to provide this species of accommodation has been made by us at the Asylums for Leicestershire, Somersetshire,

Somersetshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, at the Northampton Hospital, and, to a certain extent, at the two Asylums for Middlesex. It has been already adopted at Leicester, and has proved both economical and highly advantageous in many respects.

Commodious rooms contiguous to the farm-buildings are now in the course of construction at the Somerset County Asylum; and there is every reason to believe that the patients will derive benefit by residing in these apartments, which at once possess a domestic character, and afford every facility to carry on agricultural pursuits.

As regards the Northampton Hospital, we regret that the Committee of the Institution, although they have modified their plans on some points owing to our suggestions, yet have retained the wide galleries, the parts especially objected to by us as extremely expensive and comparatively useless, on the ground that "there is not sufficient gallery accommodation in the existing Hospital."

Under the conviction that the advantages likely to arise from the adoption of the improved principle of construction to which reference has thus been made, must apply equally to Asylums about to be erected, we (on the occasion of our being applied to by the Visitors appointed to provide an Asylum for the County of Sussex) deemed it expedient so far at once to revise our suggestions to Architects as to embrace this principle, and also to bring under their notice certain other recommendations calculated materially to diminish the cost of constructing Asylums, and of providing suitable accommodation.

Suggestions to architects.

Among the recommendations were:

1. The erection of a third story for sleeping accommodation only.

2. The substitution on the upper floors of passages of communication of moderate width, instead of the wide, useless, and expensive corridors hitherto generally in use.

3. The introduction of open fires or open fire-stoves (or a combination of these with hot-water pipes), in substitution for the artificial, complicated, and expensive system of warming and ventilation now in use, which entail much annual expense besides the large original outlay, without any corresponding benefit.

4. That

4. That the airing grounds be few in number, and ample in extent.

We confidently hope that the adoption of these recommendations will enable the Committee of the Sussex County Asylum to provide a suitable Building at a cost much below that usually incurred in the erection of County Asylums. It is obvious that, by constructing plain and simple dwelling-rooms near the out-buildings, by making the main structure three stories high, by diminishing the amount of space usually occupied in corridors, by adopting a simple mode of warming and ventilating, and by lessening the extent of airing-court walls, a very material saving must necessarily be effected in the construction of Lunatic Asylums.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The important subject of Criminal Lunatics, and of the provision to be made for their separate care and treatment in a State Asylum, continues to occupy the serious attention of the Board. As soon as the detailed inquiries in progress relative to the Criminal Lunatics at present inmates of Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and Gaols, shall have been completed, we shall be in a position, and we propose, to submit to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, some specific recommendations upon this pressing matter.

By Order of the Board.

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman.

*John Forster*, Secretary.

19, Whitehall Place.

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# Appendix (A.)

## ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1856.

## COUNTY ASYLUMS.

| Counties and United Counties. | Where Situate. | Superintendents and Medical Officers. | Private. | | | Pauper. | | | Total Lunatics. | Found Lunatic by Inquisition. | | | Criminals. | | | Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Beds, Herts, and Hunts. | Near Bedford | Denne, W. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 139 | 160 | 299 | 299 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bucks | Stone, near Aylesbury | Millar, J. (Surgeon) | 1 | – | 1 | 82 | 114 | 196 | 197 | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Chester | Chester | Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 119 | 142 | 261 | 261 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Cornwall | Bodmin | Hicks, W. R., General Superintendent<br>Boisragon, Theodore (Dr.), Resident Medical Officer. | 10 | 10 | 20 | 112 | 107 | 219 | 239 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth. | Denbigh | Williams, R. Ll., (M.D.), Visiting Physician.<br>Jones, T. (Surgeon) Superintendent. | 14 | 9 | 23 | 73 | 97 | 170 | 193 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | – | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Derby | Mickleover, near Derby | Hitchman, John (Dr.) | 6 | 1 | 7 | 131 | 139 | 270 | 277 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Devon | Exminster | Bucknill, J. G. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 200 | 278 | 478 | 478 | – | – | – | 9 | 1 | 10 | 43 | 40 | 83 |
| Dorset | Forston, near Dorchester | Symes, J. C. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 66 | 82 | 148 | 148 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Essex | Brentwood | Campbell, Donald (Dr.) | 3 | 3 | 6 | 138 | 194 | 332 | 338 | – | – | – | 11 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Gloucester | Gloucester | Williams, W. W. (Dr.) | 22 | 26 | 48 | 115 | 195 | 310 | 358 | 4 | – | 4 | 6 | – | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Hants | Knole, near Fareham | Manley, J. (Dr.) | 7 | 6 | 13 | 156 | 173 | 323 | 336 | – | – | – | 9 | 1 | 10 | 39 | 30 | 69 |
| Kent | Barming Heath, near Maidstone. | Huxley, S. (Dr.) | 9 | 3 | 12 | 239 | 316 | 555 | 567 | – | – | – | 10 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster Moor | Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 343 | 355 | 698 | 698 | – | – | – | 10 | 6 | 16 | 50 | 70 | 120 |
| ,, | Rainhill, near Liverpool | Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 182 | 218 | 400 | 400 | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 46 | 82 |
| ,, | Prestwich, near Manchester | Holland, Joseph (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 250 | 252 | 502 | 502 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 34 | 58 |
| Leicester and Rutland. | Leicester | Buck, J. (Surgeon) | 21 | 30 | 51 | 114 | 130 | 244 | 295 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lincoln | Bracebridge, near Lincoln | Palmer, Edwd. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 127 | 128 | 255 | 255 | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Middlesex | Colney Hatch | Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 514 | 732 | 1,246 | 1,246 | – | – | – | 11 | 2 | 13 | 49 | 72 | 121 |
| ,, | Hanwell | Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon).<br>Begley, W. C. (Dr.)<br>Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 434 | 585 | 1,019 | 1,019 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 45 | 68 | 113 |
| Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor. | Abergavenny | Allen, J. S. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 114 | 143 | 257 | 257 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Norfolk | Thorpe, near Norwich | Owen, Ebenezer, Superintendent<br>Casson, E. (Surgeon) Resid. Med. Officer. | – | – | – | 136 | 157 | 293 | 293 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Notts | Nottingham | Stiff, W. P. (Surgeon) | 19 | 15 | 34 | 101 | 95 | 196 | 230 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Oxford and Berks | Littlemore, near Oxford | Ley, W. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 165 | 248 | 413 | 413 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salop and Montgomery. | Bicton, near Shrewsbury | Oliver, Rd. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 140 | 166 | 315 | 315 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Somerset | Wells | Boyd, R. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 154 | 194 | 348 | 348 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 28 | 48 |
| Stafford | Stafford | Bower, M. N. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 220 | 186 | 406 | 406 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Suffolk | Melton, near Woodbridge | Kirkman, J. (Dr.) | 2 | 2 | 4 | 123 | 142 | 265 | 269 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Surrey | Springfield, near Wandsworth. | Diamond, H. W. (Dr.)<br>Snape, J. (Surgeon). | – | – | – | 392 | 474 | 866 | 866 | – | – | – | 8 | – | 8 | 28 | 43 | 71 |
| Warwick | Hatton, near Warwick | Parsey, W. H. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 124 | 113 | 237 | 237 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Wilts | Near Devizes | Thurnam, J. (Dr.) | – | – | – | 143 | 160 | 303 | 303 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| Worcester | Worcester | Sherlock, (Dr.) | – | – | – | 107 | 123 | 230 | 230 | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| York, N. and E. Ridings. | Clifton, near York | Hill, Samuel (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 159 | 153 | 312 | 312 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| York, W. Riding | Wakefield | Alderson, J. S. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 356 | 411 | 767 | 767 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| **BOROUGH ASYLUMS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | | Green, T. (Surgeon) | 18 | 13 | 31 | 110 | 144 | 254 | 285 | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital | | Stansbury, J. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 22 | 40 | 62 | 62 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Haverfordwest | | Millard, G. LL (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 17 | 19 | 36 | 36 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Hull | | Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) | – | – | – | 46 | 42 | 88 | 88 | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | | | 132 | 118 | 250 | 6,166 | 7,407 | 13,573 | 13,823 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 185 | 65 | 250 | 469 | 531 | 1,000 |

## HOSPITALS.

| County. | Hospital. | Medical Superintendent. | Private. | | | Pauper. | | | Total Lunatics. | Found Lunatic by Inquisition. | | | Criminals. | | | Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Devon | St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter | Kingdon, W. D. (Dr.) Supt.<br>Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Physn. | 22 | 31 | 53 | – | – | – | 53 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Essex | Branch Asylum for Idiots, Essex Hall, Colchester. | Nunn, Roger S. (Visit. Surg.) | 85 | 46 | 131 | – | – | – | 131 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lancaster | Liverpool Lunatic Hospital | Parker, J., Superintendent<br>Waters, A. H., (Surg.) Med. Off. | 29 | 31 | 60 | 1 | – | 1 | 61 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle | Dickson, T. (Surgeon) | 43 | 32 | 75 | – | – | – | 75 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lincoln | Lincoln Lunatic Hospital | Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon) | 27 | 31 | 58 | – | – | – | 58 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Middlesex | St. Luke's Hospital | Stevens, H. (Surgeon) | 57 | 110 | 167 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 178 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norfolk | Bethel Hospital, Norwich | Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon) | 25 | 48 | 73 | – | – | – | 73 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Northampton | Northampton General Lunatic Hospital | Nesbitt, P. R. (Dr.) | 46 | 44 | 90 | 80 | 84 | 164 | 254 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Oxford | Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, near Oxford | Allen, Thos. (Surgeon) | 23 | 29 | 52 | – | – | – | 52 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stafford | Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford. | Hewson, J. D. (Dr.) | 49 | 24 | 73 | – | – | – | 73 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Surrey | Guy's Hospital | Stocker, Jas. (Surgeon) | – | 17 | 17 | – | – | – | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Bethlehem Hospital | Hood, W. C. (Dr.) | 100 | 130 | 230 | – | – | – | 230 | – | – | – | 82 | 20 | 102 | – | – | – |
| „ | Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate | Maxwell, W. B. C. (Dr.) | 79 | 45 | 124 | – | – | – | 124 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| York | York Lunatic Hospital | Simpson, Edwd. (Dr.) | 72 | 57 | 129 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 135 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Retreat, York | Kitching, J. (Surgeon) | 46 | 68 | 114 | – | – | – | 114 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | | 703 | 743 | 1,446 | 88 | 94 | 182 | 1,628 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 85 | 20 | 105 | – | – | – |

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

## METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

[Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an Asterisk]

| Houses, and where Situate. | | To whom Licensed. | Private. | | | Pauper. | | | Total Lunatics. | Found Lunatic by Inquisition. | | | Criminals. | | | Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Acton | Derwentwater House | Miss Benfield | 1 | 10 | 11 | – | – | – | 11 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Battersea | York House | Misses Lush | – | 20 | 20 | – | – | – | 20 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bethnal Green | *Bethnal House | Jas. Phillips, Surgeon | 72 | 76 | 148 | 132 | 184 | 316 | 464 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Bow | *Grove Hall | Edward Byas | 96 | 44 | 140 | 39 | 179 | 218 | 358 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Brentford | Wyke House | J. Gregory and E. Wing (Dr.) | 13 | 6 | 19 | – | – | – | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brixton | Effra Hall | C. A. Elliott; Thomas Forder, Surg. | – | 20 | 20 | – | – | – | 20 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brompton | Clarence Villa | Samuel Batten | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Earl's Court House | Miss Burney | – | 32 | 32 | – | – | – | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brooke Green | Montague House | Dr. Roy | 10 | – | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Camberwell | *Camberwell House | J. H. Paul, Surgeon | 15 | 20 | 35 | 113 | 177 | 290 | 325 | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Chelsea | Blacklands House | Drs. Sutherland | 23 | – | 23 | – | – | – | 23 | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Elm House | Miss Elliott | – | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chiswick | Manor House | Dr. Tuke | 6 | 9 | 15 | – | – | – | 15 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clapham | Retreat | John Bush, Surgeon | 10 | 4 | 14 | – | – | – | 14 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Clapton, Upper | Brooke House | Dr. H. Monro and Miss Lennox | 20 | 23 | 43 | – | – | – | 43 | 4 | 4 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Finchley | Horse-shoe Hill House | John White, Surgeon | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fulham | Munster House | C. A. Elliott | 31 | – | 31 | – | – | – | 31 | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Normand House | Mrs Talfourd | – | 12 | 12 | – | – | – | 12 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Otto House | Drs. Sutherland | – | 32 | 32 | – | – | – | 32 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hackney | London House | Dr. Oxley | – | 22 | 22 | – | – | – | 22 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Pembroke House | Dr. Williams | 111 | 8 | 119 | – | – | – | 119 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Hammersmith | Upper Mall House | Mrs. and Miss Gale | – | 9 | 9 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Sussex House and Brandenburgh House. | Dr. F. Winslow; J. Bartlett, Surgeon | 27 | 13 | 40 | – | – | – | 40 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hanwell | Lawn House | Dr. Conolly | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | ,, | Mrs. Griffin | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Vine Cottage, Norwood Green | Dr. Horsbrugh | – | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hayes | Hayes Park | Charles Fitz-Gerald | 9 | 4 | 13 | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Wood End Grove | Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Benbow | – | 17 | 17 | – | – | – | 17 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hendon | Hendon House | Miss Dence | – | 13 | 13 | – | – | – | 13 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hillingdon | Moorcroft House | Mrs. and W. Stilwell | 40 | – | 40 | – | – | – | 40 | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hoxton | *Hoxton House | Dr. E. L. Bryan | 37 | 67 | 104 | 76 | 148 | 224 | 328 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Kensington | Kensington House | Dr. Wood & C. H. Barnes, Surgeon | 30 | 30 | 60 | – | – | – | 60 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lewisham | Dartmouth House | James Cole, and H. Cole, jun., Surgeons. | 8 | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | 9 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Peckham | *Peckham House | Peter Armstrong & Dr. H. Armstrong | 15 | 30 | 45 | 108 | 195 | 303 | 348 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| St. John's Wood | Grove End Villa | Alfred G. Kerr, Surgeon | – | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Southall | Southall Park | J. North, W. R. Vickers, Surgeons, and Dr. Steward. | 17 | 7 | 24 | – | – | – | 24 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stoke Newington | Grove House | Dr. Atkins | 9 | 3 | 12 | – | – | – | 12 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Northumberland House | Richard Birkett | 26 | 35 | 61 | – | – | – | 61 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sunbury | Halliford House | Dr. Seaton | 8 | 9 | 17 | – | – | – | 17 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | | 637 | 603 | 1,240 | 468 | 883 | 1,351 | 2,591 | 57 | 39 | 96 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 25 | 57 | 82 |

# PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an Asterisk.]

| County. | Houses. | Superintendent or Proprietor. | Private. | | | Pauper. | | | Total Lunatics. | Found Lunatic by Inquisition. | | | Criminals. | | | Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Beds - - | Springfield House, near Bedford - - | Harris, J. (Surgeon) - - | 12 | 11 | 23 | – | – | – | 23 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Devon - - | *Plympton House, Plympton - - | Langworthy, Rd. (Surgeon) - | 16 | 15 | 31 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 48 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| ,, - - | West Park House, Ivy Bridge - - | Wherry, Jas. - - - - | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dorset - - | Halstock House, Halstock - - | Mercer, Mrs. - - - - | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Durham - - | Dunsdale Park, near Darlington - - | Mackintosh, D. (Dr.) - - - | 19 | 13 | 32 | – | – | – | 32 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | *Bensham, near Gateshead - - | Glenton, F. - - - - | 6 | 6 | 12 | 78 | 69 | 147 | 159 | – | – | – | 7 | – | 7 | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| ,, - - | *Wreckenton, near Gateshead - - | Gowland, John - - - - | 3 | 8 | 11 | 27 | 17 | 44 | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | *Gateshead Fell - - - - - | Kent, S. - - - - - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 44 | 89 | 96 | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 |
| ,, - - | *Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead - - | Garbutt, Cornelius - - - | 17 | 14 | 31 | 75 | 53 | 128 | 159 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Essex - - | High Beech - - - - - - - | Allen, Mrs. - - - - - - | 11 | 12 | 23 | – | – | – | 23 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Witham - - - - - - - - | Tomkin, Thos. (Surgeon) - - | 11 | 7 | 18 | – | – | – | 18 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Glamorgan - | *Vernon House, Briton Ferry - - | Leach, R. V. - - - - | 8 | 8 | 16 | 83 | 61 | 144 | 160 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Gloucester - | Fishponds, near Bristol - - - | Parsons, J. D. F. (Dr.) - - | – | 19 | 19 | – | – | – | 19 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Northwoods, near Bristol - - - | Davey (Dr.) - - - - | 14 | 10 | 24 | – | – | – | 24 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | *Fairford House - - - - - | Iles, Ar. and Daniel Iles - - | 24 | 20 | 44 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 105 | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham. | Hitch, Saml. (Dr.) - - - | 8 | 9 | 17 | – | – | – | 17 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hants - - | Westbrook House, Alton - - - | Burnett, C. M. (Dr.) - - - | 14 | 13 | 27 | – | – | – | 27 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Hereford - - | *Whitchurch, near Ross - - - | Millard, Sl. (Surgeon) - - | 6 | 11 | 17 | 4 | – | 4 | 21 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Herts - - | Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans - - | Rumball, J. L. and A. G. (Surgeons) | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Hadham Palace, Much Hadham - - | Smith, Js. (Surgeon) - - - | 8 | 3 | 11 | – | – | – | 11 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kent - - | North Grove House, Hawkhurst - - | Harmer, W. - - - - - | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - - | Newington, S. W. (Surgeon) - | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | West Malling Place - - - - | Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.) - | 11 | 11 | 22 | – | – | – | 22 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lancaster - - | Blakeley House, near Manchester - - | Edwards, Mrs. - - - - | 11 | 7 | 18 | – | – | – | 18 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Billington Retreat, Whalley, near Blackburn. | Pinder, W., (Surgeon) - - | 11 | 6 | 17 | – | – | – | 17 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Clifton Hall, near Manchester - - | Lomas, George - - - - | 11 | 12 | 23 | – | – | – | 23 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | *Haydock Lodge, Winwick - - | Sutton, J. - - - - - | 24 | 18 | 42 | 18 | 39 | 57 | 99 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool - - | Owen, J. - - - - - | 17 | 24 | 41 | – | – | – | 41 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Walton Lodge, near Liverpool - - | Squires, Eliza, Miss - - - | 11 | 7 | 18 | – | – | – | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lincoln - - | Eastgate House, near Lincoln - - | Hill, R. G. (Surgeon) - - | – | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | 8 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford - | Willis, Francis (Dr.) - - - | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norfolk - - | *Infirmary Asylum, Norwich - - - | Governor and Guardians of the Poor; Bell, W. C., Supt. | – | – | – | 31 | 36 | 67 | 67 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| ,, - - | Heigham Retreat, near Norwich - - | Dalrymple, Donald, Crosse, T. W., and Landor, H. (Surgeons). | 15 | 5 | 20 | – | – | – | 20 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | Heigham Hall, near Norwich - - - | Nichols, W. P., and Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.) | 20 | 18 | 38 | – | – | – | 38 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, - - | The Grove, Catton, near Norwich - - | Farrer, Mrs., and Rackham, T. J. C. | 3 | 3 | | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

(continued)

## Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

| County. | Houses. | Superintendent or Proprietor. | Private. | | | Pauper. | | | Total Lunatics. | Found Lunatic by Inquisition. | | | Criminals. | | | Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total. |
| Northampton | Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton. | Prichard, Thos. (Dr.) | 18 | 12 | 30 | – | – | – | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Northumberland | Belle Grove House, Newcastle-on-Tyne | Keenlyside, T. W. | 7 | 3 | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Notts | Broom House, Mansfield | Eddison, Booth (Surgeon), and Bakewell, Miss H. | – | 10 | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oxford | Witney | Batt, Mrs. | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pembroke | *Amroth Castle, near Tenby | Norton, J. H. (Dr.) | 1 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 45 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Shropshire | The Retreat, Church Stretton | Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.) | 13 | – | 13 | – | – | – | 13 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Grove House, All Stretton | Ditto | – | 10 | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Somerset | Bowyes House, Kingston, near Taunton | Hodges, J. | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Brislington House, near Bristol | Fox, F. K. and C. J. (Drs.) | 42 | 44 | 86 | – | – | – | 86 | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Longwood House, near Bristol | Hugo, W. H. (Apothecary) | 17 | 14 | 31 | – | – | – | 31 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Bailbrook House, Bath Easton | Terry, J. (Surgeon) | 18 | 15 | 33 | – | – | – | 33 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Fairwater House, near Taunton | Gillett, W. E. (Surgeon) | 9 | 24 | 33 | – | – | – | 33 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stafford | *Sandfield, near Lichfield | Lynch, H. (Dr.) | 8 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Moat House, Tamworth | Woody, Mrs. | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham | Moore, Mrs. | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Suffolk | Aspall House, near Debenham | Chevallier, Mrs. | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | The Grove, Ipswich | Chevallier, B. (Dr.) | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Halifax House, Wherstead Road, Ipswich. | King, R. M. | – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Belle Vue House, Ipswich | Shaw, Mrs. | 4 | 6 | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Surrey | Great Foster House, Egham | Furnival, G. F., and Roberts, Henry (Surgeons). | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | – | – | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Lea Pale House, near Guildford | Stedman, Jas. R. (Surgeon) | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Church Street, Epsom | Stilwell, G. (Surgeon) | – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sussex | Ticehurst Asylum | Newington, C. E. H., and Samuel (Drs.) | 37 | 21 | 58 | – | – | – | 58 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Warwick | Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield | Bodington, G. (Dr.) | 5 | 8 | 13 | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Burman House, Henley in Arden | Fayrer, G. (Dr.) | 8 | 8 | 16 | – | – | – | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Hurst House, Henley in Arden | Joiner, W. | 1 | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham | Berrow, W. (Surg.), and Freer, W. | 14 | 20 | 34 | – | – | – | 34 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Harbury Hall, near Southam | Harcourt, J. T. | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilts | Laverstock House, near Salisbury | Warwick, John (Surgeon) | 31 | 27 | 58 | – | – | – | 58 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | *Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger | Finch, W. C. (Dr.), and Finch, R. S. (Surgeon). | 39 | 22 | 61 | 142 | 47 | 189 | 250 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 119 | 21 | 140 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| „ | Belle Vue House, Devizes | Phtlips, T. | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | *Fiddington House, Market Lavington | Hitchcock, Chas. (Surgeon) | 14 | 14 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ | Kingsdown House, Box | Nash, Jos. & Jos. Junr. (Drs) | 12 | 12 | 24 | – | – | – | 24 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Worcester | *Droitwich Asylum | Ricketts, M. (Surgeon), and Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.) | 16 | 12 | 28 | – | – | – | 28 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| York, E. R. | Weaverthorpe, near Sledmere | Bell, J. (Surgeon) | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Marfleet Lane Retreat, Southcoates, Hull | Campbell, Mrs. | – | 11 | 11 | – | – | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Albion Street Hull | Sandwith, H. (Dr.) | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | *Dunnington House, near York | Hornby, R. H. | 15 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 44 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| York, W. R. | Castleton Lodge, near Leeds | Smith, J. (Surgeon), and G. P. Smith (Dr.). | 11 | 5 | 16 | – | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Rook Nest, near Wakefield | Atkinson, J. G. (Dr. | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| York, N. R. | Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York | Allis, T., and Pumphrey, W. | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | *Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York | Burn, George | 16 | 11 | 27 | 22 | 29 | 51 | 78 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| „ | *Claxton Grange Retreat, near York | Jackson, J. | 8 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Terrace House, Osbaldwick | Tose, Mrs. | – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | *Heworth Asylum, near York | Atkinson, J. (Surgeon) | 10 | 7 | 17 | – | – | – | 17 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| York City and Suburbs. | St. Maurice House, York | Dawson, William | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | Acomb House, York | Metcalfe, J. W. (Surgeon) | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| „ | *Grove House, Acomb, near York | Pearson, Robert | 11 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 30 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| | | | 771 | 735 | 1,506 | 615 | 480 | 1,095 | 2,601 | 71 | 44 | 115 | 146 | 28 | 174 | 63 | 45 | 108 |

## SUMMARY.

| | Private. | | | Pauper. | | | Total Males. | Total Females. | Total Lunatics. | Found Lunatic by Inquisition. | | | Criminals. | | | Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | | | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Asylums | 132 | 118 | 250 | 6,066 | 7,407 | 13,573 | 6,298 | 7,525 | 13,823 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 185 | 65 | 250 | 469 | 531 | 1,000 |
| Hospitals | 703 | 743 | 1,446 | 88 | 94 | 182 | 791 | 837 | 1,628 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 85 | 20 | 105 | – | – | – |
| Metropolitan Licensed Houses | 637 | 603 | 1,240 | 468 | 883 | 1,351 | 1,105 | 1,486 | 2,591 | 57 | 39 | 96 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 25 | 57 | 82 |
| Provincial Licensed Houses | 771 | 735 | 1,506 | 615 | 480 | 1,095 | 1,386 | 1,215 | 2,601 | 71 | 44 | 115 | 146 | 28 | 174 | 63 | 45 | 108 |
| | 2,243 | 2,199 | 4,442 | 7,337 | 8,864 | 16,201 | 9,580 | 11,063 | 20,643 | 153 | 99 | 252 | 438 | 121 | 559 | 557 | 633 | 1,190 |
| Royal Naval Hospital | 121 | – | 121 | – | – | – | 121 | – | 121 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | 2,364 | 2,199 | 4,563 | 7,337 | 8,864 | 16,201 | 9,701 | 11,063 | 20,764 | 153 | 99 | 252 | 438 | 121 | 559 | 557 | 633 | 1,190 |

Appendix (B.)

## Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, during the Year ending 31 December 1855.

### METROPOLITAN.

1. New License:

Horseshoe Hill House, Finchley-road, to Mr. J. White, surgeon.

2. Licenses expired:

(1.) Warwick House, Chelsea.

(2.) Elm Grove House, Hanwell.

3. Changes of Proprietorship:

(1.) Effra Hall, Brixton, Mr. T. Forder, surgeon, co-licensee with Mr. Elliot.

(2.) Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses, Mr. J. Bartlett, surgeon, co-licensee with Dr. Winslow.

(3.) Peckham House, Dr. Henry Armstrong, co-licensee with Mr. Armstrong.

(4.) Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, Mrs. Stilwell, widow, co-licensee with Mr. W. Stilwell.

(5.) Brooke House, Upper Clapton, Dr. Henry Monro *vice* Dr. Monro.

### PROVINCIAL.

1. New License:

(1.) Dinsdale Park Retreat, county Durham, to Dr. Donald Mackintosh, previously proprietor of Bath-lane Asylum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

(2.) Burton Joyce, Notts, to Dr. T. Wilson.

(3.) Albion-street, Hull, to Dr. Humphrey Sandwith.

2. Licenses

Appendix (B.)

2. Licenses expired:

(1.) Grove-place, Nursling, Hants, after a grant for three months to Dr. James Baillie.

(2.) Bath-lane Asylum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

(3.) Field House, Anlaby, near Hull.

(4.) Grindon Hall, near Sunderland.

3. Changes of Proprietorship:

(1.) Blakeley House, near Manchester, license transferred to Mrs. E. Edwards, widow of late proprietor.

(2.) The Grove, Catton, near Norwich, Mr. J. C. Rackham, co-licensee with Mrs. Farrer.

(3.) Great Foster House, Egham, Mr. H. Roberts, surgeon, co-licensee with Mr. G. T. Furnival, surgeon.

(4.) St. Maurice House, York, license transferred to Mrs. Mary Dawson, widow of late proprietor.

(5.) Walton Lodge, near Liverpool, license transferred to Miss Eliza Squires.

(6.) Sandfield Asylum, near Lichfield, Dr. Lynch *vice* James Griffiths.

(7.) Burman House, Henley-in-Arden, Dr. Frayer *vice* Mr. Diamond, deceased.

(8.) Laverstock House, near Salisbury, Mr. J. Warwick, surgeon, *vice* Mr. J. W. T. Noyes.

(9.) Wreckenton Asylum, near Gateshead, license transferred to Mr. J. Gowland, son of late proprietor, deceased.

## Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

LIST of Workhouses visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy, from the 1st January 1855 to the 31st December 1855.

| COUNTY. | WORKHOUSE. | Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Bedford - - | Biggleswade - - - - | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Berks - - | Abington - - - - | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | Wallingford - - - - | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Windsor - - - - - | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Chester - - | Stockport - - - - | 32 | 29 | 61 |



(*continued*)

Appendix (C.)

| COUNTY. | WORKHOUSE. | Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Cumberland | Cockermouth | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Derby | Ashbourne | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| | Bakewell | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Belper | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| | Chapel-en-le Frith | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| | Chesterfield | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| | Derby | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | Shardlow | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Devon | Crediton | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| | City of Exeter | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | Newton Abbott | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| | Plymouth, New | 15 | 22 | 37 |
| | Plymouth, St. Mary | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| | St. Thomas, Exeter | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| | Stoke Damerel, Devonport | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| | Tiverton | 3 | – | 3 |
| | Totness | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Durham | Gateshead | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| | South Shields | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| Essex | Billericay | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | Chelmsford | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| | Epping | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | Ongar | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| | Rochford | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| | Romford | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| | West Ham | 18 | 23 | 41 |
| Gloucester | Bristol City | – | – | – |
| | Cheltenham | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| | Chipping Sudbury | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | Cirencester | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| | Clifton | 31 | 48 | 79 |
| | Dursley | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| | Gloucester | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| | Stroud | 15 | 22 | 37 |
| | Wheatenhurst | – | 6 | 6 |
| Hertford | Alban's, St. | 4 | 19 | 23 |
| | Hitchen | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Kent | Canterbury, City of | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | Cranbrook | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| | Eastry | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| | Faversham | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | Maidstone | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| | Medway | 16 | 18 | 34 |
| | Thanet, Isle of | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Lancaster | Blackburn | 25 | 26 | 51 |
| | Bolton | 29 | 37 | 66 |

| COUNTY. | WORKHOUSE. | Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Lancaster —*continued.* | Fylde, The | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| | Lancaster | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| | Liverpool | 19 | 30 | 49 |
| | Manchester | 46 | 63 | 109 |
| | Preston (Ribchester) | 14 | – | 14 |
| | Salford (twice visited) | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| | West Derby | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| | Wigan | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| Leicester | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| | Leicester | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| | Loughborough | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Middlesex | St. Pancras | – | – | – |
| Norfolk | Norwich, City of | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| Northampton | Brackley | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| | Brixworth | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| | Daventry | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| | Kettering | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | Northampton | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| | Oundle | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| | Peterborough | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| | Pottersbury | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | Thrapston | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| | Towcester | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| | Wellingborough | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Northumberland | Castle Ward | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| | Hexham | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| | Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | 42 | 45 | 87 |
| Oxford | Henley | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Somerset | Bath | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| | Taunton | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| | Wellington | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Southampton | Fareham | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | Gosport and Alverstoke | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Southampton | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Stafford | Burton-upon-Trent | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| | Cheadle | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| | Leek | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| | Penkridge | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| | Stafford | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| | Stoke-upon-Trent | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| | Uttoxeter | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| | Wolstanton and Burslem | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | Wolverhampton | 28 | 18 | 46 |



(*continued*)

Appendix (C.)

| COUNTY. | WORKHOUSE. | Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Suffolk- | Ipswich | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Sussex | Brighton | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| | Eastbourne | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | Rye | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| | Ticehurst | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Warwick | Birmingham | 43 | 43 | 86 |
| | Stratford-on-Avon | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Westmoreland- | East Ward | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| | Kendal | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| | „ Milnthorpe | — | 15 | 15 |
| Wilts | Chippenham | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| | Cricklade and Wootten Bassett | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| | Highworth and Swindon | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Worcester | Stourbridge | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| York, E. R. | Beverley | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| | Kingston-upon-Hull | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| | Patrington | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | Sculcoates | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| | Skirlaugh | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | York | 11 | 21 | 32 |
| York, W. R. | Dewsbury | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| | Doncaster | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| | Ecclesall Bierlow | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| | Goole | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| | Leeds | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| | Preston, Great | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| | Rotherham | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | Settle | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| | Sheffield | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| | Skipton | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| | Wakefield | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| | Wortley | 10 | 7 | 17 |

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE THIRTIETH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN their last Report the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, stated that an arrangement had been made with the Brewers' Company, by which the charge of Harvist's Estate would be transferred to the Commissioners, and that instructions had been given to their Solicitor to apply to Parliament for the required authority to carry out that arrangement. The necessary Act received the Royal Assent at the close of the last Session, and the lands at Holloway, together with certain trust stock, are now held by the Commissioners, the revenues from which will be applicable towards the maintenance and the improvement of the Road to Edgeware, in conformity with the intentions of the original Trust.

The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 having now completed the work of widening the Road at the Bell and Horns, Old Brompton, the Commissioners have handed over 500*l.* to be paid to the said Commissioners, in accordance with the terms of the 14th Section of the Exhibition of 1851 Act.

The Commissioners regret that they have not yet been able to carry into execution the rebuilding of the second Canal Bridge on the Harrow Road, and the contemplated improvement of the Road from Harrow to the Railway Station, in consequence of continued obstacles to their getting possession of the required land. Both of these improvements are, however, so obviously desirable for the public convenience, that the Commissioners do not abandon all hope of their being effected at a future time.

The Commissioners report that, in conformity with the 14th Clause of the "Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads Extension Act, 1850," they last year paid off 1,350*l.* of the Bonded debt secured on the Tolls of those Roads, with the sum of 1,123*l.* 19*s.*

At the usual period of last year, the Commissioners submitted their Tolls to auction, but no biddings having then been made, they were again put up to public competition in June. Previous to doing so, however, the Commissioners decided on making a reduction of one-third on the Tolls payable in the 9th District (Highgate and Hampstead) for horses drawing; which resulted in their being let at a reduction of 3,490*l.* from the amount received for them in 1854. All the other districts (with the exception of the City Road) were let at the same time, but, in every instance, for sums smaller than were obtained the previous year; so that the whole of the lettings realised 5,400*l.* less than in 1854.

In consequence, however, of a reduction in the price of granite, and of some other items of expenditure, the Commissioners have still been enabled to confine their whole Expenses within the limit of their Income; but with such a serious diminution of their Revenue, and the small margin there now is between their Receipts and their Expenses, it is obvious that they cannot at present look forward to a further reduction of Tolls in any of the districts, or to their being able to undertake improvements, except of a limited character.

The Tolls on the New North Road were let for the same sum as in 1854; but there being no bidding for those on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads, the Tolls on those Roads, as well as on the City Road, are in course of collection by the Commissioners.

Much inconvenience to the public, and much injury to the Roads, in several Districts, have been sustained during the past year, in consequence of the construction of Sewers, and the laying down of mains by the Water Companies, for the repairs of which considerable sums are now due; but, with these exceptions, the Roads have been maintained in their usual good condition.

All the liabilities of the Commissioners to 1st February last have been paid; the estimated amount of their present floating debt is about 9,000 *l.*; and the accounts show that they have invested in Exchequer Bills as large a portion as possible of the Balances at their immediate disposal.

The Receipts from Tolls during the past year (exclusive of those on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads, and the New North Road) have amounted to 60,397 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; and the Receipts from all sources of Income, including the Balance in hand on 25th of March 1855, amount to 78,717 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Expenditure during the same period amounts to 74,315 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*

The Commissioners refer to the General Account in the Appendix for the particulars of the Income and Expenditure of this Commission, from the 25th March 1855 to the 25th March 1856.

They also refer to the Report of their General Surveyor in the Appendix, No. 3, for further details, information as to the present state of the Roads, and for an Account of such Improvements as have been undertaken and completed during the last twelve months.

RICHARD LAMBERT JONES,
Chairman.

Metropolis Roads Office,
4 April 1856.

## Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year, to the 25th March 1856.

### RECEIPT.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BALANCE on the 25th March 1855 | | | | 13,051 | 13 | 6 |
| ORDINARY. | | | | | | |
| Tolls | 60,397 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Composition from the City of London, less Income Tax | 46 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Harrow School — £. 3,250 — — | | | | | | |
| Harvist's Estate — 166 9 5 | | | | | | |
| | 3,416 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex, for the Repair of Roads over County Bridges, one year, to 31st December 1855 | 300 | — | — | | | |
| TOTAL ORDINARY | | | | 64,160 | 18 | 5 |
| EXTRAORDINARY. | | | | | | |
| From Gas and Water Companies, and others, for Repairs of Roads, Rent of Cottage and Land, &c. | | | | 1,504 | 17 | 11 |
| | | | £. | 78,717 | 9 | 10 |

### EXPENDITURE.

| ORDINARY. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Day Labour, including Men at the Pumps, during the Watering Season, Digging Gravel, and preparing Materials by Contract | 11,029 | 14 | 1 | | | |
| Team Labour, including Watering | 12,036 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Materials, including Freightage, Wharfage, &c., viz.— | | | | | | |
| Flints — £. 2,388 19 5 | | | | | | |
| Gravel — 2,703 16 4 | | | | | | |
| Granite and Hard Stone — 23,697 8 11 | | | | | | |
| Wharfage — 194 19 10 | | | | | | |
| | 28,985 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Tradesmen's Bills, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Implements — 310 16 — | | | | | | |
| Wheelwrights — 688 — — | | | | | | |
| Smiths — 216 13 3 | | | | | | |
| Carpenters — 151 12 2 | | | | | | |
| Bricklayers — 208 2 2 | | | | | | |
| Repair of Stand Posts and Pumps — 365 11 2 | | | | | | |
| Paviors — 110 15 6 | | | | | | |
| | 2,051 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Carried forward £. | 54,102 | 10 | 6 | | | |

| EXPENDITURE—*continued.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 54,102 10 6 | |
| Rent and Taxes of Wharfs, Depôts, &c., viz.— | | |
| Rent £. 390 15 8 | | |
| Taxes 88 17 – | | |
| | 479 12 8 | |
| West Middlesex, Chelsea, Grand Junction, New River, Hampstead, and East London Water Companies, for Water for the Roads, Season 1855 | 2,090 7 8 | |
| Lighting Turnpike-gates | 527 3 6 | |
| Drain Pipes and Tiles, and Incidental Expenses for the Roads | 76 3 3 | |
| | | 57,275 17 7 |
| For the Establishment, viz.— | | |
| Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c. | 2,953 19 7 | |
| Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps and Postage | 120 7 11 | |
| Rent and Taxes of Office, &c., viz.— £. s. d. | | |
| Rent 256 5 9 | | |
| Taxes, &c. 75 7 6 | | |
| | 331 13 3 | |
| Repairs of Clocks, and Surveyors' Petty Expenses | 64 1 2 | |
| Contingent Expenses of Office, &c. | 225 13 1 | |
| | | 3,695 15 – |
| Payments to Parishes, being proportions of Amounts received on Account of the Rents and Profits of the Harrow School and Harvist's Estates | – – – | 786 – 4 |
| Income and Property Tax on Salaries and Premises rented | – – – | 190 16 1 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY | – – – | 61,948 9 – |
| EXTRAORDINARY. | | |
| On Account of Parliamentary Fees and Expenses of the Harvist's Estate Bill | 600 – – | |
| General Parliamentary and Law Expenses | 349 15 4 | |
| New Toll-bars, Toll-boards, Repairs, Toll-tickets, &c. | 427 11 4 | |
| Iron Fencing, Curb, Engineer's Work at Wells, New Stand Posts, &c. | 194 12 5 | |
| Purchase of Exchequer Bills | 10,263 19 2 | |
| | | 11,835 18 3 |
| IMPROVEMENTS. | | |
| Towards Improvement of the Road at Brompton | 500 – – | |
| Surveys, &c., for Improvements in the Harrow Road | 30 13 – | |
| | | 530 13 – |
| | £. | 74,315 – 3 |

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| BALANCE in hand, Cash | 4,402 9 7 |
| EXCHEQUER BILLS, purchased for | 10,263 19 2 |

Metropolis Roads Office,
4 April 1856.

*Vincent C. Wright*, Accountant.

## Appendix, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 26th March 1855 and the 25th March 1856 inclusive; viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Tolls - - - - - - - | £. 1,486. 3. 0. |

Metropolis Roads Office, 4 April 1856.

*Vincent C. Wright,* Accountant.

## Appendix, No. 3.

Metropolis Roads Office, 22, Whitehall Place, 25 March 1856.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to present the Annual Report on the state of the Roads, and the several improvements and alterations thereon during the past year.

1st DISTRICT. *Kensington Roads.*

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have completed the widening of Old Brompton Road (as mentioned in the last Report), agreeably to the Act 17th & 18th of Victoria.

The parish of Kensington having purchased of Mr. Alexander a piece of ground to form a straight Footpath along the north side of Gloucester Road, from Cromwell Lane, westward, the Road at that place has been widened nearly seven feet.

The Chelsea Waterworks Company having, by their Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 156, obtained power to lay down large water mains in the Fulham Road, and also to raise the Road in several places, commenced these works in July last, and executed that part from Queen's Elms to near Percy Cross, previous to the 1st of December, when the works were stopped by the authority of the 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, until the 1st instant, when they were resumed.

The performance of these works upon so large a scale, viz. three mains in one opening, requiring in some places nearly half the width of the road, caused much obstruction and inconvenience to the traffic, and nearly a total destruction of the surface of that part of the Road which was not broken up.

The Company are reinstating the Road, agreeably to the terms of their Act; and a considerable sum of money will also be due from them to the Commissioners for subsequent repairs.

2d DISTRICT. *Brentford and Isleworth Roads.*

The works mentioned in the last Report, of laying mains by the several Water Companies between Brentford and Hampton, and Richmond and Hampton, caused great injury to the Isleworth Road; in consequence of which, an increased quantity of flints, and much additional labour, has been required for its repair and reinstating.

The main Sewer along the Isleworth Road, from Kendal Bridge to Worton Lane, used in common by the Road and inhabitants, being in a foul and dilapidated state, has been thoroughly cleansed and repaired, and the several parties occupying the premises draining into it, have paid a portion of the cost, agreeably to the Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 126.

The wooden fencing by the side of the ditch adjoining the Road at Isleworth Corner, Brentford End, also at Summer Pond, Hounslow Heath, and at Powder Mills Bridge, in all about 200 yards, being decayed and dilapidated, has been removed, and iron substituted in lieu thereof.

3d, 4th and 5th DISTRICTS. *Uxbridge and Shepherd's Bush.*

The works mentioned in the last Report, of constructing sewers and laying mains in several parts of the Uxbridge Road, having caused much injury to the surface, has required increased quantities of materials for its repair during the past year, and the whole is now perfectly reinstated.

The building by the sides of the Shepherd's Bush Road continues, and it is thereby rapidly assuming the character of a street.

6th DISTRICT. *Harrow Road.*

The widening and lowering of the Bridge over the Grand Junction Canal in this Road, at Westbourne Green (mentioned in the last Report), is not yet effected; the Directors of the Canal Company declined the Commissioners' offer to make the alterations upon receipt of the sum at which the works were estimated, but intimated that they would not object to the same being done, provided the plans for that purpose were first submitted to and approved of by their Board and Engineer. The Commissioners therefore ordered plans to be prepared in detail for effecting this object on the west side of the Bridge, having obtained permission from the Governors of the Lock Hospital to take a piece of ground from their property for that purpose; but it was subsequently ascertained that the work could not be done on that side, in consequence of a large sewer passing under the Canal, nearly close to the foundations of the present Bridge. Plans have consequently been prepared, and also approved of for effecting this most desirable and necessary alteration and improvement on the east side, and which work is now only delayed by the refusal of the owner of the property to give up a small strip of ground for the purpose.

The Great Western Railway Company's works by the side of this Road (mentioned in the last Report) have been completed, and the Road and Footpath perfectly restored.

An arrangement has been made with the owners of the property in the line of the contemplated new Road north of the town of Harrow, by which it is hoped this improvement may yet be carried into effect.

The Hampstead Junction Railway Company are progressing with the works of altering this Road, and carrying the same over their line, near the fourth milestone, agreeably to the terms of their Act 16th & 17th of Victoria. And the Commissioners have approved of a plan for diverting and straightening the old Road, eastward, in continuation of the foregoing works, provided they can obtain the land required for that purpose.

The wooden fencing on the south side of this Road, at Harrow Hill, and also that in the town, at the turning leading to the church, being quite decayed and irreparable, has been removed, and iron substituted instead thereof.

7th and 8th DISTRICTS. *Kilburn and Edgeware Roads.*

The main sewer through Kilburn, mentioned in the last Report as then in course of formation, has been completed to the brewery, and the Road subsequently reinstated.

Several house-drains at the top of Stanmore Hill having from time immemorial flowed on to the surface, by the side of the Turnpike Road, the parish authorities provided the necessary pipes, which were laid down at the expense of this Commission, to convey the sullage into the sewer, by which means this great and long existing nuisance is abated.

9th and 10th DISTRICTS. *Hampstead and Highgate, and City Roads.*

The whole surface drainage of the Hampstead and Highgate Roads (except in Highgate) heretofore running into side ditches, has now been wholly connected with the sewers, and thereby much improved.

The main sewer in the City Road has been continued from Sydney Street to the New River, and for the better drainage of the Road additional gullies have been connected therewith.

Notwithstanding the great and heavy omnibus and other traffic to which these Roads are subject, they have, by a very liberal supply of the best Guernsey granite for repairing, and by great attention to watering and cleansing, been kept in good order.

11th and 12th DISTRICTS. *Stamford Hill Roads.*

The application of hard stone for the repair of this Road, from Stamford Hill to Lower Edmonton, has been attended with a beneficial result, by rendering a hard and smooth surface over this heretofore soft and spongy piece of Road, and it is anticipated will also ultimately prove less expensive.

The Road from Edmonton to Waltham Cross again sustained much injury, and was blown up by the late frost, but it has subsequently been coated, and is now consolidated.

13th and 14th DISTRICTS. *Green Lanes, and Seven Sisters Roads.*

The New River Company's works of building Engine-houses, making Reservoirs, &c., at Stoke Newington, still in progress, have caused much additional wear upon the first two miles of the Green Lanes Road, by the cartage of large quantities of heavy building and other materials, requiring much increased attention and expenditure.

The National Freehold Land Society having purchased the ground on the west side of the Turnpike Road at Enfield, for building thereon, offered to remove the dwelling-house, &c., and give a strip of land to widen and straighten the Road at that narrow part, and to form and make the Road and Footpath, agreeably to the plan and specification approved by the Board, for a small amount above the sum at which these works were estimated; the Board were pleased to accept this offer, and the work is now in progress.

The Enfield Gas Company having laid down a main in the Road, from that town to Bush Hill, the Turnpike Gate is now lighted with gas instead of oil.

The water main laid in the slope of the embankment of the Seven Sisters Road having leaked during the frost, caused a slip in that embankment, and the New River Company have reinstated it, and made good the Road and fencing.

This

This Road being subject to very heavy traffic of building materials, is rapidly becoming a street, and requires much additional expenditure thereon.

15th and 16th Districts. *Hackney and Lea Bridge Roads.*

Mr. Tyson's estate adjoining Dalston Lane, being let for building, the Bridge over the sewer has been lengthened, and the Road widened.

The works of the East London Waterworks Company broke up the Road again, from Lea Bridge to Clapton, but it has subsequently been reinstated.

The builder on Mr. Alderman Copeland's estate having set back and straightened the fencing, the Road has been widened nearly three feet at that part.

The several applications to Parliament by Railway and other Companies likely to affect these Roads, have been carefully examined, with the assistance of the Solicitors to the Commissioners, and Clauses arranged for the protection of the Roads, in all the cases excepting the Tottenham, Hornsey and Willesden Railway, by which scheme it is proposed to cross the Stamford Hill, Seven Sisters and Green Lanes Roads on the level near the fourth milestones, and against which the Commissioners consider it necessary to petition Parliament.

Sixty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight cubic yards of materials have been laid on these Roads during the past year, and I am enabled to report that they are in good repair.

Annexed is a Return of Materials, Implements, &c., &c., on hand.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(signed) *H. Browse*, General Surveyor.

---

Appendix, No. 4.

## METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 25th March 1856.

| NAME OF ROAD. | Granite. | Flints. | Gravel. | Water Carts. | Pumps. | Stand Posts. | Wheelbarrows. | Sieves. | Planks. | Shovels. | Pickaxes. | Scrapers. | Hammers. | Rakes. | Brooms. | Tool Houses. | Toll Houses. | Toll Boxes. | Gates. | Side Bars. | Clocks. | Lamps. | Lamp Posts. | Sundries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Yds.* | *Yds.* | *Yds.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kensington - - - | 750 | 100 | - - | 16 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 10 |
| Brentford - - - | 150 | 100 | - - | 16 | 30 | 1 | 38 | 13 | - - | 38 | 41 | 46 | 13 | 26 | 35 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 9 |
| Uxbridge - - - | 425 | 220 | 70 | 19 | 24 | 6 | 36 | 10 | 11 | 41 | 38 | 46 | 26 | 54 | 21 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 35 |
| Shepherd's Bush - - | - - | 150 | - - | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | 1 | - - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | - - | - - | - - | 2 |
| Harrow - - - | 200 | - - | - - | 3 | - - | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | - - | - - | - - | 12 |
| Kilburn - - - | 350 | - - | - - | 10 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - - | 12 |
| Hampstead and Highgate | 860 | - - | - - | 26 | 6 | 29 | 24 | 8 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 40 | 9 | 36 | 30 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 25 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 31 |
| Seven Sisters - - | 100 | 71 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | - - | - - | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| City Road - - - | 70 | - - | - - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Stamford Hill and Green Lanes - - - | 400 | 6 | 320 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 35 | 9 | 20 | 51 | 41 | 58 | 22 | 16 | 8 | – | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — |
| Hackney - - - | 526 | - - | - - | 7 | - - | 9 | 7 | - - | 8 | 12 | 14 | 22 | - - | – | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | - - | 6 |
| Lea Bridge - - - | - - | 102 | 90 | 6 | 11 | – | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 8 | – | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - - | 5 |
| | 3,831 | 749 | 490 | 128 | 118 | 76 | 198 | 69 | 101 | 252 | 259 | 288 | 108 | 176 | 167 | 12 | 37 | 25 | 36 | 81 | 23 | 65 | 47 | 122 |

THE

# THIRTIETH REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

## METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, s. 138.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *April* 1856.

172.

*Under 2 oz.*

549

# REPORT

OF

# THE COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED

*Under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99,*

TO INQUIRE INTO THE OPERATION OF THAT ACT, AND INTO THE STATE OF THE POPULATION

IN

# THE MINING DISTRICTS,

1856.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

425]

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# REPORT

ON

# MINING DISTRICTS.

*To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

3, Dean Street, Park Lane,
July 24, 1856.

SIR,

IT will be in your recollection, that in my reports for several years past upon the population in the coal and iron districts, and the means requisite for their moral and intellectual improvement, I have called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the large and liberal expenditure of late years upon school-buildings, and providing well-paid and efficient masters and mistresses throughout nearly every portion of those mining districts, the spread of elementary education among the rising generation was, in England and Wales, extremely slow and unsatisfactory, in consequence of the very early age at which nearly all the children of the labouring class left the day schools to go to work, and the general absence of any effort among them to retain or to improve the little they had learnt while there.

It will be also in your recollection that, with a view to meeting that evil, I succeeded in the year 1851 in inducing all the principal iron and coal masters in South Staffordshire to form themselves into an association, and to provide adequate funds for offering prizes of some value in all the schools in their respective neighbourhoods, to children of not less than eleven years of age, who could show most efficiency in an examination which was to include reading fluently, writing correctly from dictation, and the common rules of arithmetic; their moral characters, and their progress in religious instruction, being also certified by the masters of their respective schools to be satisfactory; that for the purpose of giving effect to that plan, the services of the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her

Majesty's Inspector of Schools, were placed at the disposal of that association; and that Mr. Norris's reports showed that the effects had been as had been anticipated, namely, to cause many children of the labouring class to remain at school until they were well grounded in the elements of a common education, to give much encouragement to the masters and mistresses, and to excite much emulation and a greater consequent degree of effort throughout the schools generally; and that those reports, in conjunction with his own personal exertions, had been instrumental in causing similar associations to be formed and supported by all the principal persons in the mining districts of North Staffordshire, of Shropshire, and of the district west of Dudley; also by the Directors of the London and North-western Company for their schools at Crewe, and by the Trustees of the Weaver Navigation Company in Cheshire.

Within the last few months a similar association has been formed for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, supported by nearly all the principal owners of mineral property, or their lessees, in those two counties.

I thought, therefore, that the time was arrived when I might, in the course of my duties, venture to propose to the principal iron and coal masters of South Wales to adopt a similar measure; the need of something of the kind being fully as apparent in that great region of mining industry as in the others above enumerated.

I am happy to report to you, that on my personally communicating with nearly the whole of those gentlemen, or their resident managers, upon the subject, its general outline met with their approval. Subsequently, by personal communications and correspondence, I was enabled to adapt the details to the circumstances of the district, and to organize three associations, covering in their operation the whole of the great mineral district of South Wales, with the exception of the small outlying coal-field of Pembrokeshire, the mining population of which is scanty, and not grouped together in numbers in any one place. The eastern association offers prizes to groups of schools frequented by the children of the persons employed in the mines, collieries, and ironworks of the Pontypool Valley and the vallies to the westward of it as far as that of the Rhymney ironworks; together with the other inducements to subsequent good conduct and mental improvement detailed in the subjoined draft plan; and I have the gratification of stating that the whole of the proprietors of the great iron and coal works in that important portion of the district, with one exception only, and also several of the smaller employers of mining labour, together with some of

the owners of mineral property, have very liberally contributed to the funds of the association, as the subjoined list testifies :—

IRON and COAL MASTERS' ASSOCIATION for awarding ANNUAL PRIZES among the Schools of the MINING DISTRICT, from the Pontypool Valley to the Rhymney Valley inclusive.

*President.*
Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Pontypool Park.

*Vice-Presidents.*
The Very Reverend the Archdeacon of Monmouth.
The Very Reverend the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

*Patron.*
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

*Committee.*

Thomas Brown, Esq., Ebbw Vale.
F. Levick, Esq., Blaina.
R. T. Davis, Esq., Tredegar.
G. T. Hubbock, Esq., Rhymney.
Sir Thomas Phillips.
R. Johnson, Esq.
Thomas Powell, Jun., Esq., The Gaer.
W. Williams, Esq., Pontnywynnyd, Varteg, and Golynos.
J. Firmstone, Esq., Pontypool.
L. Powell, Esq.
Jas. Brown, Esq.
Martin Morrison, Esq.

*Subscribers.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, Pontypool Park | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Derby and Brown, Abersychan Ironworks | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Derby and Brown, Cwm Bran | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Johnson, Esq., for Blaenavon Co. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Powell, Esq., The Gaer | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir Thomas Phillips | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Trustees of the late Thos. Prothero, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The Earl of Abergavenny | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| James Brown, Esq., Brynglas | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Banks and Co., Pontymister | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| W. Williams, Esq., Pontnywynnyd, Varteg, and Golynos | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Launcelot Powell, Esq., Clydach Co. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| F. Levick, Esq., for Blaina and Cwm Celyn, &c. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Darby and Brown, Ebbw Vale and Victoria | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Darby and Brown, Sir Howy | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. P. Davis, Esq., Tredegar Ironworks | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| E. J. Hutchens, Esq., M.P., for Rhymney Co. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Firmstone, Esq., Pontypool | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin Morrison, Esq., Newport | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| T. P. Price, Esq., Abertillery | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Joseph Latch, Esq., Newport | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| W. S. Cartwright, Esq., Newport | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| W. A. Williams, Esq., Llangibby | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | £121 | 11 | 0 |

*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*
Sir Thomas Phillips.

The object of this association is to induce parents to keep their children at school longer, and more regularly, than is at present the custom; and to hold out to the children themselves an additional motive to diligence and good conduct.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1. Candidates to be boys or girls (not pupil-teachers) who have attended some elementary school approved of by some member of the association for a period of at least two years.

2. They must be at least (ten) years of age.

3. They will be required to produce a certificate, from one of the managers, that they have attended the day-school at least 176 days during the twelve months ending the 1st June preceding the examination.

4. Certificates will also be required of good character, and of satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

5. They will be expected to read tolerably; to write a fair round hand; to spell simple words correctly from dictation; and, in arithmetic, to have a fair knowledge of the first four rules, simple, compound, and decimal.

6. Boys competing for the higher prizes will be examined in decimals and in the higher rules of arithmetic and mensuration.

7. Girls will be examined in needlework, and will be expected to bring all the requisite materials for making a miniature shift, or pinafore, or shirt-sleeve, to be cut out by them at the time of examination.

§ A. The above rules have been drawn up with a special view to the first year's examination. In subsequent years it may be judged expedient to modify them.

§ B. Managers of schools, who wish to send candidates to take part in the above competition, must forward, on or before the 1st day of June next, a list of such candidates, specifying the age of each, together with a certificate that the school is either under Government inspection, or approved of by some member of the Association, to J. Bowstead, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of British and Foreign Schools, Privy Council Office, London; or to the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Her Majesty's Inspector of Church Schools, Cheltenham.

§ C. The examinations will be held at the places which will be judged by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools most convenient.

The day and hour of the examination will be duly announced by public advertisement.

§ D. Prizes, not exceeding on the whole 100*l.*, of 3*l.*, 2*l.*, and 1*l.* each, will be given to the candidates according to their proficiency, as shown by the examinations, and provided fifty of the candidates are found worthy of receiving prizes.

Additional prizes may also be given on the recommendation of the Inspector.

§ E. A handsomely printed card will be given to each successful candidate, certifying that he has gained a prize. The prizes and the cards will be delivered to the successful candidates at a public meeting, which will be held in a few days after each annual examination, at the place that shall be deemed most convenient.

The expenses of the successful candidates in attending the meeting will be defrayed by the Association.

The printed cards will form a lasting certificate of good conduct at school, and will be not only a just object of satisfaction to the possessors of them and to their friends, but a valuable testimonial to any employer.

In some parts of the country, the employers of juvenile labour have signified their intention of giving a preference to those children who are possessed of certificates of good conduct signed by Government officers.

§ F. In order to encourage boys to keep up and extend their knowledge after leaving school, to show them the value of a good character, and to teach them habits of economy, it is further proposed to offer, in subsequent years, prizes of 5*l.* each, to candidates who pass a satisfactory examination in some one or two books, which may be selected from a list of works to be hereafter advertised, and who can produce certificates, signed by their minister, and also by some member of the association,—

*a.* That they have gained one of the preceding prizes.

*b.* That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.

*c.* That their character is good.

This prize will only be awarded once to the same individual.

The sum will be invested in the Savings' Bank, in the name of the successful candidate, and at the expiration of two years from its being awarded, the Savings' Bank book, containing the statement of the original sum and the interest, will be given over to him.

If any boy who has become entitled to this sum, dies before the two years are completed, the money will at once be given over to the parents.

A printed card will also be given with this prize.

The Central Association comprises the district from the Dowlais ironworks to those of Merthyr, the Taff Vale, the Aberdare Valley, and the Rhonda Valley. The subscriptions hitherto promised, are as follows :—

*Subscribers.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trustees of Dowlais Co. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Forman, Esq., Penydarram | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Crawshaw, Esq., Cyfartha Castle | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthony Hill, Esq., Plymouth Ironworks | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon. R. Windsor Clive, M.P. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Wayne, Esq., Gadby, Aberdare | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Nixon, Esq., Cardiff | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. David Wm. James, Llwyncelyn, Newbridge | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Thomas Powell, Esq., The Gaer, Newport | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Insole, Esq., Cardiff | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Worthington, Esq., Lancaiat, Newbridge | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. Calvert, Gellinysted House, Newbridge | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Messrs. Carr, Brothers, and Co. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| W. I. Cartwright, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | £70 | 12 | 0 |

*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

George T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House.

The Western Association comprises the district from the Llynvi Valley to Llanelly, and the mining and manufacturing population of Swansea and its neighbourhood. The subscriptions promised are the following :—

*Subscribers.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ch. J. Hampton, Esq., Llynvi Valley Ironworks | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| W. H. Buckland, Esq., Maesteg | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| G. S. Ford, Esq. and Son, Bryndu | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Beveridge, Esq., Cefn Coal Co. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Brogden and Sons, Tondu | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Gilbertson, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| L. Llewellyn, Esq., Aberavon, &c. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., and Co. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Waring, Esq., Neath Abbey Coal Co. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles H. Smith, Esq. and Starling Benson, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Smith, Esq., Dafyn Tin-plate Works | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Nevill, Llanelly | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Fearon and Claybon, for Miss Gulston Stepneys Colliery Royalties | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Carr, Brothers, and Co., Ystradour Colliery, Swansea Valley | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| N. Edward Vaughan, Esq., Rhiola, Neath | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | £90 | 2 | 0 |

*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., Maesteg House, Swansea.

Many other gentlemen in the two last-named districts, employers directly or indirectly of mining labour, or owners of mineral property, have been applied to by me, and it may probably be anticipated that before the first distribution of prizes in the summer of next year, additions will be made to those

subscription lists, which will place them on an equality with that of the Eastern Association.

I am much indebted to the experience which the Rev. J. P. Norris has acquired in conducting the examinations and awarding the prizes of the Staffordshire and other associations in that part of the country, for the details of the plan which has been accepted by the associations now under consideration, especially that part of it which offers inducements to the young after leaving the day-school and going to work to keep up and improve their elementary knowledge, to remain steadily in one place, and conduct themselves to the satisfaction of their employers. The practical lesson, also, which those who obtain the "deferred prizes" will learn, as to the benefit of placing money in the savings' bank, may be expected to lay the foundation of careful habits, and to encourage them to add, as men, to the sum they have obtained with so much credit to themselves as boys.

In bringing the subject of these prize-schemes to the notice of the various employers and others in South Wales, I was able to refer to the satisfactory results of the Staffordshire and other associations, as described in Mr. Norris's Reports for 1854–5. The Report for 1855–6 gives details even more satisfactory, and upon those points especially which are the leading objects of these associations. There has been "a large increase "in the number of candidates," and a "general desire expressed "in several other places not hitherto included in the prize-"schemes, to have similar advantages offered to the children." The number of candidates in North Staffordshire for 1854–5 had been 141; for 1855–6, it was 188. In South Staffordshire East, in 1854–5, it was 307; in 1855–6, it was 326. South Staffordshire West has remained as before.

Mr. Norris adds, "Perhaps a still more satisfactory statistical "result is shown by a comparison of the proportion of candi-"dates drawn from the mining or iron-working families of "South Staffordshire in the two years respectively. The "analysis for 1855 will be found in my last year's report, "from which it appeared that only 6 per cent. belonged to the "mining class, and only 8 or 9 per cent. were connected with "ironworks. This year I find that —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | per cent. | were | children of miners. |
| 10 | „ | „ | connected with ironworks. |
| 16 | „ | „ | workers in metal. |
| 9 | „ | „ | connected with glass works. |

"That is, 43 per cent., or nearly one half of the candidates, may "be considered to have come from the classes for which the "prize-scheme was primarily intended.

"In Shropshire the proportion stood thus :—

| Boys, per cent. | Girls, per cent. | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | 19 | Children of miners. |
| 14 | 22 | „ iron-workers. |
| 14 | — | „ metal workers. |
| 52 | 59 | Connected with other trades. |

Of the two Cheshire schemes, Mr. Norris reports that one,—that which was instituted by the directors of the London and North-western Railway at Crewe, was successful; the other, set on foot by the trustees of the Weaver Navigation Company, was the reverse; the causes of which are pointed out, and suggestions made for the future. Mr. Norris also makes suggestions for the modification and improvement of the Staffordshire prize-schemes, which, if tried and found successful there, may hereafter be adopted in South Wales, should they be thought suitable to the condition and habits of that portion of the mining population. The most important point in those suggestions seems to me to be that relating to the more general distribution of the cards, which have hitherto been given only in conjunction with the prizes. When I first suggested that a handsomely printed and engraved card should be given with every prize, bearing also the signature of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, testifying to the nature of the examination that the child had passed, and that its general conduct and progress in religious knowledge had been certified by the master of the school, or by the clergyman or minister, to be satisfactory, I anticipated that these cards would be much prized both by the parents and the children. The result has proved that they are so; they are often framed and hung up in the cottages, or shown as certificates of proficiency and good conduct, and accepted as such by many employers, and as a title to consideration in giving good and suitable employment to the possessors of them. I add Mr. Norris's specific suggestions for extending the distribution of the cards, in the Appendix (A.), in order that they may be considered by those interested in the subject in South Wales; at the same time I wish to state my impression, that attendance at school up to the tenth year, for the number of days proposed (instead of to the eleventh year) would be found most in accordance with the general wish, and more applicable, for the present at least, to the circumstances of that large mining and manufacturing district.

Their Lordships, the Committee of Council for Education, having, as in the case of the associations first formed, permitted

their inspectors of schools to co-operate in carrying these prize-schemes for South Wales into effect, I have been in communication with them; and the details have been well considered by us, in conjunction with some of the proprietors and managers of the principal works, who kindly gave us the aid of their practical information. The Lord President of the Council has also consented to an arrangement by which the whole of the mineral district of South Wales, to which these associations extend, will be placed under the same inspectors of schools, the Rev. H. W. Bellairs and J. Bowstead, Esq., for the sake of uniformity of superintendence and the benefit of a general report.

*Association for awarding Prizes among the Schools on the Erewash Valley Mining District, and in the adjoining portions of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire.* —Upon completing the organization of the associations for South Wales, I immediately directed my attention to the mining districts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, with the view of ascertaining whether it was desirable to endeavour to extend the same kind of stimulus to education to the mining population of those counties, and whether the employers of mining labour and the owners of mineral property would be likely to support an effort of that kind. As regards Yorkshire, I had previously been in communication with the Rev. F. Watkin's, Her Majestys Inspector of Schools for that district, who, in his report for 1853–4, had recorded his belief "that a school certificate of good conduct, given to "children of a certain age when leaving school, might be pro-"ductive of good effects;" and in his report for 1854, stated that the Lord President of the Council had given him permission to carry out his suggestion. This he has been able to do in some degree, although, as appears from his report for 1855-6, (p. 349,) not yet to the extent hoped for.

Mr. Watkins had also used his endeavours to cause the principle of the prize-schemes to be favourably considered by several of the persons of most influence in the mining portion of his district, but their absence from Yorkshire at the time of my visit obliged us to defer our joint efforts to another occasion. My personal communications with some of the leading persons in the mining district of Derbyshire and Nottingham, lying in and near the Erewash Valley, led to the question of forming a prize-fund association for that district being brought before a meeting of the coal proprietors of the Erewash Valley on the 22d May last, by Wm. Needham, Esq., of the Grange, Alfreton. A resolution was passed favourable to the proposition. I have since laid a statement of the objects of the

prize fund and the benefits to be expected from it to the labouring population before all the gentlemen interested, as employers of labour or owners of mineral property, in that district, and a small portion of Yorkshire conveniently adjoining it. I have no doubt that in the course of the autumn the Association will be organized for that district.

*Association for awarding Prizes in Schools in the Mining District of Northumberland and Durham.*—Very soon after the formation of the Staffordshire Associations, I explained their purport to several of the employers of mining labour and others in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, who had taken an active interest in promoting education in those two counties. The principle of the prize-schemes was thought applicable, with certain modifications, to the circumstances of that district. The Hon. and Rev. John Grey, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in conjunction with the Rev. J. D. Stewart, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, bestowed much time and attention upon preparing a suitable scheme, and obtaining for it the support of the leading persons, directly or indirectly the employers of mining labour or owners of mineral property.

The names of the subscribers were given in my report for last year. The first year's examination took place in May last, and the result is embodied in the following report, which it will be useful to insert in this place. This report is printed upon a separate sheet, for distribution throughout the two counties; and it can hardly be doubted that its publication, and the consequent notoriety given to the names of the successful candidates, will have a good effect in stimulating education throughout that important district. The circulation annually of papers such as this among the cottages of the working men may reasonably be expected to be as welcome as the annual publication of the class-lists at the universities are to parents of the upper classes of society. There can be no valid reason why the principle of emulation should not operate by degrees as strongly in one sphere as in the other; the pride in the success of a child, and the gratification at its public recognition, is a feeling common to every heart; and if that recognition follows, as is proposed, upon a certain amount of effort on the part of the child, accompanied with good conduct, it may be judiciously diffused so widely as to operate not inconsiderably upon a very large proportion of the children under education.

## Northumberland and Durham Prize Scheme.

### EXAMINERS' REPORT.

Dear Sir, Gosforth, May 19, 1856.

We have carefully revised the papers of the candidates examined on Thursday and Friday last, and have agreed upon the annexed list of those who seem to us entitled to prizes :—

| | At Newcastle. | At Bishop-Auckland. |
|---|---|---|
| There were, in all, 98 boys—viz. | 75 | 23 |
| And 40 girls „ | 31 | 8 |
| Total 138 | 107 | 31 |

Of these we have awarded prizes to 55 boys, or 56 per cent.
And 19 girls, or 47½ „
Total 74 53⅝ „

We have to congratulate the Association on the successful issue of this first examination; but we are bound to add, that our standard has been very lenient indeed, and that we look forward to the next examination with the confident hope that we may be able to raise that standard very materially, without preventing a large increase in the number of successful candidates.

We beg to recommend that a small present—probably some book—be given to each of the unsuccessful candidates. This will encourage them to persevere, and prevent any feeling of discontent.

We have thought it better, on this occasion, *not* to arrange the names exactly in the order of merit. The schools are, therefore, placed alphabetically; but the candidates *from each school* are, as compared with each other, in their proper order; so that each teacher will know how his own scholars have done, though he cannot compare their work with that of the pupils of his neighbour. We may, however, mention with honour the names of those who stand highest on our list. They are :—

| | | Schools. |
|---|---|---|
| Among the boys, | Isaac Raine | Barrington. |
| | William Dodds | South Church. |
| | John Hay | Barrington. |
| | Robert Cranston | Morpeth. |
| Among the girls, | Elizabeth Cooke | Heddon. |
| | Jane Charlton | Do. |
| | Jane Hay | St. Ann's, Auckland. |
| | Jane Ann Hawks | Houghton-le-Spring. |

All other remarks we reserve for a fuller report, to be presented to the annual meeting.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. R. Moncreiff, H. M. Inspector of Church Schools.
J. S. Laurie, H. M. Inspector of British and other Schools not in connexion with the Church of England.

To John Carr, Jun., Esq.

## List of Successful Candidates.

| Schools. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|
| I.—Belmont. | 1. James Jefferson.<br>2. John Fawcett. | |
| II.—Bishop-Auckland. (Barrington.) | 3. Isaac Ray.<br>4. John Hay.<br>5. George Fairless.<br>6. Henry Edwards.<br>7. John Hills.<br>8. Richard Lawson.<br>9. George Powell.<br>10. John Stokel.<br>11. Joseph Carrick. | |
| III.—Bishop-Auckland. (St. Ann's.) | .... | 1. Jane Hay.<br>2. Mary Jane Dale.<br>3. Jane Dargue. |
| IV.—Black Boy. (Colliery.) | 12. John Swallow.<br>13. William Roe. | 4. Isabella West.<br>5. Jane Lawson.<br>6. Hannah White. |
| V.—Blaydon. (St. Cuthbert's, Stella.) | 14. John Dunn.<br>15. William Routledge.<br>16. John Daws.<br>17. John Brown.<br>18. John Graham.<br>19. Richard Hurst. | 7. Mary Ann Liddell.<br>8. Mary Graham. |
| VI.—Burraton. (Colliery.) | 20. Thomas Robson. | |
| VII.—Byer's Green. (Church School.) | 21. John Todd.<br>22. Edward Howe.<br>23. Thomas Bowness.<br>24. Robert Patterson. | 9. Eleanor Atkinson. |
| VIII. Heddon-on-the-Wall. (Church School.) | 25. William Gustard.<br>26. John Wardle.<br>27. William Wanless.<br>28. Thomas Charlton.<br>29. Joseph Wright. | 10. Elizabeth Cooke.<br>11. Jane Charlton.<br>12. Jane Smith. |
| IX.—Houghton-le-Spring. (Church School.) | 30. George Rawling.<br>31. William Richardson.<br>32. William Elliott.<br>33. John Atkinson.<br>34. William Boddy.<br>35. Thomas Mason. | 13. Jane Ann Hawks.<br>14. Jobina Horsley. |
| X.—Lamesley. (Church School.) | 36. James Greaves.<br>37. Thomas Elliott.<br>38. Edward Finlay.<br>39. John Moult.<br>40. Archibald W. Elliott. | |
| XI.—Morpeth. (St. James'.) | 41. Robert Cranstoun.<br>42. Robert Crake.<br>43. John Foggo. | |
| XII.—Newbottle. (St. Matthew's.) | 44. William Scorer.<br>45. Robert Hately. | 15. Mary Ann Carrass. |
| XIII.—Newcastle. (Clergy Jubilee.) | 46. Robert Ewart.<br>47. Charles P. Brown.<br>48. John E. Angus. | |
| XIV.—Seghill. (Colliery.) | 49. Robert Thompson.<br>50. Thomas Thomson. | |
| XV.—South Church. (St. Andrew's Auckland.) | 51. William Dodds. | |
| XVI.—South Shields. (Jarrow Chemical Company's.) | 52. George Turnbull. | 16. Dorothy Redpath. |
| XVII.—South Shields. (St. Stephen's.) | 53. Thomas M. Atthey.<br>54. John G. Smith.<br>55. James E. Smith. | 17. Jane G. Bushell.<br>18. Mary D. Brumby.<br>19. Elizabeth Bushell. |

Thus it is gratifying to be able to say that the following great mining districts of England and Wales, where the mining population is grouped in large masses, and therefore easily brought under an influence of this kind, have now, or will immediately have, the benefit of these associations for impressing effectually the elements of a sound education upon the minds of the children of the labouring classes connected, directly or indirectly, with mining operations :—

| | |
|---|---|
| South Staffordshire, West. | South Wales, Eastern Association. |
| South Staffordshire, East. | South Wales, Central „ |
| North Staffordshire. | South Wales, Western „ |
| Shropshire. | Erewash Valley (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire), &c. |
| Northumberland and Durham. | |

The experience already gained, as shown by Mr. Norris' reports and by the opinions of the schoolmasters above referred to, amply proves that, under the stimulus of these associations, a number of children, considerable in the aggregate, will annually be sent into the world from these schools, so well grounded in the elements of education as not only not likely to lose them, but to feel encouraged to make efforts for further improvement.

I think it also may fairly be added, that it is no unimportant circumstance in the eyes of the country, that in nine great mineral districts in England and Wales, so large a proportion of individuals of high position and influence as employers of, or as directly interested in, mining labour, have given their sanction to these associations, and afforded this additional testimony of their real interest in the great work of elevating the minds and improving the morals of the labouring population around them.

There remain only the large colliery districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and one or two small ones, to which these prize-schemes may be applied, if the employers of mining labour and others should be so disposed.

*Necessity of a Measure to compel all Boys between* 10 *and* 14 *years of age, who work below ground, to attend some School for* 100 *hours every six months.*—The associations above described are, however, far from being all that is required for giving effect to the conviction, now become so general, of the importance of effecting some marked improvement in the intelligence and habits of the mining population ; and I am happy to add, that in these views I am supported by all the principal persons in the whole of the mining districts of England and Wales (what I am about to call your attention to not being so much required in Scotland), with exceptions so few as to be considered purely as such.

In former reports I have stated what seemed, after careful consideration of the subject with many of the most practical

persons in those districts, to be the readiest mode of meeting a universally acknowledged want, namely, an enactment compelling all boys between the ages of 10 and 14, who work underground, to go to school a certain number of hours every six months, somewhat after the precedent of the Print Works Act. I have also answered the few objections started against the application of that principle to the mining districts; and I have placed on record the fact that an opinion favourable to this principle was expressed by those gentlemen who assembled in London two years ago, as representatives of the great interests involved in the pending measure of Mining Inspection, and by delegates representing the working mining population of all the northern and midland coal-fields.

In a recent tour in South Wales, I have again taken the opinion of nearly the whole of the resident managers of the great iron and coal works in the whole district of country from Pontypool to Llanelly, and had the advantage of going minutely into the manner in which such a measure would be carried into effect with many of the leading persons and others of the greatest practical experience; and I have again to report to you that I have met with scarcely a single objection to such a measure, but, on the contrary, an all but general and a most readily expressed opinion that it would be of great service both to the labouring mining population and to their employers.

I have stated that there is throughout the whole of the coal-mining districts of England, Wales, and Scotland a most general concurrence in the principle of the proposed measure. The objections which have been urged to the details are two; first, that in the northern districts a more stringent measure would be acceptable, such as compelling boys between 10 and 14, who work underground, to go to school double the number of hours suggested, or even more; but the answer to this proposition is plain and simple, namely, that it would act very injuriously upon the supply of labour in all the other coal-mining districts, and would be strenuously resisted in them; also, that in the localities where it might be applicable, it might be adopted by the voluntary regulations of the employers.

Secondly, that in the southern districts the demand for boys' labour in other occupations is so great that it would be desirable to make any such measure as easy as possible on its first introduction, in order to prevent any diversion of boys' labour into those other employments; also, that as it would be a new measure in the mining districts, it would be requisite to impose no greater trouble or obligation on any one than was absolutely necessary, in order to gain experience gradually as to the readiest way of carrying the measure into execution.

I was assured by many persons of influence, and who are most sincere in their desire for the application of such a measure, that if, instead of 150 hours every six months, as at first proposed, 100 hours were to be substituted, the ready concurrence and co-operation of all the agents and contractors, or other persons in subordinate authority, and the immediate employers of those boys, would be obtained, because they would at once see that the boys in question could, without difficulty, attend some school for that number of hours; inasmuch, as it could be made up by an attendance at the night school on two evenings per week for two hours each evening, or by occasional attendance at the day school on days when they were not employed below ground.

It is so obviously desirable, on the first introduction of a measure of this kind, not to go beyond the wishes and opinions of those most nearly concerned, and on whom reliance must be placed for giving a *bonâ fide* aid towards carrying it into effect, that the only question that could remain to be considered would be, whether attendance at school for that limited time would be likely to be of essential service to boys between the ages of 10 and 14.

I do not hesitate to affirm, on the authority of the opinions of nearly every individual I have met with who has given his attention to the subject of the education of the labouring population in mining districts, and who understands their habits and knows their deficiencies, that even that limited and occasional attendance at school during those critical years of a boy's life would, in all human probabiliy, be of essential service.

What is now, by universal consent, in all but a very few and very favoured localities, the mental condition of the very great majority, probably at least three-fourths of the boys and young men, in the coal mining districts who have passed through the excellent schools that are now everywhere accessible to them, and gone to the work and occupation of their lives? Within two or three years after they have left school, they were found to have lost nearly the whole of the little ever learned; they cannot read in a manner to profit by or to take the least pleasure in reading; they cannot understand the common language of books; they cannot write a letter; they are unable to do a simple sum in arithmetic. Except, therefore, for whatever amount of moral influence may have been exercised over, and impressed itself upon, their characters during their short and desultory attendance at the day schools, which they leave generally between the ages 8 and 10, seldom staying till after 11, their so-called education amounts to next to nothing; and the liberal expenditure of employers and the Government in providing good school-houses and well trained

masters and mistresses has been, practically, all but thrown away.

It may be asked, why is it that three-fourths of these boys who have passed through the day-schools so soon lose nearly all they have learnt? It is because they have little or no encouragement at their homes to keep up what they have learnt at school; because, in England and Wales, they do not, with very few exceptions, attend any evening school; and because the little power of reading which some may keep up for a time by attending the Sunday schools does little to prepare their minds for secular reading, which they therefore soon give up the effort to practice, either for amusement or instruction.

I have recently seen in several schools in the mining districts of South Wales, boys of from 12 to 16, who had come back, during some interval in their ordinary employment, in order "to get again a little schooling," as they term it. Most of them were obliged to be placed in the lower classes, and in some instances, in the lowest, although when they left school at 10 or 11 years of age they were in the first or second class. Other similar instances were described to me by several masters of schools, especially as commonly occurring among those who came to the few evening schools that I found to be in existence. Those may be considered as, generally speaking, the most active-minded among the growing youth, and those best disposed towards some degree of mental improvement. Yet many of these found so much difficulty in fixing their attention, in consequence of the disuse of the habit, and got on so slowly, that they soon gave up the trial; and this was, by several masters, assigned to me as the cause of the apparent success of evening schools when first opened, and their usually rapid decline after a few months. Many young men soon give up the effort to recover what they have lost, discouraged by the difficulty of so doing; many go away after having learnt again the little they proposed to themselves, but long before they have acquired any knowledge of language that could be of any use towards the cultivation of their minds and towards giving them any resources within themselves from books.

It may be desirable to give a few details in justification of the above conclusions.

Six years ago, a large sum was expended in erecting very handsome and complete school-buildings in the centre of the town of Merthyr Tydvil, and unremitting attention has been paid towards making the instruction given in them useful and effectual. Yet it appears from a statement furnished to me in December last by the Rev. James C. Campbell, Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, taken from the books, that in these six years,

the average term of attendance, in the boys' school, had been five months, and in the girls' school only four months.

In the National school of the suburban district of Cyfartha, not a mile distant from the above, it appears by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones' Report for 1853-4, that out of 107 boys, 95 had been at the school less than one year; of these, 45 were under six, and 45 under ten years of age. The same master reports, that for the year 1854-5, that out of 93 on the books, 86 had been at the school less than a year; and that between the months of March 1854 and March 1855, no less than 262 boys had attended the school for various short poriods and left it again (Minutes for 1855, p. 543).

The master of the large school established by the Blaina and Cwm Celyn Company, informed me regarding his school as follows:—"It was opened in 1846. The average attend- "ance that year was 155. The average attendance for "1855 had been 360. The numbers admitted in the course "of that year had been 458. With the exception of the "children of the superior workmen, who stay till the age of "12 or 13, the rest usually leave school between 8 and 10; "but the greater number, especially colliers' and miners' chil- "dren, when they are between 8 and 9. A large proportion "of those who pass through the school, especially the colliers' "and miners' lads, soon lose nearly all they have learnt at it."

The master of the Blaenavon school stated:—"I have been "master of this school for nearly ten years. I find that few "boys stay beyond 10 years of age, and most of them leave by "about 9. I have re-opened an evening school, and have 35 "names on the books, their ages being from 14 to 23; of "these, 17 passed through my school. They all said they had "lost so much that they had better go back to the simplest "reading and the lowest rules."

The master of the large schools built some years ago, at a great expense, by the proprietors of the Sir How Iron Works, stated:—"The average attendance at these schools is, boys, "from 120 to 130; girls, 100 to 120. The boys usually leave "between 9 and 10, very few stay to the age of 11. There is "no evening schools now. I had one for three winters; but "last winter only 15 attended. The year before that the "attendance was about 40, most of them were colliers and "miners, chiefly boys and young men. Nearly all had had "instruction in day-schools, but had forgotten it, so that "some could not read at all and had to begin the alphabet "again. Many were discouraged, as they found it so difficult "to recover what they had lost, and left the school; they "found great difficulty in fixing their attention, and keeping "in their mind the instruction given them."

On the other hand, the success of the evening school which makes a part of the large and liberal provision for the education and improvement of all classes of persons employed at the works of the late Sir John Guest, at Dowlais, shows what can be effected in that direction.

The Dowlais evening school had been set on foot about five years in December last. "The names on the books were 350, "the average attendance was about 200; of these, the children "of colliers and miners form full two-thirds, they are lads and "grown-up men, from 11 and 12 to 26 years old. They are "all out of the pit by six o'clock; they go home, make themselves clean, and (in nearly all cases) change their clothes, "and then come to the school. The attendance is four evening a week." The master of this school also, "very frequently "found that sharp lads, who had left the day-school with a "fair amount of instruction, returned after a few years to the "evening school, having lost nearly all they had ever learnt."

But there are three special reasons for the full attendance at the evening school at the Dowlais works. 1st. The late proprietor and those immediately connected with him took an active personal interest in the work of educating and improving those in their employ and their children, and by the excellence of the means adopted for many years past, have diffused a desire for further improvement among very many of the rising generation. 2dly. The gentlemen now directing these great works, as trustees of the late Sir John Guest, are following up and extending all these means of improvement, and not only distribute liberally a considerable amount of prizes for attendance and progress at the evening school as well as the other schools, but bring home to the minds of the young the practical value of a good elementary education and good character, by giving situations or promotion to those so qualified in various departments of the works.

It must, however, be kept in mind that such instances of progress in the work of education as the attendance at the evening school at Dowlais indicates is a rare exception in the mining districts of England and Wales; and that, as a general rule, throughout the mining districts at large, the growing lads who attend evening schools are a very small minority, and that of these but very few, the élite of the whole, arrive at such a point as to be able to use what they have learnt for the purposes of real self-instruction. The great mass of the rising generation of boys who have passed through the day schools retain no such power. They consequently gravitate downwards again, and go to swell the numbers of that vast crowd of labouring men who have no other resource from the monotony of labour but sensual

pleasures and religious excitement, and to whose minds, if they get misdirected upon any point, reason has no means of access to set them right.

There cannot be a doubt that it is in the power of the Legislature by a very simple and to the employers concerned, with but few exceptions, I believe, a most acceptable enactment, to correct this, as regards that part of the population in the mining districts now under consideration,—those who work below ground,—described by every one who has any acquaintance with that population as by far the most backward portion of it.

No boy is allowed to go to work below ground until he is ten years of age. If, as is usually the case, he has attended day school for some time up to that period he will have made some little advance in the common matter of elementary instruction. If, at this point of his career, the Legislature places upon him the obligation to go to some school even for the short space of only four hours a week during the next four years of his life,—from ten to fourteen,—this amount of school attendance, brief as it is, would prevent even the dullest intellect from losing what it had acquired, and in all the more active ones would unquestionably lead to a considerable amount of progress. The employers would readily co-operate by stopping the small sum proposed from the weekly earnings of these boys to pay the schoolmaster; and it is certain that in most localities the sum that would be forthcoming would be amply sufficient to pay a separate master of a night-school, wherever the night-school might be the most eligible one for them to attend; while the proposed measure would be the means of furnishing such master with an abundant and constant supply of pupils. The liberal aid now given by the Committee of Council for Education towards providing masters for night-schools will greatly facilitate their being adequately supported.

By the Minute of 1st March 1855, printed at p. 109 of the volume of Minutes for 1854–5, (embodying a suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Norris) "annual payments not exceeding 10*l.* "are offered to persons who, while engaged in other occupa- "tions during the day, are well qualified by inclination or "ability to act as teachers in night-schools." The several conditions are printed at p. 111 of that volume.

Neither, I am convinced, would the attendance be limited, in a very large number of cases, to the 100 hours per six months which is proposed by law to require. I have shown in previous reports that, from my inquiries where the school attendance under the Print Works Act has been fairly carried into effect under the countenance and encouragement of the

employer, many children attend much more than the 150 hours per six months which the law requires,—the ages being, under that Act, between eight and thirteen. I think it may be assumed as highly probable that when a boy has been acquiring the habit of mental exertion, and has perceived that he is making progress, he will, as he approaches the age of fourteen, find that his curiosity has been stimulated; he will have begun to appreciate the value of the instruction he is receiving, and will, consequently, be disposed to attend school more frequently than the law would absolutely require. More especially would that be the case if, as is probable, the arrangement made with the schoolmaster should be, that for the stated sum per week paid by the boy out of his wages he should be at liberty to attend school at the rate of six hours per week every six months instead of the four only that were legally imposed upon him.

It is also universally acknowledged that the moral benefit to be anticipated from this occasional school attendance up to the age of fourteen would be of no slight amount of value. Instead of escaping, as at present, from all discipline and control at the age of nine or ten, the boy would feel the gentle pressure of authority and guidance up to the age of fourteen, by which time it may reasonably be expected to have taken some effect upon his character, and to have contributed to influence and direct the future current of his thoughts and actions. No boy could be subjected from time to time, in the manner and to the extent indicated, to the eye of a careful master without receiving from that master many good impressions, many admonitions that would tend to correct bad habits already showing themselves, or to prevent their being formed, many suggestions of good sense and right views respecting their own conduct, or concerning the numerous subjects of practical importance continually presented to their minds in relation to their own sphere in life, or to the social questions most closely interesting them. At present the great mass have no opportunities of any such good direction, either from their parents, their immediate superiors, or from books.*

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* How little is, generally speaking, to be expected from the parents of this class in these districts towards the moral training of their children may be inferred from the following paper of "advice to parents," circulated under the directions of the persons in authority in one of the large ironworks on these hills, which have long been among the most conspicuous for attention to education, and to all that may tend to the improvement of the people around them:—

ADVICE TO THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING THIS SCHOOL.

1. It is the earnest desire of the managers of this institution to train up the children admitted into this school in the knowledge and fear of God, in obedience

As the associations for giving prizes in the schools of the great coal-mining districts, above described, are calculated, as experience has shown, to bring forward to public view the more active and intelligent minds among that class of the population, to show who are, or are capable of becoming, the "élite" among them, to point them out to their employers as the most capable of being made useful, and encouraging themselves to future efforts of their own, so the measure above proposed would, if it became law, act upon the mass, opening the door of communication with their minds, which can now be hardly said to exist; substituting for sottishness and obstinate prejudice the intelligence and the resources of reasonable men, and in the place of the present discomfort and moral disorder in their homes, diffusing comfort, self-respect, virtue, and happiness.

*Efforts at Improvement.*—The spirit actuating the very great majority of the employers of labour in the great mining district of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, in reference to their responsibilities to the labouring population, is unquestionably now of a very much higher kind than was visible when I was first called upon to report upon the condition of these districts. After the chartist outbreak of 1839, company after company, and employer after employer, has in successive years taken some steps towards providing for their people better means of moral and religious and general instruction, and towards facilitating the physical comforts and decencies of life among those large and rapidly collected populations. Conspicuous instances of comparative neglect and indifference to some of those considerations are still not wanting, but they are reduced to exceptions. Since I last referred to these particulars, the Ebbw Vale Company has expended upwards of

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to their parents, and in the practice of every moral and religious duty, to which end you are requested to aid and assist them by your own good example and good advice at home.

2. Be kind to, as well as strict, with your children; do not correct them with severity or in anger, but with moderation, that they may be convinced the correction is for their good, and not to gratify a hasty and impatient temper.

3. Teach them to love and fear God, to be submissive to their teachers, respectful in behaviour towards their superiors in rank and station, civil and obliging to every one.

4. Keep your children in due subjection at home, warn them against associating with idle, rude, and wicked company; and direct them to walk to and from school in a quiet and orderly manner.

5. And you are most earnestly requested to restrain them from those heinous sins of lying, swearing, quarrelling, stealing, and cheating; to see that they kneel down to pray the first thing every morning and the last thing every night, and in every way to assist in that Christian training which is one of the chief objects of this school.

3,000*l.* in the erection of a magnificent building, for the purpose of affording means of instruction and intellectual gratification to the large mass of people assembled round their Ebbw Vale and Victoria works. The large lecture-room is 62 feet by 21½, and 26 feet high. It is well warmed and lighted by a large central chandelier; the windows are ornamented with coloured glass; the arrangements for lectures and for its ordinary use as a reading-room is complete. Lectures are given on subjects of general interest; and one, which had reference to the mechanical operations and the geology of the district, was attended by 600 people. The gentlemen of the company, Mr. Abraham Derby, Mr. Thomas Brown, and others, who are also principally interested in the Sir Howy works, near Tredegar, have recently (since Dec. 1852) become the proprietors of the large works lately belonging to the British Iron Company, Abersychan, near Pontypool, have been on other occasions conspicuous for their liberal expenditure on what may conduce to the benefit of their workpeople; and they are at present engaged in preparations for erecting most extensive school-buildings at Abersychan, by aid of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, which are to cost about 3,500*l.* The design is one of much artistic beauty, and the situation most desirable, having a large open space around for recreation. A mechanics' institute, lecture-rooms, and reading-rooms will be attached. It cannot be long before gentlemen capable of such large and liberal expenditure will complete their work at Ebbw Vale, by the school-buildings and a church appropriate to so large a population. At another, the smaller works, belonging to the same Company, Cwmbran, a few miles below Pontypool, the resident manager, Mr. Robins Davis, is turning his attention, with similar energy, to all that can contribute to the instruction and improvement of the people employed. In addition to good schools, lectures are about to be given on mathematics, drawing, and chemistry. "And the young men "will be enabled to discuss the subjects connected with the "operations in which they are engaged; as, for instance, with "reference to the changes which take place in the course of the "process of 'puddling' the iron, which partly arise from "chemical partly from mechanical causes, but more frequently "from chemical," and, therefore, coming under the laws of science. Mr. Davis justly observed, that if these causes were known to the workman, "he would know better how to deal "with his work, and it would give him a greater interest in it, "and subjects to think over; teaching them, in fact, to think, "which is the first step to moral improvement." "Facts "would be selected for discussion which had actually occurred

" in the course of work, and inquiry would be made into their " causes." " Lectures will also be given by the medical gentle- " men connected with the works on physiology, with especial " reference to the conditions of health, and therein to the neces- " sity and effects of cleanliness. Other gentlemen would also " be found to give lectures on subjects calculated to excite " curiosity and interest, and therefore excite to further in- " quiry." Mr. Davis was aware that "much patience and " perseverance might be required" before any marked results might be obtained.*

The liberality of the Rhymney Company is also conspicuous in the provision they are now making for the education and improvement of the large population (about 10,000) gathered round their works. School-buildings are about to be erected, which are to cost (inclusive of the Government grant) upwards of 2,200*l*. The class-rooms will be also used as libraries and reading-rooms; one for the agents, clerks, &c., the other for the workmen. The large school-rooms will be capable of being thrown into one, for the purpose of lectures or music, the latter being much cultivated by the workpeople. All these instances of liberal expenditure upon school-buildings have, however, been exceeded by the magnificent structure erected by the late Sir John Guest and his representatives, which will remain a lasting tribute to the principle that, where great fortunes have been made from the labour of thousands of the working classes, a great debt is due to them, and that no reasonable efforts can conscientiously be spared which may contribute to their moral and intellectual elevation, and to their physical well-being and comfort.

The Blaina and Cwm Celyn Company have greatly improved the means of usefulness in the school attached to their large works, by availing themselves of the aid offered by the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. It appears by the Minutes of 1854–5, that the grants made to this school for school-books and maps, to certificated teachers, and on account of pupil-teachers, amounted to upwards of 550*l*. It is the natural consequence that schools in its immediate neighbourhood feel their inferiority in teaching power, and that they are less sought after by the parents, who are capable of distinguishing a good school from a bad one.

The "Instruction Society," set on foot at these works in 1852, possesses a library of from 400 to 500 volumes. Honorary members, (the gentlemen composing the Company and others,)

* Since the above was written, the valuable life of Mr. R. Davis was brought to a sudden close, by an accident at the Cwm Bran works.

subscribe 10*s.* per quarter; ordinary members, 1*s.* There is a reading-room, containing many of the daily papers and many of the best periodicals. There are about 200 members, chiefly young men from 14 to 25.

These and other instances where the work of common education is being pursued with zeal, together with those which I have had occasion to notice in former reports, leave but few localities in the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire mining districts where similar ideas have yet to find their way.

Much more attention is now being paid to the sanitary condition of the large groups of workmen's houses at and near the large works. Brynmawr, which was for many years conspicuous for the neglect of all the means of cleanliness, and of moral, religious, and intellectual culture, is now placed under the Health of Towns Act. A handsome church has also been erected by Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., the owner of the adjoining works, of Nantyglo and Beaufort. The arrangements for cleanliness and comfort in and about the houses of the Ebbw Vale Company, at all their extensive works, are also careful, and the supply of water in most localities satisfactory. The Rhymney Company has been engaged during the last two years in a very large and liberal expenditure for the same purpose, and with conspicuous effect. An improvement has been made at Nantyglo, by the erection of buildings for a market, and some little progress made for the proper drainage of the localities adjoining, by the parish. The neat and careful cultivation of gardens is more common, especially about the works of Abersychan and Ebbw Vale. A little encouragement, by offering prizes for the best kept gardens, and those showing the best management of crops, might be of much benefit.

But until more consideration is given both to the education of the female children, and to the subject of the employment of females in those mineral districts, it is in the opinion of the most intelligent and observant persons in them, that very little progress can be made in the moral improvement of the population generally. The employment of females upon the "pit banks and cinder tips," has been long pointed out as one degrading to the female character. The kind of attire rendered necessary by the masculine nature of the employment, and the blackness and dirt with which these females cannot avoid being covered, can scarcely fail to undermine their modesty and self-respect, while it is notorious that their association with the coarse description of men employed in that branch of labour, exposes them to every deteriorating influence of language, manners, and habits. It has been constantly asserted by every well-wisher of the improvement of the

working classes in those districts, that the continuance of this mode of employing females is most injurious to the progress of good morals, and to every domestic virtue and comfort; and that a general agreement among the employers to put an end to it is one of the steps now most urgently required to be adopted by them.

To this masculine species of employment these females go as soon as they are old enough to be of any use, after having learnt at school scarcely anything calculated to be of service to them in the employments of domestic life, and seeing in their homes very little by the example of which they are likely to profit. A woman of this class, so brought up, marries probably before she is twenty, or soon after. What is she able to do towards the management of a house, and towards making her husband happy and comfortable?

1. She does not know who to keep a house clean and tidy;
2. She cannot cook;
3. She knows nothing of the management required to make her husband's earnings go as far as possible;
4. She is ignorant of the proper management of children.

So sensible are the men of the value of these qualifications in a wife, that, according to the observations of a gentleman who has been conversant with these districts for many years, "they look out for wives among the girls who have been in domestic service; these are sure to find husbands, and nearly every tidy house is that of a woman who has been in service."

There is, as is well known, a great neglect in nearly all female schools for the labouring classes of that special instruction and training, excepting mere needle-work, which bears directly on domestic life. In a few girls' schools I observed that the "Finchley Manuals" of instruction in domestic work were in use as lesson-books for the elder girls, and doubtless with some good effect. Much may also be expected from the stimulus given by the prizes for teaching common things, offered by Miss Burdett Coutts to the Whitelands Training Institution for schoolmistresses. It is obvious, however, that mere reading on such subjects cannot supply the place of practical training; and it would not appear to be difficult to provide a mode of giving some amount of such training to the elder girls, in conjunction with their school attendance.

There must be in the neighbourhood of most girls' schools some respectable families of the working class, the mothers of which have had that kind of training and experience, gained either from being in good domestic service, or from having been themselves well brought up, which is so generally wanting in the female head of a family of that class.

For a small weekly payment such persons would probably be willing to receive into their cottages, for two or three hours a day, one or two of the elder girls from the school, at the time when the daily process of cleaning and cooking was going on. The hours for this might easily be so arranged as to interfere very little with those of the school; to a much less extent than they do at the Poor Law Union schools, where the elder girls are taught to perform a great deal of the household work, and yet at the same time make very satisfactory progress in their ordinary school instruction.

If there were twenty girls in the first class, it would be sufficient to fix upon five respectable matrons of the working class to induce them to admit two girls every alternate day, to be practised at the ordinary domestic work for two or three hours during the day, at the time most convenient to the mistress of the family. These girls might be of great assistance in a family of that kind during those hours; and a small money-payment to each matron, as a compensation for her trouble, might induce them to enter upon the plan with zeal, and do their best to put the girls in the right way of doing what is required to make a workman's house and his meals thoroughly tidy, comfortable, and economical. To ensure the attendance of the girls upon this course of practical domestic instruction, it might be made a condition of their being allowed to compete for the prizes offered to the school by the Prize Fund Associations, that they have so attended for a specified number of days during the past year. In some well-known instances, this kind of domestic training is given to a few of the elder girls in the house of the master or mistress of the school, which they help to clean and keep in order This part of the duties of a good housewife would doubtless be well taught by that means; but the lesson, hitherto almost entirely unknown to the labouring class of the country, and one well requiring the attention of those interested in promoting their comfort and improvement, that of the economical preparation of their food, of the mode of producing an agreeable variety at the cheapest possible rate, would be best learnt in the cottage, where, indeed, under the best of circumstances, much yet remains to be taught in that particular. I have talked this suggestion over with several practical persons, and they are of opinion that a little effort only would be required to give it effect. And it will be acknowledged, that a clean house, and good and comfortable and economical meals, must tend greatly to attach a working man to his home, to keep him from the public-house, and by preserving from waste some portion of his earnings, to give him enlarged means for higher enjoyments.

*The Strike in the principal Coal and Iron Districts in Scotland.*—The late strike of the colliers and miners in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Clackmannan, and Stirlingshire, has again fixed the attention, not only of the employers, who are the first direct sufferers by these frequently-recurring disturbances of labour, but of the public generally throughout those important centres of manufacturing industry, every individual within which is more or less seriously affected by them.

The employer, who, as he alleges, by no fault of his own, sees his calculations set at nought, his trade injured, and his profits destroyed every few years, by these convulsions, is very naturally desirous that their causes should be thoroughly investigated, and a remedy, if possible, found; while the workmen in other branches of industry, "thrown idle" by the strike of the colliers and miners, the consumer who has to pay a higher price for his coal, the small shopkeeper whose sales are seriously diminished, the manufacturer whose goods are less in demand, the yeomanry who are kept for some months from their farms to their great inconvenience to assist in maintaining order, the peaceable inhabitants of the country who are subject to intimidation from some of the worst characters among the 30,000 or 40,000 idle men, who under the guise of begging extort contributions from those who have no means of resisting them; all these demand to know where the fault lies; whether in the employer from his mode of dealing with his men, or from his neglect of the responsibilities of his position, or in the law, or in its administration.

It is calculated that the loss of wages to the colliers and miners alone, between the 8th March, when the strike became general in the districts affected, and the beginning of June, when it terminated, amounts to at least 500,000*l*. But such a sum, large as it is, very imperfectly represents the total loss inflicted upon the community, and the amount of which it is impossible exactly to estimate. Its extent may be inferred from the bare enumeration of the various sources. There was the loss of interest upon all the capital engaged in giving life and vigour to all that labour; there was the loss of the employer's profits; there was the loss of wages and profits to all engaged directly or indirectly in making maketable the coal and ironstone which that amount of labour would have raised; and there was the loss to the consumer upon the increased price of coal, varying from about 20 to about 45 per cent. at some periods of the strike. Large numbers of labourers in many branches of industry, small retail shopkeepers, railway companies, shipowners, all manufacturers using any quantity of coal, have great reason to complain of this and all similar strikes, as a very serious infliction.

Who are the parties chiefly to blame? for that serious blame rests somewhere there can be no manner of doubt.

"The men," and their organs, say that the fault is with the masters, who could, if they pleased, grant them all they want, especially the amount of wages they demanded, and for which they struck.

It is important to know what is meant by that comprehensive term "the men!"

From 30,000 to 40,000 colliers and miners ceased work, and endured themselves, and inflicted upon their families, great privations.

Were they all free agents? Did they, or did any large proportion of them, adopt willingly such an extreme measure as a strike? Had they no recollection of former ones, and of the lessons they should have learnt from them?

Notwithstanding the language in which interested men, who assume to speak for their class as delegates, indulge in regard to the employers generally in that part of the country, there are among those employers, as I willingly testify from having been conversant with those districts for upwards of thirteen years, gentlemen who have as accurate a knowledge of the real condition and feelings of their workmen, and as sincere a desire to deal justly by them, and to benefit them, as are to be found in any part of the kingdom.

From them I learn, that according to the best of their observations and experience, "the men" may be classed as follows:—About one-third are men who from their more mature age, their steady habits, and the enlightenment of their understandings, are averse to strikes; they have seen the ill-effects of former ones; they are able by their steady industry and by not dissipating their earnings in drink, to live comfortably; and they have learnt to judge temperately and correctly of the occasions when they have a right to expect that their wages should be increased, and when circumstances require that they should be lowered. Another third consists of those who are always most ready to believe they are unfairly dealt with by their employers, and to follow any extreme course that agitators and "delegates" may suggest. They are for the most part either young men without experience, or men who have not long come from Ireland or from other parts of Scotland, without local ties, with but little, if any, knowledge of the character of their employers, whom perhaps they have rarely seen, and never spoken with, not the most orderly, well-behaved, or industrious of their class, and not willing, even if able, to take a calm and just view of the questions that may be at issue at the moment between themselves and their masters. The remaining third is composed of

men who profess that they are not dissatisfied with their employers, and that they are willing to go on working at the terms he offers, but who say they are compelled to do as others do, that they are sorry to be obliged to remain idle, and would go to work again if they dared; who, in fact, have not the moral courage to act upon their opinions, but allow themseves to be banded together by the delegates or leaders, and mixed up in every action of hostility against their masters and in every transgression of the law, with the worst portion of their fellow workmen.

It may at first appear not a very difficult matter for the masters, by just and fair dealing with their men, and by the influences of personal acquaintance with them, to bring to their side the third which now is said to turn the scale against them when any occasion of difference arises. From my knowledge of the district I am able to say that some masters have for years past been fully alive to the duty which devolves upon them of making the effort. The difficulties, however, are great in the way of such an amount of personal communication with the people in their employ as would be sufficient to give the latter the means of estimating the reasons and the motives by which a just and liberal master is habitually actuated in all his dealings, and thereby removing the mist of prejudice and error, which is ever before the minds of such a large proportion of the labouring class, in regard to the character and conduct of their employers. In these great centres of mining and manufacturing industry the difficulty arises from many sources; the numbers employed at or in connexion with the larger works are very considerable, and a large proportion of these are men of unsettled habits, and given to change their place of work. This naturally operates as a discouragement in any attempt on the part of the employer to make himself really known to his men. Many of the men work under contractors, and when this is so they are considered, more perhaps than is desirable, to have but little connexion with the superior employer. The time of the masters is so occupied with the details of business, that but little remains for anything else in reference to their works and their people. Again, the art of governing large numbers is not so easy as to be successfully practised by every one who, with the best intentions, has nevertheless to contend with the mistaken impressions, the impulses, the perverseness, the cupidity, of a body of half-enlightened men. The masters of these large works are invested with a species of power, the right and successful exercise of which demands no slight degree of discretion. Strictness of discipline is not alone sufficient for the regular and orderly and uninterruped progress of the

labour required; the utmost amount of leniency or kindness is equally unavailing; it is of little moment that the intention should be all that is reasonable and fair, if the mode of carrying out the rules or enforcing the decisions in the government of a large work, should be harsh or vaccillating; it is of no use to build schools, provide reading-rooms, lay out large sums in making the dwellings of the people decent and comfortable, if the manner of the master in his occasional intercourse with the men is severe and despotic. Power, to be respected, must be beneficent in manner, as well as in substance. If large bodies of working men are to be kept satisfied with their lot, and with those whom accident or their own superior intelligence has placed above them, it must be not less by touching their sympathies, than by appealing to their interests or relying upon their fears. The frequent recurrence of these disastrous strikes is a proof that these plain principles are not sufficiently attended to by a large number of the masters concerned. It is the more conspicuously so because in almost every instance, as is shown by the result, the masters were right and the men were wrong in the position they took up, and which led to the strike. In the last great one of 1847, the men, after standing out 14 weeks for 5*s.* a day, accepted the masters' terms of 3*s.* a day, which in the course of a few weeks was reduced to 2*s.* a day. In November of last year, the men forced the masters into granting an advance of from 4*s.* to 5*s.* a day. Many of the masters, since they could not afford to continue that rate, before long felt obliged to take their stand against it, and to reduce the rate again to 4*s.* A strike took place; it became general throughout the districts concerned at the beginning of March; and after from 30,000 to 40,000 men had been idle for 16 weeks, and had inflicted enormous loss upon their masters and the public, and great suffering upon themselves and their families, the event proved that they were again wrong, for they resumed work at their masters' terms. Surely the relations between the masters and their men are capable of being made such that it would be possible in every case of difference upon the subject of wages, to satisfy the minds of the men that the masters could not afford to grant what they ask. As matters have hitherto been conducted, in most instances, in those districts, the men have asserted that the masters can, and the masters have asserted that they cannot, afford to give the rate demanded, and in that state the question remains until the delegates or advisers of the men stir them up to the point of resistance. Here and there sufficient confidence has been established between the masters and the men, so that the latter either refuse to strike,

or are the last to do so, and the first to resume work. But in the districts now under consideration, the contrary is the rule doubtless, in some degree, attributable to the rapid accumula tion of people around these new works. But I venture to think that if the effort were fairly made, much more might be done towards establishing that confidence, or at all events towards preparing before-hand a mode of making clear to the minds of the men the facts on which the master relies when he resists the demands for an increasd rate of wages or announces that he must reduce it.

Unfortunately, as matters have hitherto been, the moment these questions arise they are seized upon by delegates or agitators who are neither the best disposed, the most temperate, or the most enlightened of the class to which they belong, and whose direct interest it is to aggravate every existing cause of dispute, and to bring forward as many others as can be made available.

One very injurious consequence immediately arises from this, namely, that the question of wages is generalized for the whole district; whereas it is essentially a question for each individual master to determine according to existing circumstances. A low rate of royalties, the favourable position and easy working of his minerals, facilities of communication, judgment in the original arrangement of his works, favourable contracts, may make it the interest of one master to give a rate of wages, which at the time might be ruinous to another. All these individual differences disappear the moment these questions get into the hands of paid delegates.

I am aware that it is only with much caution and reservation that it can be becoming in me to offer any suggestion to gentlemen of the ability, experience, and good intentions of those who preside over the great industrial establishments in question. I cannot, nevertheless, forbear observing that, in addition to the general remarks which I have felt it my duty to make in the preceding paragraphs, there are a few specific measures that are already not without the sanction of some experience, and that are capable of being turned to a further account towards strengthening the bonds of amity between the men and their employers.

1. In the course of the frequent disputes at the various works between the men and the masters on the subject of weights, which will be adverted to particularly hereafter, the men have solicited and have frequently been allowed to employ a man upon the pit-head to see that they are not unfairly dealt with. This man they have termed their "Justice-man." He takes care that their "hutches" are not improperly confiscated for

want of weight, or for containing stones, or for any other cause. He is a man of their own appointment, the term is their own, and they are accustomed to intrust their interests to him in that particular.

It appears natural to ask why they might not be invited to elect from among themselves, once in every year, three or four of the ablest and best of their fellow-workmen, or any three or four other suitable persons, whose names should be given in to their employers as delegated to confer with them should any question arise in the course of the year on the subject of wages, or any other of mutual concernment.

If these men were discreetly chosen they would, doubtless, be accepted by the master as the channel of communication between himself and his men. Circumstances might be explained, facts communicated, and proofs given to them, of which it would otherwise be impossible to satisfy the mass, but which would at once carry conviction to the minds of the whole body when received through those in whom they had confidence.

Some successful instances of this mode of communication with the men have been mentioned to me among factories, and I have met with a few also in the mining districts. Could such a mode of discussing matters of difference be generally adopted by individual works it would be a great relief both to the men and the masters. It would deliver the well-disposed and the intelligent among the latter from the thraldom so often imposed upon them, against their better judgments, by the ignorant, the rash, and the malevolent, and, if carried into effect in a liberal and generous spirit, would save the masters from the frequent necessity now imposed upon them of incurring a great amount of loss in order to prevent a still greater, while the struggle exhibits them to the world as unable to govern their own people, and responsible for the great loss and suffering inflicted by these strikes upon the public.

A remarkable instance of the intelligence and good judgment of the colliers and miners of Fifeshire occurred at the time that the strike was in progress in Lanarkshire and elsewhere. A difference arose between themselves and their employers on the subject of the new rules which had been published by authority for the regulation of the working of mines and collieries in that county. Instead of committing themselves to the imperfect guidance of a man of their own class, they held meetings, and agreed to appoint a legal gentleman, Mr. Beveridge, a Writer to the Signet, resident in Dunfermline, to consult with delegates appointed by each mine, and after making him acquainted with the nature of their complaint, to instruct him to represent their case to the law agent of the masters. This was done, and, at a conference, the

dispute was satisfactorily arranged in the course of a few hours.

Also these colliers and miners of Fifeshire showed equal intelligence and good judgment when solicited by the delegates from Lanarkshire, and elsewhere, to join in the strike. They confronted them with fair argument, and informed them "that "not a man was disposed to go out." The Alloa and Clackmannan colliers also met the delegates at a large meeting and informed them "that when they had any difference they "had only to send a deputation to their manager; and that "they did not approve of throwing down the implements of "labour on every occasion of difference between themselves "and their employers." When reproached by the delegates for not coming to the assistance of their suffering fellow-countrymen, one of the Alloa men had the spirit to answer, "Are you going to run a man down because he intends to keep "the law? Because some men break their engagements are "other men not to be allowed to keep theirs?" In the same way, at a meeting between the delegates from the West and delegates from the collieries of the Lothians, the latter refused to strike, for the reason well-assigned by the delegate from the New Winton colliers, namely, "that they had found that pre-"vious strikes had done no good."

The difference between the conduct of these colliers and miners of Fifeshire, Alloa and Clackmannan, and the Lothians, and of those "on strike" in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and elsewhere, deserves to be kept in mind; and if the prominent causes of this difference can be correctly assigned, an important step is gained towards the correction of what is defective among the latter.

I believe the principal cause is to be found in the fact that society is older and more settled in the first named districts than in the latter, that the proportion of ignorant and turbulent characters is less, that a large number of the collieries are, or have been, worked by the proprietors themselves, and that they have looked more closely into everything that affects the condition or influences the feelings of the workpeople, and placed those matters upon a more satisfactory footing; and that their conduct in those respects has been followed by their lessees, and has given the tone to other works that have arisen around them. There are not wanting instances in Lanarkshire and the other districts lately disturbed, of similar causes producing similarly good effects. The Messrs. Baird have again, during the recent strikes, had cause to be satisfied with the conduct of their Gartsherrie colliers. Those of the Carron Ironworks have sustained their previous reputation for confidence in their employers. The "old established colliers" of

the Muirkirk and Lugar works gave very little trouble, and consented to work on their employers' terms. Some of the colliers being in the employ of the same company (the Dundyvan) refused to follow the lead of the delegates, and were supported by the civil power, as well as those of the Gartsherrie company, in going to work in spite of the determined opposition of large bodies of the men on strike. Other similar instances might be named. But none of the iron or coal works in Scotland have approached that of Messrs. Dixon and Co., of Govan near Glasgow, in the intelligent and most useful organization which they have effected among the people in their employ, and maintained for many years with the most satisfactory results.

At the termination of a protracted and most injurious strike in February 1826, Mr. Dixon determined that no workman should in future be taken into his employ who would not subscribe the rules of "The Govan Colliery Friendly and Free Labour Society."

The rules were arranged with the men taken to work at that time,—"men who were engaged at the Market Cross, "Glasgow, and trained to be colliers," together with such of the old hands who offered themselves. "They were discussed "over and over again with the most intelligent of the men "who were taken into consultation in framing them."

Subsequently there were added the funeral fund (established in 1841), the library, the reading-room, and the school fund, all under the same management, the nature of which is so remarkable, and so likely to be of eminent use as an example, that I beg permission to call to it the serious attention of all employers who have large bodies of the labouring class to deal with.

The orginal society was directed against the great delusion, and indeed the master-evil of the district, the restriction of the "darg" or day's work by combinations of workmen aiming at placing every man on the same level—the strong with the weak, the industrious with the idle, the man with a young family with the single man; and by this process also to reduce the quantity of coals raised, and thus raise the price, and together with that, the rate of wages. The rules of the society had the additional effect of establishing a friendly society upon a sound basis, of preventing the usual dissipation of the funds at the public-house meetings, of bringing in the employers as friendly and liberal contributors and coadjutors, and, above all, of providing a tribunal freely and fairly composed of representatives of both masters and men, to manage the funds, watch over the interests and the conduct of those partaking of its benefits, and settling disputes and adjusting differences.

The preamble of the rules states, that "The workmen of "Govan colliery, deeply impressed with a sense of the evil "effects of combination to restrict free labour, have resolved "to form themselves into a friendly and free labour society, "for the purpose of supporting each other when visited with "sickness or accident, and for their legal individual protection "from the threats and intimidation of the combined, while "exercising their just right of working with whom and on "the terms considered best for their individual interests."

The members of this society are at present 380, all colliers; "drawers and roadsmen being excluded on account of their migratory disposition."

"There are 1,370 members at present in the funeral fund; "every person employed at the colliery, and in the iron-works "and forge, above 16 years of age, being members."

The following were the payments for the last three years, under the different heads :—

ABSTRACT of Payments made by the Master-court of the Societies and other Institutions established at Govan colliery and iron-works.

| | Year ending May 1854. | | | Year ending May 1855. | | | Year ending May 1856. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Friendly and Free Labour Society | 205 | 16 | 6 | 181 | 0 | 6 | 195 | 4 | 6 |
| Funeral Fund | 720 | 6 | 7 | 1,036 | 10 | 0 | 450 | 17 | 6 |
| Library* | 26 | 16 | 7 | 33 | 18 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 9 |
| Reading-room | 39 | 11 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 10 | 45 | 13 | 5 |
| School Fund | 120 | 1 | 5 | 126 | 11 | 9 | 115 | 10 | 1 |
| | 1,112 | 12 | 4 | 1,428 | 5 | 1 | 849 | 6 | 3 |

GOVAN COLLIERY, 28th May 1856.

The composition and mode of election of the Master-court, mentioned in the above extract, is a very interesting feature of this remarkable society.

It consists of a president, (or according to the Scotch term "Preses,") treasurer, clerk, and thirteen managers.

The mode of election is as follows :—Article 10. "The "Master-court shall meet one week before the election, and "lay out two candidates for president, in the follow manner : "the president shall name one who shall stand candidate, and "the court another, both of whom shall be present members "of the Master-court, and he that hath the majority of votes "shall be considered duly elected. Every member shall have "a vote for the president, whether present or by proxy, if he "is free of all the society's dues, but not otherwise.

* Consisting of 2,500 volumes.

"The treasurer shall be chosen as follows: the president "shall name one, the Master-court one, and the society at "large a third; and he that hath the majority of votes of the "members present shall be held duly elected.

"The thirteen managers shall be chosen as follows: the "president and treasurer going out of office, and the member "who stood candidate along with the president, shall be "managers for one year, without further election.

"The president shall name one, and the owner of Govan "colliery three, who shall be managers without further election.

"The other six managers shall be chosen in the same way "as the treasurer."

Article 14, concerning the manner of settling disputes, is also worthy of observation. "If any difference shall arise "between the members of the society concerning the business "thereof, if such difference cannot be settled amicably, each "party shall choose one man, and in case of difference, these "two shall choose an oversman (none of whom shall belong "to the society,) whose decision shall be binding upon both "parties."

The number of members and the amount of the funds, as shown above, are sufficient proof of the importance of these societies and institutions of the Govan Company, and their successful working during thirty years points them out as well worthy of the most attentive consideration. The resident manager, Mr. Allan, who has been connected with these works for forty years, informed me, than since this Friendly and Free Labouring Society had been in operation, they had had no strike, except the brief one just terminated, which Mr. Allan very candidly admitted had arisen from an inadverted departure, on the part of the Company, from one of the rules they had hitherto acted upon in regard to wages, and of which the men reminded them.

Not only had a general feeling of confidence in their employers been diffused by the instrumentality of these societies, but their advantages were so palpable that to be dismissed from the employment of the Company for ill-conduct or for infraction of any of the rules and regulations, was recognized by every intelligent workman as a severe penalty.

The Company contributed 40*l.* to each of the societies, as a basis: but in times of much sickness they were often indebted to the Company to the amount of 200*l.* or 300*l.*, which was paid off gradually, at the easy rate of 1*s.* per fortnight from each member. The sums payable to widows are enough to enable them, if so disposed, to set up a small shop; and their children are either taken into the employ of the Company, when of proper age, or recommended for employment elsewhere.

The books of these societies are said to be kept as regularly as those of any merchant's office, and all the births, deaths, and marriages of members entered, with a view to the contingencies which raise claims to relief or assistance.

The right of nomination of three members of the Master-court, reserved to the Company, is exercised in a manner calculated to conciliate the good will and confidence of the work-people. Mr. Allan stated to me, "Some of the existing mem-"bers of the Master-court bring me the list of those whom "they propose as their fit candidates at the forthcoming "election for office-bearers. If I see the majority consists of "judicious men, I ask if any good men have been outvoted. "If there are, I add three of them as our nominees."

This Master-court, although primarily, having to do with nothing else than the management of the funds of the societies and institutions connected with these works, cannot but have, incidentally, a very good effect in maintaining a general harmony of feeling and of action between the employers and their workmen. It must, by means of the annual elections, bring into prominent notice the best and most intelligent of the working men, give them a conversance with business, and a position of responsibility in relation both to their masters and their fellow-workmen. These are the men, who on any question arising between the masters and the men, would be most capable of judging rightly upon the point in dispute, and advising their fellow-workmen temperately and wisely. And it would seem to suggest the possibility of forming a tribunal elected for that special object—a Master-court, having the confidence both of the masters and the men, for the frank and friendly discussion of any question of wages, or of any alleged grievance that may at the moment occupy the thoughts of the workpeople. These questions are always best settled by the workmen and their employers without the intervention of delegates or any other extraneous interference. At all great works, as easily as at those of Mr. Dixon, every workman might be requested to conform to rules which he would be called upon to subscribe on being admitted to employment. The advantges which he and his family would derive from belonging to such societies and institutions as those of the Govan Company, would make him feel that it was his interest so to act as not to forfeit them. Contributions on the part of the employers, in aid of the funds derived from the workmen, might add sensibly to their value; and the general spirit of fairness presiding over the management of those societies would prepare the way for acquiescence in the decisions of the Master-court on the subject of wages or any other point of dispute, or of the Master-court and the persons nominated for

the special purpose, as provided for by Art. 14, given above. The annual arrangement between the masters and the men of friendly tribunals of this kind would be but the development of the idea with which the workmen are already familiar, and which originated with themselves, of appointing a "Justice-man" to look after their interests. It would invest their own representatives with a weight and authority which they do not now possess, and by providing before-hand, and while all parties are cool and dispassionate, a kind of Court of Appeal, in whose decision each party would be disposed to have confidence, would tend to prevent differences from being widened into quarrels and contests, which are productive of nothing but the bitterest feelings, and the most lamentable sufferings and losses.

These societies, instituted by Mr. Dixon, and the rules (see Appendix B.) signed by all his colliers and miners on entering his employ, effectually prevent the adoption among them of that most injurious regulation which pervades the mining districts of Lanarkshire,—the restriction of "the darg" or day's work. I have so frequently given the particulars of this unfortunate delusion, which has taken so great a hold of the colliery population of that part of Scotland, that there is no need again to notice it at any length. The restriction of the darg is defended by those who practice it, 1st, because the restricted darg is as much as a man ought to do in a day's work; 2ndly, because it keeps men in employ who would otherwise not be wanted? 3rd, because it tends to raise the price of coal, and therefore, the rate of wages. As regards the first, it is denied to be the fact by every individual conversant with the subject, whose position renders him responsible for the correctness of any assertion he may make relating to it. So far from the fact being as the delegates on behalf of the workmen allege, I believe the truth, if it is to be gathered from testimony, to be, that in the great majority of collieries and ironstone pits, it is very greatly—in some, ridiculously—under, a fair day's work. In some instances the restricted day's work can be got through, it is alleged, in two hours; in most cases, in not exceeding six or seven, of steady and not arduous labour.* The first argument is, it seems to me, used

* The following statement was made to me by one of the most experienced persons in Lanarkshire in everything relating to mining industry :—

"In the hardest coal which requires to be blasted, able-bodied men can put out their restricted "darg" in six hours. This is the main coal. It very seldom requires to be blasted. The use of powder is avoided as much as possible, as it shakes the roof. In many collieries, such as Messrs. Baird's and others, where the coal is soft, an able-bodied man can do the work in two hours. The soft coal seams are very extensively worked, and in those seams the men can do the restricted day's work in two hours.

chiefly as a pretence to cover the two last, which are not always or openly avowed.

It is one of the unfortunate consequences of almost every strike, that the masters take new men into the collieries or ironstone pits, as fast as they can procure them, while the old hands are "on strike." These new men, who have been agricultural or other labourers, earning in Ireland or elsewhere not half the wages of a collier or miner, with far more bodily labour, find themselves, for the most part, so much better off in their new occupation that they willingly remain in it, having become, after a month or six weeks' practice, sufficiently expert as colliers or miners. A surplus of hands is the consequence, and the restriction of the darg has for its object the division of the amount of work required to be done among the increased number. But they aim also at restricting the quantity raised, in order to increase the price, and thereon to justify the claim to the same amount of wages as before. The employer is compelled to resort to means to defeat this purpose; he opens more pits, employs more men, more horses, more machinery, and obtains the quantity of coal and ironstone he has need of for carrying on his trade, although at an additional cost to himself, for which he must be remunerated by the public. He in many cases adopts an additional mode of attaining the same end; the men say they will only put out tons per week; he argues, on his part, that he must call the ton, not 20 cwt., but 22 cwt., 25 cwt., or 30 cwt., as his case may require, and the men are paid accordingly. This is one of the grievances put forward by their paid delegates on the subject of weights, and arises, in very many instances, primarily from the original mistake of the men in adopting the restricted darg.

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"Masters must have the quantity they require; they, therefore, employ more men, and everything in proportion.

"The assertion of the men, or their advisers, that they are unable to work more than 4½ days a week, either from the difficulty of the work, or from any other cause, is absolutely untrue."

Another gentleman of long experience in the district stated,—

"The men earn their 5*s.* a day for five hours' actual work; they may be about eight hours in the pit. That is a fair average. They earn their wages with about one-half the bodily labour of a farm-labourer, or a navvie. The proof is, that infirm old men can earn their 5*s.* a day, at the restricted darg. In my remembrance the darg was one-half more than it is now, and was not beyond the strength of an average workman."

This is confirmed by what was stated to me by Mr. Allan, as the practice of the Govan pits, where, as has been seen, there is no restriction upon the day's work:—

"The men in all our pits can perform their portion of the work in 7 to 8 hours. If two men are working in one place, one can come up in 7 or 8 hours; the other stops to fill. The engine goes from 6 to 6 when in full work. Our cart is 14 cwt. A man puts out 3 or 4 carts a day, according to the nature of the coal; 18 cwt. may be an easy day's work at one pit, while 13 cwt. may be a difficult one in another."

In complaining of being obliged to give full weight, whatever the weight may be which they agree to on being admitted to work, and of being fined, without appeal, for sending up light weight or refuse mixed with the coal or ironstone, they complain of that which is absolutely necessary for the discipline and proper conduct of such works. A very reasonable concession is, I believe, in nearly every instance that they require it, granted to them, namely, that they may place at the pit-head a man of their own, called by them their "Justice man," to see that the hutches are not condemned without cause, for want of weight or any other defect. But, in asking that the pit-head man, who is the servant of the master, should be subject to the interference of the man appointed by them, or that their man should be of equal authority with the servant of the master, they exceed what they have any title to. Many instances have been mentioned to me of their having been allowed, at their own request, to appoint a man of their own for those purposes, and to have all their hutches weighed in his presence, and of their having very soon given it up, either from being satisfied that they were fairly dealt with, or because they found that the lenient judgment of the pithead-man in regard to the weight sent up was more favourable to them than the rigid accuracy of the scales.

Nevertheless, whenever complaints as to their not being allowed their full weight are frequent among the men, it would seem desirable to remove this source of grievance, by placing steel-yards upon the pit-head, and weighing every hutch, as is common in Fifeshire and the Lothians, and practicable in all cases.

The practice at the Govan collieries was explained to me by Mr. Allan, as follows:—

"An average hutch is weighed, sifted, and the dross taken out of it, and the whole of a man's day's work is estimated to him at the rate of that hutch.

"Twelve years ago a difference arose between our men and "ourselves as to this practice. I sent for some of the men who "invariably put out good weight and clean coal, and some "whom it was necessary occasionally to fine for putting out "light weight and foul coal; and I said to them, 'Who puts "'Mr. Dixon to this expense of weighing, &c., the men who "'put out good weight, or those who put out light weight?' "The matter was soon arranged, and we have had no difference "since."

I believe the mode above described is a very common one in Lanarkshire. But the manner in which this or any other system is carried into effect appears to be the principal source

of the complaints which are made by the workmen, or by those who speak in their behalf.

It is obvious that the manner of carrying any regulations into effect must differ with the character of the employers, or the persons representing them. At one work it may be harsh and arbitary, at another it may show a proper degree of consideration for the men, without sacrificing the interests of the master. At one work, if a man sends up light weight he may be admonished, or one hutch may be forfeited; at another, the value of his whole day's work may be taken from him as a fine. But, at the same time, considering the very mixed character of the colliery population of Lanarkshire and other new districts, or centres of mining labour, it must not be inferred that severity is always undeserved or unnecessary. It may be impossible for one employer to obtain what he is entitled to, or to maintain discipline, without the occasional exercise of that species of severity. If it is more than occasional, it is a proof of some defect in the tone and character of the management, which may with justice be complained of as harsh.

The practice, however, above described, of judging of the value of the day's work, consisting of seven hutches, from the weight, &c., of one, affords but a rough approximation to the truth, and must often give rise to a feeling among the men that they have been mulcted more severely than they deserve.

The following observations of experienced managers of extensive collieries, both for sale and in connexion with ironworks, prove that there can be no difficulty in adopting the plan of weighing every hutch as it comes from the pit, and giving the men the benefit of the gross weight they produce, with a small deduction to make up for contingencies which deduct from its value to the master.

Mr. Gibson, manager of the Marquis of Lothian's collieries, near Dalkeith, stated to me:

"We have about 400 men and 100 boys in our employ. "Our practice for thirty years has been to weigh every tub "as it comes out of the pit. The tub is passed across a "steel-yard. When the engine is going at full speed we bring "up two tubs a minute. This is in our largest pit, and is a "considerable out-put for one pit in Scotland. In such a case "a man must be kept for the purpose at 2*s.* a day. When the "out-put is smaller and not so quick, the banksman, or pit-"head man, can easily do it. The banksman takes the tub "after it is run across the steel-yard, and empties it into the "trucks, or on the hill. The pit-head man receives the tub "as it comes up the pit.

"If the tub weighs 7¼ cwt. it is counted as 7 cwt., and if it "is 7½ cwt. full, that weight is allowed. We cannot stop to "weigh quarters of a hundredweight. Some of the tubs are "5 cwt., some 7 cwt., and some 8 cwt. In some of our seams "the men put out a ton a day; this is in the thin coal of "30 inches. In others they put out 2 tons, 2½ tons, and a few "3 tons. Our thickest seam is 3½ feet. There is no restric- "tion of the darg in this part of the country, every man "works as we wish. They go down from 5 to 7 A.M., and "come up in about 8 hours, some in 10 hours. The pit goes "every day, and the men generally work ten or eleven days "a fortnight, some twelve; they are very regular, and have "done this for years. They have no man of their own on the "pit-head.

"In every colliery in the Lothians, I believe, every tub is "weighed in the same manner as our own.

"As regards the number of hundredweights reckoned to the "ton, our practice is to reckon only 20 cwt. Others reckon "22 cwt. But the unfairness to the men is only apparent, as "the rate of payment is adjusted accordingly."

At the Kinneil Ironworks, near Linlithgow, about 1,000 miners are employed raising ironstone for the large works of Dundyvan, near Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. I was informed there that the practice was to weigh every tub. And in order to test the day's work, one tub belonging to each man is selected by the pit-head man at hazard, and examined, and if "dross" is found in it, the amount is deducted from each tub sent up during that day. Each man sends up from four to six tubs a day. The men have always been allowed to place a "Justice-man" on the pit-head when they wish it, and if they choose to pay one. He is seldom kept long.

The practice of the Forth Iron Company, near Dunfermline, — a company that has been conspicuous for its regard for the best interest of the people in its employ,—was thus related to me:—

"At Cowdenbeath, where we have a large colliery,—about "200 colliers.—every hutch is weighed. We put out a hutch "a minute. The pit-head man attends to the weighing; no "extra man is required.

"If a hutch is seen by the pit-head man to have dross or "stone in it, it is put aside for the man who sent it up to see. "This is the fairest way. We usually deduct a hundredweight "or half a hundredweight from his day's work for it, as a fine. "I never knew a whole day's work forfeited for that in any "of our works.

"Weighing, in the manner above-mentioned, is general in "this county (Fifeshire). At our colliery here we are an ex-

" ception, we have no weighing at all. It is left to the judg-
" ment of the pit-head man. If what appears to him a light
" hutch is sent up, he desires the man to make up the weight
" in the next. We have about 500 colliers working under this
" arrangement, with which they are quite satisfied. We should
" do the same at Cowdenbeath, but as it is near Loch-gelly,
" where weighing is practiced, we could not very well adopt
" a different practice there."

This lenient practice in regard to weighing is possible where the men are of the character of those of the Forth Ironworks, but manifestly inapplicable where there are a number of men who do not hesitate to seize any opportunity of taking advantage of their employers.

The following is, I believe, all that need be added to what has gone before, to give a fair view of this question, which has been recently revived by the men or their delegates, as to weights and fines, and it describes the practice in the Lothians.

Mr. Moore, manager of Mr. Dean's collieries on the estate of the Dowager Lady Ruthven, stated to me :—

" We employ about 250 men and boys. Up to within the
" last month there was no question raised by our men on the
" subject of weights. They were satisfied that they were fairly
" dealt with. The pit-head man is able to judge within a few
" pounds the weight of each hutch. His experience enables
" him to do so pretty accurately. If he saw that the hutch
" was designedly under weight, the price of it was kept off the
" man. Some men might go for years without this occurring ;
" others might have hutches condemned every week or month.
" When the delegates came down here and agitated this ques-
" tion, we said, if the men wished every tub weighed they
" might send a man to look to it and we would pay half his
" wages and they the other half. He is paid 15*s*. a week. He
" is chosen from among themselves. There is our pit-head
" man besides. The tubs come up about one a minute. The
" pit-head man alone could weigh and mark the weight easily.
" The result has been that we have found that we are now
" getting better weight than before the steel-yard was put on.
" Generally, in the Lothians, the practice is to weigh every
" tub, or, at all events, to have steel-yards on which to weigh
" them if necessary. In some places one tub only is weighed
" and all the rest are averaged by that. The banksman and
" the colliers' man ('the Justice-man') determine as to the
" quantity of dross, and whether it is enough to cause a deduc-
" tion to be made. This was done before by the banksman
" alone. The men are saying they intend to discontinue their
" man already."

It is very much to be desired that the lenient and considerate and just practices above described were, as far as possible, adopted in Lanarkshire and all the new districts, and thereby a subject taken out of the hands of the agitators, and the employer placed in a favourable light before his workmen.

*The Truck System* was again denounced by the delegates, and represented as one of the grievances from which the people employed at most of the large works suffered. The question has been so recently before a committee of the House of Commons that it is unnecessary to touch upon it further in this place. The bill which was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of my report upon this subject, was last year again brought forward, but appears now to wait for some expression of opinion from those whose interests it was designed to protect.

*Intimidation.*—One species of tyranny exercised by one portion of the colliers and miners of Lanarkshire upon the other,—namely, the restriction of the darg or day's work, has been adverted to. Another was also put in action during this strike, which was not less unjust and injurious to a large portion both of men and masters. Many of the latter were from the beginning willing to go on paying 5*s.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* a day, and their men were desirous of continuing to work at those rates, without joining in the strike. The men on strike were led on to oppose this; and in their measures for so doing, it was manifest that their organization had become more complete than it had been in previous strikes. Wherever men were known to be at work, even for the rate which it was the object of the strike to obtain, namely, 5*s.* a day, or either at work or known to be willing to work for the reduced rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.*, large bands of men from a distance assembled in the early morning, and by intimidation, sometimes accompanied with violence, sometimes without, prevented the men proceeding to their labour in the pits. Wherever this proceeding was accompanied with actual violence, there could be no doubt as to the mode of dealing with it, by the civil power, aided by the military, which was in considerable force in that county. But I am bound to report to you, in the interest of the great body of the population so seriously affected by this great interruption of labour, that a strong opinion exists among many of the principal employers in Lanarkshire, that had a different view prevailed among some of the civil authorities of Lanarkshire as to what amounted to intimidation where no actual violence was committed, and more vigour shown at decisive moments, the strike would have been stopped at an early period. In many instances the tactics of the men on strike were, to assemble suddenly in large numbers before some colliery some miles

distant from their own, at the time when the colliers were going to work, and placing themselves across their path, either to obstruct the way altogether or to ask the men in a civil and friendly tone "whether they were not going to attend the colliers' meeting on that day?" or some other equally simple question, in neither case using any actual violence or even menacing expressions.

On this subject, a Procurator Fiscal of Airdrie (the centre of the mining portion of Lanarkshire) thus stated to me his opinion :—

" If the men are only asked civilly whether they are going " to attend the meeting to-day, I don't consider this intimida- " tion."

I found, upon inquiry, that other law officers in Scotland entertained a different opinion,—to the effect, that in such cases the question of intent was to be inferred from all the circumstances, and that they should have felt themselves justified in taking into custody some of the most active among the intimidators and dispersing the rest. This was, in fact, done in some instances in the Airdrie district, where the employers had applied for adequate means for protecting those of their men who were willing to work at the rate offered. These were escorted to their work by the civil power, aided by the military, and all opposition on the part of the men on strike overborne. But in other cases, where the kind of passive intimidation above described was resorted to, it was successful, not being interfered with by the Airdrie authorities.

The success of this passive intimidation, if the term may be used, exercised by men coming suddenly from a distance, often in the dusk of the morning, and when, therefore, it is doubly difficult to identify, is a subject of much concern to many of the principal employers in Lanarkshire, inasmuch as they foresee a considerable probability of another strike taking place before long, when it is likely to be again practised.

I found among those same gentlemen an impression that it was some defect in the Act against illegal combinations (6 Geo. 4. c. 129), as applicable to Scotland, which prevented its vigorous application in the instances which they adverted to. It did not appear, however, on inquiry among several of the officers charged with the administration of the law in the different mining districts of Scotland, including that of Lanarkshire, that they considered this to be the case. Both the Sheriff Substitute and the Procurator Fiscal of Airdrie stated to me, that, although the above-named Act provided no forms of procedure applicable to Scotland, and that, therefore, there was a disposition to proceed under the common law, and not under that Act, in cases of intimidation; yet that they did not

consider the Act as otherwise defective in reference to Scotland. "They preferred proceeding at common law because they "then drew up the proceedings according to their own form; "whereas if they proceeded under the statute, one slip might "render the whole liable to be set aside. The disadvantages "of proceeding at common law were, that they were obliged to "prosecute within six days; whereas the limitation was three "months under the statute. The punishment was also diffe- "rent. Under the statute no fine was allowed, the penalty "being imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. "Under the common law, the punishment, on summary pro- "ceedings in a similar case of intimidation, without violence, "would be a fine not exceeding 10*l.* or sixty days' imprison- "ment."* The Sheriff Substitute informed me that he had never tried a case of simple intimidation; they were always cases of intimidation accompanied by assault; and that he did not know of any case in which intimidation alone had formed the subject of the prosecution. He did not think that there was any necessity for amending the law, for the purpose of adding to it the forms of procedure applicable to Scotland, as so many Acts were now passed with a similar omission.

It is worthy of observation that although so many employers suffered from the consequence of their men being intimidated, in the entire or partial interruption of their large works, none, as the Sheriff of Airdrie informed me, caused prosecutions to be instituted against any of the offenders, either under the Statute or at Common Law. I found that this arose partly from the habit in Scotland of resting upon the Procurator Fiscal, as the public prosecutor, in cases of this kind; partly from an impression that it would have been necessary to sus-

* The 6th Geo. 4. c. 129 (passed 6 July, 1825), after reciting, among other things, that, "Whereas it is expedient to make further provision, as well for the "security and personal freedom of individual workmen in the disposal of their "skill and labour, as for the security of the property and persons of masters and "employers;" and after repealing a great number of Acts, the first of which was the 33d Edw. I., "against those who bind themselves by covenant or other "alliance to . . . fix the rate of wages, or lessen or alter the hours of work, "or to decrease the quantity of work," and which is equally directed against conspiracies of masters, manufacturers, or other persons doing the same things—enacts as follows, by § 3:—"If any person shall, by violence to the person or property, "or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, "force or endeavour to force any journeyman manufacturer, workman, or other "person . . . to depart from his or her employment or work . . . or on "account of his not having complied or his refusing to comply with any rules, "orders, resolutions, or requisitions, made to obtain an advance or to reduce the "rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the hours of working, or to *decrease or alter* "the *quantity* of work," &c. &c., such person "shall be imprisoned only, or shall "and may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three "months." By § 6, offenders are compelled to give evidence within six calendar months after the offence.

tain any prosecution by the evidence of a certain number of the men to the effect that they were intimidated. This, according to the opinion expressed to me by all the Scotch legal authorities to whom I mentioned the point, was a misapprehension on the part of the employers, no such evidence being necessary; the fact of such an amount of intimidation having been exercised as would reasonably cause an apprehension of violence or injury, "timor qui in hominem fortem et "constantem cadere posset," being one to be inferred from the facts, and sustainable by the evidence of by-standers, or, as provided by the Act, of some of the offenders themselves. But I believe, also, a very strong reason to be the difficulty of identifying the intimidators, who appear suddenly at early morning, as above described, from a distance, in a locality where they are not known, surround a colliery or way-lay the men going to work in it, cause them by this demonstration of force to return, and then scatter themselves and go back to their homes.

It is this practice which many of the principal persons in Lanarkshire look upon as a new and serious feature in the recent strikes, and requiring immediate steps to be taken to enable the authorities to be prepared against its recurrence.

The state of the mining district of Lanarkshire is exceptional. Where such a vast mass of labouring people has been collected together within a few years, without local ties, unacquainted for the most part with each other, with a very small proportion of the middle class and scarcely any of the upper class of society residing among them; where the relation of the men with their employers is such as renders frequent collisions probable, and for a time almost inevitable, measures of precaution for the support of the well-disposed, and the defence of that portion of the inhabitants which has nothing to do with these disturbances, but which is a sufferer by them, are justifiable, which in parts of the country where the growth of society has been regular, and the masses of population collected on one spot not great, could never be required.

When I was first called upon to make a report to the Secretary of State on the condition of this portion of the mining districts of Scotland, in 1843-4, among the measures which I felt called upon to suggest, and which were very shortly after adopted, were a considerable increase in the number of the police for the borough of Airdrie and the mining district of Lanarkshire, and their better organization; the separation of the mining portion of that county from the purely agricultural, for police purposes; the establishment at Airdrie of a Sheriff-Substitute's Court and a Procurator Fiscal for that portion of the county so separated. The effect of these measures has

been very useful and satisfactory. The time, however, has arrived when they require to be extended.

The numbers and character of the population in that part of Lanarkshire, the vast interests directly concerned in all that relates to the smooth and regular action of that great mass of labour, and the extent to which the whole community around, including the population and the manufacturing and commercial concerns of Glasgow, are directly and indirectly involved in the same, all appear to point to the conclusion that every guarantee of security that can be derived from the administration of the law and the character of the police force should be given to such a district. I venture to state to you that it would be desirable that a Sheriff, instead of a Sheriff-Substitute, should be placed at Airdrie, and that a certain number of mounted police should be added to the existing police force. The gravity of the occasions that arise during periods of disturbance, and the good effects that often flow from immediate and decisive action at the right moment, would appear fully to justify the placing in the midst of such a district an officer of the rank and experience of a Sheriff, who, by residing in the district, and being thus brought into immediate contact with the population, would learn their character, become acquainted with all that was going on, and be better able to judge when those decisive moments arrived.

The habitual presence of a few mounted police in those districts where the large villages, filled almost entirely with colliers and miners, are found at every two or three miles apart, would have at all times a good effect in support of order, and in ensuring the capture of persons amenable to justice; but they would be particularly useful on the recurrence of a strike. Living in, or patrolling, these villages, they would soon become acquainted with the faces of their inhabitants. If, during a strike, the practice which baffled the authorities and the employers on the last occasion was repeated, and large bodies of men belonging to one village assembled and marched to another some miles off, for the purposes of intimidation, the mounted police would be able to give early intelligence of their movements in the proper quarter; would afford time for an adequate civil or, if necessary, military force to be brought to the spot, ready to support the well-disposed in their desire to proceed to their work, or would follow and be ready at the right moment to identify the intimidators, and thus lead to their apprehension and punishment. It is the confident belief of many gentlemen who were among the greatest sufferers by the late strikes, that its extent or duration were greatly due to these assemblages of intimidators from a distance not having been adequately met and put down in the first instance

The cost of a certain number of mounted police would be well incurred if, as appears very probable, their presence led to the prevention or the earlier termination of any one of these disastrous interruptions of labour.

It is the more desirable that the employers chiefly concerned should adopt, without delay, measures that may tend to abridge the duration of strikes, because it is little likely that their recurrence can be altogether prevented in those districts, partly in consequence of the state of circumstances already mentioned; partly from the opposition of views and interests that appears, from time to time, to arise between the Sale Collieries and those that supply the ironworks. It may sometimes seem to be the interest of the owners of the former, or the necessities of their trade may require it, that they should offer a higher rate of wages than the latter. When this is the case the workmen belonging to the latter become dissatisfied, and demand a rate of payment which the state of the iron trade may put it entirely out of the power of the ironmaster to grant. This dissatisfaction in the present temper of the men's minds and the present state of their relations with their employers is almost sure to lead to a strike. The master, in vain, asserts that he cannot afford a higher rate than the one offered, and the fact may be (as was mentioned to me confidentially by more than one employer) that the rate which the men had insisted upon at the termination of the last strike had absorbed the whole profits, and could not possibly be continued. As the relation between the masters and the men in general are carried on at present there are no means of convincing them on such a point as this, and they follow their own course accordingly to the injury of themselves and their masters. Neither has the proved futility of a strike any effect upon those who are its chief abettors. On the late occasion, although at first the price of coals rose very much in Glasgow, to the great loss of every consumer, and especially that of the large manufacturers, coal soon began to be brought from Clackmannanshire, and even from England. While the Scotch colliers were demanding 5*s.* a day those of Cumberland were working for 3*s.* 6*d.*; and large quantities of coal were brought to the Clyde from Maryport and Whitehaven. These supplies together had the effect of bringing down the price at Glasgow, and enabled some of the ironmasters to keep a large proportion of their furnaces in blast.

At the same time, the Scotch coal trade with Ireland was greatly interfered with. That market losing its usual supply from Scotland, coal from Wigan was loaded at Fleetwood and taken to Ireland, from whence the vessels proceeded to the Clyde for another freight. Some gentlemen of experience in

the iron trade also adverted to the very injurious effect of a strike upon the malleable branch of it in Scotland, it being a comparatively recent trade in that country, and, therefore, peculiarly liable to inquiry for any interruption or any unduly enhanced price of labour.

The men justify their combinations by the example of the masters who unite to establish as far as possible the prices and the rate of wages which they think attainable. Some employers, of whom Mr. Dixon is among the most conspicuous, refuse to join this combination of the masters, and thus place themselves in a position to insist upon every man who works with them becoming a member of their "Friendly and Free-labour Society" above described. The settlement of any difference that may arise on the question of wages becomes, in such a case as that of Mr. Dixon's works, a matter of comparative ease from the mutual confidence generated and long acted upon in the working of such a society, embracing the interests of the whole of his workmen. A species of arbitration arises out of it which soon leads to a right understanding and an agreement; while the arbitration advocated by the men or their delegates, embracing a whole district, is manifestly very unlikely to be tried, and if tried, to succeed. The masters very naturally refuse to submit their case to the kind of men usually acting as delegates, and the particular circumstances of different masters are so great that what might be a rate of wages which one could afford would be ruinous at the same moment to another.

The results of a strike are particularly noticeable in its moral and physical effects upon those engaged in it.

1st. The diminution of crime. This was satisfactorily proved to me by reference to the books of the superintendent of police at Airdrie for the "Airdrie Rural District of Lanarkshire." The total number of police cases, during the strike from the 13th March to the 30th May, was 313. The total number for a corresponding number of days before the strike was 443; a difference of 130 or an average of eleven less per week for the eleven weeks of the strike. This diminution is attributed to there having been less money to spend on ardent spirits, and the consequent decrease of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

2nd. The increase of disease. That this is the usual consequence of a strike was asserted to me by gentlemen of long experience in the mining portion of Lanarkshire. The low living produces low fevers, and if wet or cold weather comes on soon after a strike and before the stock of clothes which has usually been much reduced by being sold or pawned can

be replaced or recovered, an increased rate of mortality is the consequence.

3rd. Demoralized habits. The same observers, having experience of strikes for upwards of thirty years, notice with regret the injury done to the habits of a workman and his family by a strike. The loss of their usual resource of wages drives them to resort to means of saving themselves from starvation, which an honest and well-behaved workman would not previously have thought himself capable of. Some get into debt to an amount which tempts them to become dishonest; others, perambulate the country begging, or rather often extorting money or food; others, send their wives or children or both on the same errand; in all cases their self-respect is impaired or destroyed, and when that is gone the descent is easy to crime and degradation.

That there will not be wanting the organization among a certain class of the men under the guidance of their delegates, which will be fruitful in future strikes, is plainly shown from the four first clauses of "Articles and Regulations of the Scottish Iron and Coal Miners Association" of which I obtained a copy, recently printed at Dunfermline. They are as follows:

"ARTICLE I.—That We, the operative Coal and Iron Miners "of Scotland, do form ourselves into a General Association, "having for its principal objects the protection of each others "rights and privileges.

"II. That there shall be a general congress of delegates "from Scotland at least once every three months, and oftener "if an emergency should require it.

"III. That every member shall, on entry to the association, "pay the sum of 6*d.*, and thereafter 1*d.* per week. Every "delegate attending the Delegate Meeting shall carry with "him such sums of money required to carry on the general "business of the association. Every individual colliery to "hold their own money, save such as may be required to "cover the necessary expenses of the General Association.

"IV. That if at any time the work, or the workmen therein, "find it necessary to strike for an advance of wages, or from "any other necessary cause, the District Committee shall refer "the matter to a working arbitration. Should the masters "refuse this, the men to be supported till the matter is "adjusted. Should the men refuse that, they place themselves beyond the pale of the association." . . . .

This proposed Association, holding out by the subsequent clauses, certain supposed benefits of a Friendly Association to those who may join it, aims at regulating the proceedings

of all the collieries in Scotland in regard to wages and all other matters that are involved between the workmen and their masters through the intervention of a Committee of Delegates. They will, in all probability, not succeed, but the circumstance of such a combination being under consideration points out to the employers generally how desirable it would be that the example of the admirable "Friendly and Free-labour Associations" of Mr. Dixon's works should be extensively copied, and the power of regulating all these points kept in the hands of the men and the masters of each work, without any extraneous inference which aggravates instead of allaying disputes and difficulties.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE.

*The Right Hon.*
*Sir George Grey, Bart, M.P.,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

# APPENDIX.

## Appendix A.

Extract from the Report of the Rev. J. P. Norris, for 1855–6, upon the Prize-Schemes of Staffordshire, &c. (pp. 804, 805 of Minutes of Committee of Council for Education for 1855–6), referred to at p. 11.

"But, if the application of the prize-scheme is to be yet more widely extended, some further modification is necessary. In any alteration that is proposed the original and essential purposes of the plan should be kept steadily in view.

"These are two-fold:—

"1st. To accredit well-conducted children, who have accomplished a certain minimum amount of schooling, with honorary certificates to this effect.

"2nd. To give prizes to those who distinguish themselves under examination.

"Hitherto the two purposes have coalesced, and the whole number of children have been admitted to examination, those only being allowed to have the certificate cards who might succeed in gaining prizes. Now the modification which I propose is this, viz., to extend the distribution of cards, and to limit the distribution of prizes. I propose that all children who fulfil the very simple conditions of age, character, and period of schooling, should have *cards* given to them certifying these facts; and that then a much smaller and more select number of these should be admitted to examination for *prizes*. In this way the cards, which experience proves to be very highly valued by the parents, will be brought within the reach of *all* deserving children; while the prizes will acquire increased value, and confer greater distinction, in proportion as we raise the standard of competition. My intercourse with the teachers and parents of the children encourages me to hope that the larger distribution of cards will, in their eyes, more than compensate the increased difficulty of obtaining prizes.

"The scheme thus modified will assume the following form:—

"1. Boys and girls who can produce certificates (signed by their teachers and ministers) that they have attended some school or schools under inspection regularly (*i.e.* 176 days, exclusive of Sundays, in each year), for a period of two years subsequently to their *ninth* birthday, and that they bear a good character, may receive honorary cards bearing witness to this effect, on the day fixed for the distribution of prizes.

"2. Scholars who have fulfilled the above conditions, and whose attainments seem to justify it, may be presented by their teachers as candidates for the Bible prize. The examination for this prize will be confined to writing from dictation, reading, elementary arithmetic, the Book of Genesis and the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Failure to win the Bible will not involve the forfeiture of the *card*. The fact of good character and attendance at school remains the same; and it is to this, and to this only, that the card will bear testimony.

"Those who have in some previous year won the Bible prize will be admitted to a separate and higher examination for money prizes."

## Appendix B.

(Referred to at p. 41).

Standing Rules and Regulations which all Colliers and others employed at Govan Colliery, by William Dixon, shall, by their acceptance of Employment, be bound to observe and adhere to.

I. No warning shall be required to be given to any person employed, nor shall any warning be required to be given by any Person employed, before leaving the employment.

II. Every person occupying a house at, or provided by, the Colliery, shall be bound to flit or remove from the house, upon the day that he leaves, or is discharged from the employment.

III. That no collier, or other person employed, shall interfere in any manner of way with the Employer's just right of employing, retaining, and discharging such workmen as may be considered proper, or with a workman's right of working and engaging to work, in the way, upon the terms, and with whom he may think best for the interest of himself and family.

IV. That every person employed at the colliery shall pay at the Office, each pay-day, the accustomed allowance for the colliery surgeon, rent of house occupied, price of fire coal, tools, or other implements furnished or repaired by the employer, as well as for pick sharping.

V. That every person employed at the colliery shall enter as a member of the Govan Colliery Friendly and Free Labour Society, unless the managers of the Society have objections.

VI. That every person employed at the colliery shall enter as a member of the Govan Colliery Iron Works and Forge Funeral Fund, unless the managers of the Fund have objections.

VII. That every person occupying a house belonging to the colliery, shall pay, at the office, each pay-day, the school wages fixed by the managers of the school, for each of his children from 6 to 12 years of age.

VIII. That the evening school wages shall be retained in the office each pay, if not paid to the teacher.

IX. That no person shall keep a dog, either at his place of work, or in any of the houses belonging to the colliery, nor shall keep fowls.

We, the parties hereto subscribing, do hereby, by our several subscriptions, engage and bind ourselves to observe and conform to the foregoing rules and regulations in all respects; and consent and agree that deduction be made from our wages, of the several sums or payments specified or referred to in articles *four, five, six, seven,* and *eight;* and we further acknowledge, by our respective subscriptions, that a copy of the special and general rules of the colliery have been delivered to us by our employer.

| Date of Entry. | Workman's Signature. | Signature of Witness. | Signature of Witness. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

LONDON:
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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# REPORTS

OF THE

# INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES,

TO

## HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE,

TO DECEMBER 1855.

---


MR. DUNN.
MR. ATKINSON.

MR. DICKINSON.
MR. HIGSON.

MR. MORTON (Two Reports).
MR. HEDLEY.

MR. WYNNE.
MR. BROUGH.

MR. MACKWORTH.
MR. EVANS.

MR. WILLIAMS.
MR. ALEXANDER.


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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.


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# I.

REPORT on the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Half Year ending 31st December 1855; also Report on Boiler Explosions.—By M. DUNN, Esq.

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SIR, Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 13, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the half-year's report of fatal accidents ending 31st December last; also the report upon boiler explosions.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. MATTHIAS DUNN, Mine Inspector.

---

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Fatal Colliery Accidents in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, from 30th June to and with 31st December 1855.

| | | | In Shafts. | Explosions. | Chokedamp. | Falls of Stone and Coal. | Sundries. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855:— | | | | | | | | |
| July | 2 | Dearham Colliery, Cumberland | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 4 | Rainton | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 6 | Blaydon Main | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 9 | Broughton Moor, suicide in the pit | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 16 | Little Town, crush of tubs | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 17 | Kibblesworth, died of natural cause | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | „ | North Hetton, crush of tubs | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 20 | Ellenborough Cumberland, explosion | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 24 | Thornley, crush of tubs | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 25 | West Aukland ditto | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | „ | Towla ditto | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 26 | Pontop, stranger fell down shaft | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 27 | Marley Hill | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 30 | Oxclose, crab ran amain | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| August | 1 | Cleator Moor, fell down shaft | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 2 | E. Holywell | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | „ | Trimdon, killed in shaft | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 3 | Heugh Hall, kick of horse | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 6 | New Hartley, crab ran amain | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 14 | South Durham, crush of cage | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 20 | Shotton | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 22 | Rainton, fell down staple | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 24 | Usworth, explosion | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| | 25 | Sacriston | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| September | 1 | Cramlington, fell down sinking pit | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 3 | West Hetton, kick of horse | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 7 | Newfield, explosion | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 12 | Monkwearmouth, explosion | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| | 13 | Gosforth Wagg.-way, a woman | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 16 | Burradon | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 17 | Newfield, fall of stone | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 19 | Kibblesworth, boiler explosion | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 20 | Woodhouse Close | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 21 | Whitwell | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 23 | Gateshead Low Fell | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 26 | Page Bank, explosion in sinking pit | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 28 | Beamish | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| October | 1 | Thornley, death by cage | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 4 | Medomsley, sinking pit | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | 5 | Blaydon Main | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | 9 | Kelloe, crush of tubs | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | | Carried forward | 9 | 9 | – | 12 | 13 | 43 |

| | | In Shafts. | Explosions. | Chokedamp. | Falls of Stone and Coal. | Sundries. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward - | 9 | 9 | – | 12 | 13 | 43 |
| October 11 | Cocken, crush of tubs - - - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Fenwick, death in shaft - - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 18 | Belmont, fell down shaft - - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | Netherton - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 23 | Walbottle - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | Crosby in Cumberland, explosion in sinking pit - | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 31 | Gilcruix ditto - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| November 8 | Seaton (Seaham) - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | Usworth, apparatus boy at bank - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ | Leasingthorn, fell from 5¼ to main coal - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 8 | Bedlington New Pit, crush in shaft - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 10 | Blaydon Main - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 13 | Shank House Pit, Cramlington - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 15 | Seghill Staith, crush of waggons - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | South Hetton, crush of tubs - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Whitehaven, fell down staple - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 21 | Barrington, killed by machine - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | Whitwell - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | Merrington - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 28 | West Hetton, crush of tubs - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Cramlington - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | Threepthwaite - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 30 | Usworth, sinking pit - - - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| December 7 | Thornley (Ludworth), reversal of engine - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | Wingate Grange, crush of tubs - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Harraton, death in shaft crush - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 13 | Seaton Delaval - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 14 | Newfield, per waggons - - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Blaydon Main - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 24 | Seaton (Seaham) - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | Spital Tongues, crush of tubs - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Cassop - - - - - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 29 | Oakwellgate, Gateshead - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 30 | Long Framlington, fell down shaft - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | Newbottle, per counterbalance weight - - | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | Total - - - - | 18 | 11 | – | 27 | 23 | 79 |

SYNOPSIS SINCE THE PASSING OF THE ACT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851:— | | | | | | | |
| Half Year ending June 30 | Eight months - - - | 13 | 8 | 1 | 21 | 29 | 72 |
| „ „ Dec. 31 | Ditto - - - - | 5 | 49 | – | 15 | 19 | 88 |
| 1852:— | | | | | | | |
| „ „ June 30 | Ditto - - - - | 17 | 33 | 1 | 19 | 27 | 97 |
| „ „ Dec. 31 | Ditto - - - - | 11 | 5 | – | 26 | 16 | 58 |
| 1853:— | | | | | | | |
| „ „ June 30 | Ditto - - - - | 12 | 7 | – | 28 | 32 | 79 |
| „ „ Dec. 31 | Ditto - - - - | 17 | 12 | 1 | 30 | 12 | 72 |
| 1854:— | | | | | | | |
| „ „ June 30 | Ditto - - - - | 11 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 58 |
| „ „ Dec. 31 | Ditto - - - - | 15 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 23 | 69 |
| 1855:— | | | | | | | |
| „ „ June 30 | Ditto - - - - | 7 | 9 | 1 | 24 | 28 | 69 |
| | Aggregate - - - | 126 | 134 | 6 | 234 | 230 | 741 |
| | Average - - - | 13 | 14½ | ½ | 23 | 23 | 74 |

REPORT of the Working of the COAL MINING INSPECTION ACT (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100) in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, for the Half Year ending 31st December 1855.

SIR, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 12th 1856.

I HAVE the honour to append the details of casualties during the above period, which I am happy to observe is free from any important fatality from explosions; and it is worthy of remark, that in those cases at Usworth, August 24

and Monkwearmouth, September 12, both occurred with deputy overmen, who were accounted experienced men and good judges, and in both cases they were furnished with safety lamps, but in an unguarded moment exposed the naked lights to the inflammable air current.

The explosion at Crosby in Cumberland on the 23rd October took place in a sinking pit, which not being understood to be making gas, was partially scaffolded over during some process in the upper part of the shaft, and the gas being thus left to accumulate below, fired upon the workmen, and the two men were precipitated to the bottom, where the afterdamp was so strong, that it was many hours before their bodies could be recovered.

The explosion at Burradon on the 17th Sept. took place from one of the hewers being allowed to hole into a board which was known to be foul, and that too unnecessarily, so that the investigation bore a serious appearance, as implicating the overman in want of care, but a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The explosion at Page Bank sinking pit, 26th Sept., was of a very similar description as that at Crosby; a blower of inflammable air had got on fire in the shaft, and in order to extinguish it they covered over the top of the pit; but having brought a naked light near to the place the accumulated gas took fire, blew away the scaffold, and caused the death of one man;—the same pit some months afterwards fired at the small ventilating furnace, and occasioned great alarm; causing a necessity for lining the shaft with an air-tight casing of deals, to convey to the surface the gas, which under certain changes of weather was wont to teem out with remarkable violence.

On Oct. 1 a life was lost at Ludworth Colliery by the engine being reversed, and the cage suddenly drawn up against the pulley, whereby a poor man was precipitated down the shaft;—this was done by an inexperienced young man being allowed to handle the engine for a moment, and this was proved to be inconsistent with the written rules of the colliery; the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against both the engineman and his assistant, who are to take their trials at the ensuing Durham assizes.

A similar case occurred at Harraton on the 12th of December. The regular onsetter at the bottom of the shaft being wanting, the overman appointed a young man in his place who was an utter stranger to the business, and he neglected to give him any verbal instructions as to the signals, whilst the Colliery was also wanting in written rules.

Two persons had entered the cage to ascend the pit, and the third was in the act of entering, when the brakeman swore that a signal was given to draw away; the consequence was that the poor man was so squeezed at one of the buntons across the shaft, that he died the following day.

Under these circumstances the coroner and jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the stranger, who is also in jail to take his trial at Durham; but as I look upon it as a case of peculiar hardship, I feel it my duty to attend the assizes, and have the whole matter explained, with a view of mitigating his punishment.

Six several persons have lost their lives from falling down shafts and staples, which species of accidents may be expected to diminish in consequence of the guards prescribed by the recent Act; whilst the remaining cases under that head, 11 or 12 in number, have been mostly killed by crushes of the cage.

Under the head of Sundries a great proportion have originated from the crush of tubs in the workings.

One death occurred 19 Sept. in consequence of the explosion of a boiler;—and as that was shortly afterwards succeeded by a similar explosion at Walker iron works, I made it my business to examine in detail the various circumstances, which I compiled and read before the Northern Institute. This paper I have the honour to enclose, and will be happy to see it published along with this Report.

I am not aware that the rest of the accidents demand any especial notice, and if the aggregate number does not show any material diminution, it must be attributed to the gradual increase of the quantities of coal raising, and the consequent increase of risk, for in my opinion there are few exceptions to the general care that is taking to avert danger.

*Note.*—Both the parties at Ludworth on October 1st and that at Harraton on December 12th were tried and acquitted, it being proved that in the latter case the overman did not acquaint the strange onsetter with the nature of the signals. M. D.

The district is now divided; Mr. Atkinson taking a considerable portion of the County of Durham; and the parliamentary and special rules are gradually organizing, whereby it is expected that increased care will result, and fatal accidents be still further diminished.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., M.P. &c. &c. &c.

MATTHIAS DUNN, M.I.

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## ON BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

*(Read before the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, on the 6th December, and published in their "Transactions.")*

### BY MATTHIAS DUNN.

THE explosion of boilers has now become as exciting a subject as the explosions of collieries, and in many cases as difficult to account for, but having been engaged in examining witnesses upon the recent cases which have occurred at Kibblesworth and Walker, I have collected together some of the most important parts of the evidence, and have also consulted certain scientific authorities as to the effects of steam and water in connection with hot iron, as well as the ordinary apparatus of boilers in respect to the steam and water communications, &c., with a view of inviting discussion, and of bringing forward the practical talent with which the Northern Institute abounds, to endeavour to devise some means of checking this growing evil.

I have endeavoured to ascertain how far the danger of explosion is increased by the prevailing custom of having four, five, or six boilers all intercommunicated by the same feed and steam pipes, but practical persons seem to think that there is nothing objectionable in this, inasmuch as each boiler has its own branch pipe, with suitable stop valves.

It is understood in practice, that when one boiler is feeding, all the other feed valves should be shut, because, if two valves are open at the same time, the strength of steam in one boiler may force the water out of it into one or other of its neighbours, and so cause the boiler to become suddenly dangerous for want of water.

The quantity of water in high pressure boilers continues to be ascertained by means of the float or piece of stone suspended or attached to a wire led through the boiler top, and poised by means of a balance-wheel with a weight to denote the rising or falling of the water. This apparatus has been recently improved upon by sundry devices for producing a whistle, or alarum, when the water falls below a certain point.

Amongst the most recent of these applications is Dirck's Patent Anti-explosive Apparatus, Coleman and Co., Proprietors, 32, Moorgate (a drawing of which is annexed).

The Patentee assumes that boiler explosions, for the most part, originate in over-heating, but not necessarily from a deficiency of water, sometimes from the sticking or over-weighting of the safety valve, and he has, therefore, invented a means for cooling down the water by the introduction of cold water, to flow through coils of pipes immersed in the water, and discharging by a pipe leading outside.

The introduction of the said cold water to be induced by "*the over-heating of the boiler*," and its contents acting upon a fusible alloy, which, when melted, opens a valve or water-cock, connected with a cistern above, which allows the water to pass into and through the refrigeratory tubing within the water of the boiler, and discharging within sight of the fireman.

"Combinations of tin, lead, and bismuth, in different proportions, melt at known temperatures, thus in parts of 3, 5, and 8, the alloy melts at 212°, while in parts of 2, 3, and 2, the alloy melts at 270°. Then, as we know the temperatures of given pressures, we can accommodate the alloy to melt at very near the required pressure, which I call the '*danger heat*,' for 15 lbs. pressure is 251°, 30 lbs. is 270°, and 60 lbs. pressure is 309°. It is not meant to substitute the usual gauges and safety-valves, but to call attention."

Johnston's Improved Self-Acting Alarm (of which also I append a drawing), is founded upon the assumption that almost all boiler explosions arise from a

deficiency of water. He, therefore, proposes to furnish each boiler with the annexed apparatus, so that when the water falls below a certain level, the steam acting upon the instrument produces a whistle. The float consists of a large "*hollow metal ball*," made sufficiently heavy that in the falling of the water, it opens the orifice and whistles. This apparatus is now manufacturing by Mr. Watson, High Bridge, the cost being only 40*s*.

A third invention for which the author, Mr. Hall, of London, has taken out a patent, is founded upon the following assumption, viz.:—"That explosions are not occasioned by a constant pressure of steam allowed steadily to increase until its tension is greater than the strength of the boiler, but, by permitting the water to become so low as to expose the plates to a high temperature, they surcharge the steam with caloric far exceeding that due to its pressure, and in injecting an additional supply of water into this heated steam, which acts like a blow. It is also known that the water level may be raised even by opening the safety-valve, which, instead of tending to safety, may thus become the cause of producing the explosion, which opinion is strengthened by the fact that the greater number of accidents occur immediately after starting the engine." He therefore, proposes a "*water blow off valve*," to operate when the surface of the water has fallen to a dangerous extent; the said valve might be made self-acting, either by *a float, or what is preferable*, a fusible metal cup, enclosing a bolt head to which the valve is attached at the other end, and retaining it in its seat (*see drawing*). The valve communicating with the water, and kept in position by a rod terminating with a small head, which is held in the cup by soft fusible metal, and the cup riveted to the crown of the tube or boiler. If the tube or furnace be unduly heated, the rod would be released and the valve permitted to open and discharge the water from the boiler, the pipe connected with this apparatus terminating near the bottom of the boiler, the water to be forced up by pressure of steam. The valve being inverted and kept in its place by a small spiral spring, allowing the float to be at liberty until the water falls from it, when it opens the valve and releases the water. The cup that is riveted into the tube is not lead, but another metal, the quickest conductor of heat and most fusible that we can find for the purpose, run into it upon the head of the bolt; it is to do away with the lead plug, for we find that the action of the fire on one side and water on the other, so act upon the lead as to oxidize it, so that it almost becomes tin. We have tried several of the lead plugs which have been in some time, and instead of melting at 415° or 420° they do not melt till nearly 600°, and sometimes as high as 950°, and it is to get over this that we adopt the cup."

"I have had an experiment with the cup standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the tube, when it melted the fusible metal whilst the water was still on the tube."

His ideas are still further explained in a subsequent letter of 28th November 1855, viz.:—

"These considerations naturally and inevitably lead to the conclusion that safety is alone to be attained by opening a water-blow-off-valve when the surface has fallen to a perilous extent for the purpose of first discharging the water, which is the more dangerous agent, from the boiler, and then the steam operating, in fact, as a safety-valve placed in a more useful and less objectionable position than the present steam-valve, situated on the dome. This valve might be rendered self-acting by a float, or what, perhaps, would be preferable, a fusible metal cup, enclosing a button, by which the valve would be retained in its seat, unless subjected to the temperature at which it was designed to melt. The accompanying sketch, illustrating the principle, represents a valve communicating with the water, and kept in position by a rod which serves for its stem, and terminates with a button cemented with fusible metal into a copper cup riveted to the crown of the boiler. If the furnace should be suddenly heated, the button would be relieved, and the valve permitted to open and discharge the water and steam from the boiler. The boiler might be injured, and perhaps the flues destroyed by the fire, but it could not be exploded."

A fourth steam and water gauge, the patent of Mr. Sydney Smith, Hyson Green Works, Nottingham, is highly spoken of and extensively used. (See drawings). The following are the remarks by the patentee:—

*Steam Indicator.* — In construction it is neat, simple, durable, instant in action, and shows every variation of pressure with the most exact and delicate precision, thereby preventing the frequent and disastrous boiler explosions resulting from ignorance as to the actual pressure of steam in the boiler.

For marine boilers the patent steam indicators are well adapted, as they are not affected by the rolling of the vessel or heat of the engine-room, and can be

placed in any suitable position, either near the boilers, in the Captain's cabin, or alongside the compass.

*Magnetic Water Gauge.*—In consequence of the frequent bursting of the common glass gauge, and the trouble and expense of renewal, a gauge that is not liable to these casualties is much wanted. *The magnetic gauge* is neat in appearance and simple in construction and action, and is not liable to derangement; it is placed on the top of the boiler, near the front; a copper ball float, which rises or falls with the water, is attached to a magnet behind the dial of the gauge, by means of a brass rod, and causes the moveable hand to indicate the height of water with the most exact precision.

*Cylinder Water Gauge.* — In cases where the upright magnetic water gauge cannot be applied, the *cylinder gauge* is recommended. It is placed in *front* of the boiler, and in principle is similar to the other, except that instead of an upright scale, the magnet attracts a needle round the face of a graduated dial plate, by turning on its axis, worked by a copper ball float. A reference to the sketches will fully explain the working parts.

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## Extracts from Coroners' Inquests after sundry Boiler Explosions.

### *I.—Boiler Explosion at Kibblesworth Colliery, County of Durham.*

An explosion occurred at this colliery on the 19th September 1855, by which a poor man was killed, and the circumstances under which it happened seemed to afford a good opportunity of scrutinizing the causes which had preceded this calamity.

The establishment consisted of five cylindrical boilers, each thirty feet by six feet, loaded on the safety valve, as they expected, at 35lbs. per inch.

The boilers were all intercommon in regard to the steam and feed pipes, having the necessary stop-valves also well fitted up with float apparatus and safety-valves, and managed by steady men. The explosion happened too, at eight o'clock, a.m. The night and day man had changed at six o'clock, and reported that all was in the most satisfactory state at that time. After a long and patient investigation before Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Coroner, a verdict was brought in of accidental death, and in order to put people on their guard against such an oversight as was supposed to have brought about this mishap, I published pretty extensively the following exposition, in order to put persons upon their guard.

"*To the Editor of the Newcastle Journal.*

"Sir,—By this explosion an unfortunate young man lost his life, for the boiler was rent into three pieces and driven 150 yards from the place. It very seldom happens that a clear elucidation of the immediate cause of these explosions is arrived at, but in this case it was discovered that *the feed valves belonging to two of the boilers* had been open at the same time, and as proof was given that two hours previous to the explosion all the five boilers were in a perfect working state, no ordinary boiling could have diminished the water to such a dangerous extent. There was, therefore, no room to doubt that, in consequence of the two valves being open, the water in the boiler which exploded had been *primed or driven* into the neighbouring boiler, and in consequence the former had become heated up to redness, whilst it was also obvious that the engineer was at the time in the act of turning on water, which is a very common and natural course to take. I have, therefore, deduced from these examinations some instructions which I will endeavour to make public, as to the course which ought to be taken when a boiler is discovered to be in a dangerous state for want of water:—

"1st.—Not to attempt to pull out the fire, because, whilst that is doing, the heat will be more intense, but to set open the fire door, and deaden the fire with green coals, if damp so much the better.

"2d.—To close the pipe communications with the other boiler; but leave the damper open.

"3d.—To set open the discharge steam valves; and not to introduce any water until all is cooled down.

"If the proprietors of collieries and manufactories would cause these simple rules to be circulated amongst their operatives, it would tend to warn them what to do in so critical a moment, instead of being left to the natural but dangerous expedient of introducing water."

Since publishing the above remarks, I have reason to believe that the opening of the steam-valve, under such a dangerous state of things, would not be the most prudent course, because the sudden rush of the steam might have a tendency to raise the water of the boiler up against the heated plate, and also

to convey to the steam itself (perhaps liquified by extreme heat) so violent a motion, as to produce explosion. I therefore conclude, that beyond insulating the boiler and cooling it down, the less violent change made the better.

### *II.—Walker Works Boiler Explosion.*

*Wm. Livingstone's Evidence* (*Engineer*), 1*st Day.*—This explosion happened on Monday morning, the 8th Oct., whereby one was killed and several others grievously wounded, the boiler was blown into four pieces and carried to a considerable distance from the place. The boiler in question was made of 3-8 inch plate (one of six all inter-communicated), was twenty-five feet long, six feet eight inches diameter, and loaded with from 35lbs. to 40lbs. per inch. The boiler was pretty old, but had undergone important repairs, so that it was adequately strong for more than the intended pressure. Each boiler had two safety-valves. They had also Smith's indicator attached to the floats to show the quantity of water contained in the boiler. The safety valves were taken out and examined once a fortnight, and the feed-pipes were fitted with a flap at the bottom, opening upwards to guard against the water being primed up the pipe into the neighbouring boilers. At the time of the explosion the engine had been at work upwards of four hours. The water which fed the boilers was heated, and the boilers were cleaned every fortnight. It was in evidence that half an hour before the explosion the engineman, in answer to a question, said that "*there was rather too much,*" and in consequence had shut off the supply to send it to the other boilers, which was corroborated by the fact of the valves being found shut at the time of the explosion. Two of the boilers were closely connected together, and a priming might have taken place, but not likely. He believed there was no want of water at the time. He was at a loss to know why the boiler had been thrown so far from its seat except that there had been a deficiency of water.

Oct. 19th.

The adjourned inquest was resumed, at which I was summoned by the coroner, S. Reed, to assist in examining evidence and endeavouring to throw some scientific light upon this hitherto mysterious subject.

*Wm. Livingstone* further examined by M. Dunn.—The safety-valves were found quite free and in good order. One continuous feed-pipe supplied six boilers, each boiler having a branch pipe and valve. If the flaps got out of order the boilers might prime into each other; the flap is placed within four or six inches of the bottom of the boiler. One main steam pipe supplied all the boilers, each boiler having also a branch pipe and valve. The boilers might prime through the steam pipes, but he never knew it to be the case. If he found the boiler in a dangerous state he would dampen the fire and draw it, although this, for a time, would increase the intensity of the heat. He would also lift the safety-valve quick as possible; these valves were four inches in diameter, but only three inches in clear space. They had no lead plugs in the boilers; if such had been the case they would have melted out, and have given warning of what was happening. He had seen the lead plug often in locomotive boilers, and thought it might be used in other boilers as well. Had two floats on each boiler. The flap in the boiler feed-pipe was between five and six inches from the bottom, but in some others not more than three or four inches. The flaps were never obstructed in their action by any sediment. It is equally safe to work six boilers together with one pipe as half that number. He had seen lead plugs, but thought the boilers at Walker safe enough without them. He never saw lead plugs used in high-pressure boilers, but had seen them in locomotive engines. The lead plug would melt and extinguish the fire by the rush of water and steam. Yet he could not perceive much advantage in using them.

*Wm. Short.*—Was boiler smith, and repaired the boilers. About three years ago this boiler underwent a thorough repair; new plates were put on. Was quite capable of bearing a pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch. Thought the boiler could not have exploded if there had been a sufficiency of water in it, even suppose the plates had become heated. After examining the boiler he had come to the conclusion that the boiler had been red hot. The plates had a red appearance as if overheated by fire. He had seen lead plugs used in cylinder boilers such as this. If a lead plug had been placed near the bottom

it would have melted, and have warned the men of danger. He considered it would be better to adopt the lead plugs. It was the bottom that was rent asunder, and both ends were blown out. It was not from the intensity of steam, but the want of water.

Nov. 14.—Resumption of Inquest.

*George Dove, Engineer of the Walker Works.*—If the fire of one boiler was kept up while the fire of the other boiler was being withdrawn, it would have the effect of causing the water to flow through the feed pipe into the boiler which had an insufficient supply of water, in case there was no stop valve. The boiler plates would become red hot under a want of water, the steam would then become increased in temperature, and if mixed with water was sure to cause an explosion. He thought no gas was generated in the boiler. When water was admitted into a boiler heated up to 350° or 400° the water would assume a spheroidal shape, would reduce the temperature, and cause an explosion. Had no doubt but that the plates of the boiler had been heated towards red heat, after which, an explosion might occur at any moment. He was of opinion that had been the case with this boiler. There was a steam indicator for the set of boilers, which showed the pressure. The indicator was Sydney Smith's patent, and was considered a satisfactory check. He thought the boiler had become dangerous from priming, but not by the feed pipe, because of the application of the flap. He thought it had primed through the steam pipe. Independent of the flaps, they have also valves to each boiler to regulate the quantity of water admitted into them. The valves screwed down, and, in case the bottom flap got out of order, the water could be shut off by these valves, and they acted as a check. He would not recommend the *adoption of lead plugs for oblong boilers* without a tube; they might be advantageous for tubular boilers or a boiler with a fire-flue. His reasons were, first, they were out of sight, and secondly, that they would not melt under 594°. There were other metals which might be used with the lead, such as tin and bismuth, which would regulate the melting point to any named degree, but they would not amalgamate and form a plug to be relied upon.

*Thomas Bell, one of the Proprietors,* was of opinion that a boiler excessively heated would produce hydrogen gas, provided there was no great pressure of steam in the boiler, because the pressure of steam would split open the boiler before the iron became sufficiently heated to generate the gas. But if there was a low pressure in the boiler, and hydrogen gas did form, it could not explode, owing to the absence of atmospheric air. Water heated into temperature did not produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. If heated, in contact with iron, hydrogen gas alone was generated.

In illustration of the principle of heat tending to throw water into a spheroidal shape, an experiment was shown by heating a thin piece of iron *red hot* at the point A,

and B being kept at a lower temperature, when water was put into the cavity A it did not fly away in steam, but danced about in a globe like quicksilver; but upon moving down to the lower temperature of B it immediately exploded into steam. Hence it is inferred that it is not *red heat* which causes the explosion, but some intermediate temperature.

The Coroner then briefly summed up, and the Jury, after consulting a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

At the conclusion of the inquest I read the following Paper:—

"I have thought proper to lay before the jury assembled at Walker, a few extracts relative to the power of steam, under various circumstances, as bearing upon the inquiry now before the coroner and jury, which may probably serve to lead to the consideration of circumstances by scientific persons; but, after duly considering these and other similar circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that the explosion has originated (from whatever circumstance) in the proper quantity of water in the boiler having been wanting.

"Such want of water might take place from neglect of the person in charge, or it might take place from the priming of one boiler into the other, up the steam or feed-pipes, by which means the boilers were intercommunicated. The boilers would appear to have been well guarded against such an incident, each boiler having duplicate safety and feed valves,

—the latter being furnished with flaps, within the boiler, for the prevention of the priming. Notwithstanding these precautions the boiler seems to have undergone undue heat; and, although there is no evidence to show that any new feed had been recently admitted, yet I conceive that it is very possible that the agitation of the steam might throw the water within the boiler upon the plates, already so hot as to occasion an instantaneous undue expansion of steam, and so produce the explosion.

"I am, therefore, against the opinion that hydrogen gas has occasioned the catastrophe; because it will not explode at an ordinary red heat, and it could not communicate with the boiler fires or with atmospheric air.

"With respect to the prevention of such accidents, and under the impression that they almost always originate from want of water (unless the safety-valve either goes wrong or is over-weighted), I am greatly of opinion that the revival of an old practice would be advantageous, viz., to adopt a plug of lead or some alloy which would melt or consume at a temperature between 350 degrees and red heat—as explained by experiment—such plug to be placed in a tube boiler, at the upper part of the tube; and in a common cylindrical boiler half-way between the surface of the water and the boiler bottom. The said plug once consumed, the steam and water would rush out and recall immediate attention to the boiler, which must necessarily then be left to cool down, during which the steam-valves should be gradually opened.

"It would be quite proper, whilst the boiler was being cleaned, to punch out the said plug and substitute a new one, to avoid the objection as to oxydation.

"The advantage of this over many other devices is its extreme simplicity and freedom from friction or complicity. At any rate, I trust that these remarks will cause investigation and decision amongst practical engineers, so as to diminish these appalling mischiefs.

"It is undoubtedly an excellent precaution to adopt a flap, or horse-foot valve, at the foot of the feed-pipe, to prevent priming up that pipe.

"P.S.—I add to the above report some experiments by Mr. Horsley, engineer, Seghill, made at my request, to show the rate of steam diminution under different circumstances, the boiler being 27½ feet in length, 6 feet in diameter, and the safety-valve having an area of 3 inches."

| Steam Indicator 25lbs. | At end of 5 min. | End of 10 min. | End of 15 min. | End of 20 min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exp. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 Fire door open..... | 23¼ | 20½ | 18 | 16 |
| 2 Fire damped ..... | 21½ | 18½ | 16 | 14 |
| 3 Fire pulled out .... | 22¼ | 19 | 16 | 13¼ |

## III.—*Consett Boiler Explosion.*

An inquest was held on the 14th November 1855, from which I give a few extracts from the published evidence, as it seems to lead to a somewhat different conclusion to the two former cases. The boiler was split into two parts, one part flew ninety-one and the other ninety-six yards from the spot.

*Thomas Maddison, Breaksman.*—There are ten boilers, eight of which are supplied by the same steam-pipe, and the whole ten by the same feed-pipe. They are all fed with cold water.

The Coroner explained that he had consulted the Government as to sending an engineer to examine, but it was not thought necessary.

*Mr. Godley, Engineer of the Works.*—The water is regulated by one float to each boiler. The person in charge could see the indicator when the water was low. The wire connected with the indicator is oiled every morning, and I never knew it not to act: but if it did stand, the indicator would cease to act. I think there had not been sufficient water in the boiler which exploded. I think that some time before the explosion the boiler had been *sludged*, after which the valve had not been sufficiently closed owing to something having got on the face, and that the water had thus escaped. I examined the feed-valves as well as I could and found that the valve belonging to that boiler was open about a quarter of an inch. From the way we feed our boilers they cannot prime over. I found that immediately above the fire-bridge the plates had the *appearance of having been red hot, and that the plate was torn away.* Thickness of plate, three-eighths of an inch. Boiler was perfectly sound, and the water is kept about a foot above the flue, which leaves a space of 2 feet to 2 feet 2 inches for the generation of steam. *I conclude that at the time of the explosion the deceased had found the boiler was short of water, and was turning the feed-pipe. The boilers are supplied with hot water. If I saw a boiler ready to explode in consequence of a want of water, I would dampen the fire, open the fire-doors, and by no means draw out the fire. I would also put the damper down. Drawing out the fire would increase the heat. I would not put the feed on.*

*Samuel Elliott.—I think that between the time when I examined the boiler to the time of the explosion, the water could not have sufficiently diminished by heating to cause the explosion.*

*Matthew Gardner, Boiler Inspector.*—I had examined the boiler which exploded a week before the explosion, and concluded it was a safe boiler. I think the boiler exploded from a want of water; because it would not burst at the low pressure of 31 lbs. per inch, which is the pressure at which we work them. We never worked any of our boilers at a greater pressure than 40 lbs. I examined the boiler after the explosion and found no flaw or thin place, or any appearance of the plates having given way. *The side plates had the appearance of having been hot—the plates had a blue colour.*

Verdict, "Accidental Death."

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I will now submit a few extracts, from various authorities, touching the nature of steam, air, and metals, which are more or less involved in the question of the explosion of boilers, viz:—

The expansion of steam at 212° in comparison with water, is stated at 1800 to 1.

The density of water in proportion to air 832 to 1, and 212° is the boiling point of water.

If common steam be enclosed in a vessel and exposed to a pressure greater than two atmospheres, it will be wholly condensed into water, provided no elevation of the temperature be allowed ("Young's Philosophy"), being the force of cohesion by means of pressure. And air compressed to half its dimensions has its temperature raised about 50° of F., $\frac{1}{180}$th part compressed will raise it a degree.

The elasticity of aeriform fluids is increased about $\frac{1}{500}$th part for every degree of heat, therefore, if the heat be raised to more than 5000° the force of each grain of water converted into steam will only be increased *tenfold.*

When water is heated up to 212°, the vapour from it resists compression and makes an effort to expand with a force exceeding that of gunpowder, and this effect is continued with *diminished intensity* as the bulk of the steam increases, till it has arrived at 1800 times the bulk of the water that produced it, when it becomes entirely inert, and has no more tendency to burst a vessel than if it were filled with common air; the pressure of the air and the tendency of the steam to further expansion being an exact balance to each other.

Steam at 212° is just equal to the pressure of the atmosphere, but by increasing the degrees of heat the following results occur:—

| | lbs. per Square Inch | Temperature Fahrenheit. | Equal Inches of Mercury. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pressure predominating over the atmosphere acting on the safety-valve. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 220 | —— |
| | 10 | 241 | 20·6 |
| | 15 | 252 | 30·9 |
| | 20 | 261 | 41·2 |
| | 30 | 276 | 61·8 |
| | 35 | 283 | —— |
| | 40 | 289 | 82·4 |
| | 50 | 300 | —— |

So that by a small addition of temperature an expansive power may be given to from 40 to 400 times and upwards its bulk or any other proportion.

A cubic inch of water will produce a cubic foot (1728 inches) of steam.

*Latent heat* of steam at the common pressure of the atmosphere is found to be 1000°, the sensible or thermometric heat being 212° less 32° (freezing point) = 180°, or 1000° added to 180° = 1180°.

Quantity of caloric which heats water 1°, heats mercury 3·16, specific caloric of water 1°, mercury 0·31.

Water is 914 times as heavy as air at the surface of the earth. Its greatest density is 42·5, and if heated above or below that point it undergoes expansion in both cases. Thus at 32° and 53° are the same expansion, same at 80° as at 5°. —(Dalton).

EXPANSION OF WATER BY HEAT AT

| | |
|---|---|
| 42·5 (Greatest Density). | 1· |
| 102 | 1·00672 |
| 122 | 1·01116 |
| 162 | 1·02245 |
| 202 | 1·03634 |
| 212 (Boiling Point) | 1·04012 |

The expansion of air is eight times greater than water, and water forty-five times greater than iron, the temperatures of each substance being supposed raised from 32° to 212°. The more bodies are heated, the less they weigh.

Hydrogen gas is produced by water in contact with iron heated to ignition, but will not explode at red heat in itself. It is not explosive without a large proportion of oxygen, the most explosive mixture being 2 of hydrogen and 1 of oxygen.

Hydrogen is the lightest of all substances except light and caloric, and when pure it is nearly thirteen times lighter than common air. Under heat the oxygen is absorbed by the iron, leaving the hydrogen inexplosive, *which seems to set at rest a common opinion that explosions sometimes take place from the gas which is formed within the boiler.* Heat is capable of producing a galvanic current, the intensity of which is proportional to that of the producing agent—(Young).

One hundred inches of hydrogen do not weigh three grains, air thirty-one grains. Hydrogen gas is separated by passing steam through a red-hot iron tube.

Hydrogen generally contains half its weight of water.

Iron contains a capacity of $\frac{1}{8}$th that of water, for heat;—lead, $\frac{1}{24}$th; silver, $\frac{1}{12}$th; mercury, $\frac{1}{30}$th. Copper contains nearly the same quantity of heat in a given bulk as water, but lead and glass about one-half only.

Cohesive strength of iron at different temperatures :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32° to 80° | 56·00 | This Table exhibits a singular discrepancy in the increasing and diminishing ratio which is not accounted for. |
| 570° | 66·50 | |
| 720° | 55·00 | |
| 1,050° | 32·00 | |
| 3,000° fluid query. | | |

Boiler plate is found to increase in tenacity till it reaches 550°, after which it diminishes.

The lowest temperature which gives discoloration to iron (a straw colour) is about 430°; and the lowest temperature to effect the repulsion of water has been found to be as low as 350°, whilst the water in the boiler may be only 250°—(Dove).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rates of Expansion - | Iron and Steel - | 3 |
| | Brass - | 5 |
| | Lead - | 7 |
| | Copper - | 4½ |
| | Tin - | 6 |
| | Bismuth | |

Melting heat of various metals (Ferguson) :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Cast Iron | |
| | Pig iron fuses - | 1500° |
| | Steel red hot - | 1077° |
| 540 | Lead melts before ignition - | 594° |
| 408 | Tin do. - | 442° |
| | Brass - | 3807° |
| | Bismuth melts - | 476° |
| | Iron red hot in daylight, - | 1207° |
| | Copper melts, - | 4537° |
| | Hot air for furnace - | 612° |
| | Iron when ignited becomes malleable but requires for its fusion 158° of Wedgewood. | |
| | Mercury boils at - | 600° |

A writer in the "*Gateshead Observer*," Oct. 27, 1855, says—"No gas will ignite at red hot iron, it must be a white flame before hydrogen ignites.

"Steam may become so pressed as to be equal to iron, and, in consequence, the boiler lifts, and the iron gives way.

"One inch of water will expand to 1728 inches of steam. A boiler heated almost to red heat, and water admitted, the instant the water touches the red hot iron and made 1728 times its own bulk, becomes more solid than iron. The stronger the boiler the greater must be the explosion.

"Gunpowder is 1000 times denser than the atmosphere. If 1000 inches of atmosphere were compressed into one inch, it would be the same strength as an inch of gunpowder. Steam is half the gravity or weight of the atmosphere. If 1728 inches of steam is found from 1 inch of water, it would be nearly twice the strength of gunpowder. Not one in twenty knows how to find the pressure of the safety-valve."

### Conclusion.

From the before-mentioned facts and extracts I deduce the following safeguards for the prevention of boiler explosions.

1.—It would appear that tube boilers are more liable to accidents from overheating than ordinary boilers, owing to the small quantity of water above the tube, whilst the most intense heating takes place when short of water, and practice shows that little or no advantage is derived from the application of a tube.

2.—Every boiler safety-valve should be duplicated by one upon the connecting steam pipe, or an indicator, that upon the steam pipe being equal in area to all the other safety-valves.

3.—As very much depends upon the well working of the float, it should either be duplicated or a check apparatus applied upon some other plan.

4.—The bottom of each feed-pipe should be furnished with a flap or horse-foot valve, to guard against priming.

5.—The sludge-pipe of the boiler should be made to discharge in some place visible to the fireman, as there is reason to believe that the imperfect closing of the said pipe has frequently led to unexpected diminution of the boiler water, and consequent explosion.

6.—It seems highly desirable that the water gauge employed in the locomotive engines should also be applied to ordinary boilers, which gauge exhibits the state of the water within the boiler. It consists of a glass tube with stop-cocks.

7.—I cannot close these remarks without recommending the adoption of a fusible plug of the most esteemed alloy, such plug being placed at the upper part of the tube where such is employed, or in the side of the boiler where most exposed to the flue fire, such plug to be punched out and renewed from time to time to guard against the effects of oxydation.

Matthias Dunn,
Government Mine Inspector.

# II.

Report on the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Southern Portion of the County of Durham, from 31st December 1855 to 1st March 1856. By John J. Atkinson, Esq.

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Bowburn, near Durham, March 5, 1856.

Sir,

I beg to enclose a Report as Inspector of Coal Mines, and to express the regret which I feel, for having, unintentionally, delayed sending a Report till after the proper time.

As there is still some doubt on my mind as to whether the enclosed Report is what is required, or not, perhaps I may be allowed to call your attention to it, as only embracing the period from 31st December last, up to the 1st March in the present year, that being the only period as to which I have any data for furnishing such a Report, seeing that Mr. Dunn acted as inspector for the whole of what now forms both his and my own districts from the time of my appointment up to the 31st of December 1855; the district not being divided (with your sanction,) until the 1st January in the present year—and I doubt not you will find that Mr. Dunn's Report embraces the district now under my inspection beyond the date of my appointment, and up to the 31st December 1855.

If I have been in error, it has been in supposing, as I did, that the 16th section of the Act only requires the Reports made on or before the 1st March in any year to embrace the period ending 31st of December of the preceding year; and not to embrace any indefinite period extending beyond the end of the year A.D., towards the 1st March in the ensuing year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John J. Atkinson,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

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Bowburn, Durham, 1st March 1856.

Sir,

As the accidents which occurred from the 20th November 1855 (the date of my appointment as an Inspector of Coal Mines) to the 31st December 1855, in the district now allotted to me for inspection, will be embraced in the Returns and Report of Mr. Dunn, I only deem it necessary to remark on those which have happened since the 31st December 1855, when the division of the district took place.

It may be proper to state that the district under my inspection, is a portion of the district previously inspected by Mr. Dunn (and which has been divided between that gentleman and myself); it embraces the southern portion of the County of Durham, having for its northern boundary the River Wear, in its course from the sea at Sunderland up as far as Harraton, near Chester-le-Street; and from thence westward, the line of the Pontop and Shields branch of the North-Eastern Railway; and embraces many of the most extensive collieries in the Newcastle coalfield.

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Southern Division (for the purpose of Coal Mine Inspection,) of the County of Durham, in the Months of January and February 1856.

| Dates of Deaths. | Names of the Collieries. | In Shafts. | Explosions. | Choke Damp. | Falls of Stone and Coal. | Miscellaneous. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856: | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 3 | Pelaw | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ 22 | Grange (Rainton) | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ 26 | Etherley | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ 31 | Hunwick | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Feb. 14 | Elemore | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ 21 | „ | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ 28 | Castle Eden | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ 29 | Thornley | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | | 1 | – | – | 4 | 3 | 8 |

None of the accidents have arisen from explosions of gas, although many of the collieries in the district generate considerable quantities of explosive gas.

Four of the deaths, or one half of the entire number, were caused by falls of coal or stone, and one by falling down an underground shaft or staple; which are accidents of a character most difficult of prevention.

Of the deaths classed under the head "miscellaneous," two resulted from being crushed by underground coal tubs, while the remaining one arose from a similar accident by the above ground coal waggons.

The number of deaths in the two months, embraced by the list, are rather fewer than those which occurred, in the same district, on the average, during equal periods of the year 1854.

## General and Special Rules.

With a few exceptions, the collieries in this district have got the General and Special Rules (as required by the recent Act of Parliament to amend the law for the inspection of coal mines in Great Britain) printed and distributed amongst the workmen.

Amongst the collieries where the special rules are not yet established, the work of printing and distributing them is going on, and I expect that in a very short time they will all be established.

There appears to be a laudable desire on the part of the managers of collieries in this district, to ventilate the collieries under their charge in accordance with the requirements of the first general rule in the late Act.

Many old pits out of use have been carefully fenced; yet it may be feared that some, out of the ordinary path of an inspector, may yet remain in a more or less dangerous condition.

There appears to be very few cases where it is necessary to complain of a want of fencing around pits when not at work; a great amount of additional fencing having been employed since the first appointment of inspectors.

The shafts in this district are generally safely secured by walling, cast-iron tubbing, or timbering, where the nature of the strata requires it; and I think the general rule on this subject will seldom be found to be violated.

A large number of the collieries in this district are furnished with the means of signalling from the top of the pits to the bottom, in addition to the previously existing means of conveying signals in the opposite direction; and in the cases where I have found this to be neglected, I have obtained ready assurances of the remedy being applied forthwith.

I have not met with any instance of a winding engine, at a working pit, being without both an indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft, a signal bell to give notice of the near approach of the load to the surface, and a break to check or reduce the speed of the working of the engine when requisite.

In a large proportion of the collieries visited by me, there is either a steam pressure gauge attached to each boiler, where they are single, or to each set of boilers in communication with each other. In some cases where I have had to

complain of the absence of steam gauges, the reason assigned has been the difficulty of getting them, until the demand for them was somewhat satisfied, accompanied with the assurance that they should be applied as soon as they could be procured; and in others, that they had but recently got them, and would apply them forthwith.

In a large majority of instances the ordinary float is employed as a water gauge on boilers, some of which are furnished with two floats, lest one should, at any time, fail to act; and in only a few instances are the glass tube water gauges employed.

### Special Rules.

The special rules in this district appear to be generally respected and adhered to, and do not appear to be felt objectionable; yet it does not seem to be improbable, that after further experience as to their working and efficiency, some of them may be found to require altering, either by the judgment of the inspector, or at the instance of the owners of collieries or their agents, or of the workmen employed at particular collieries, as to which the Act duly provides.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have met with every readiness, on the part of the owners and agents of collieries, to adopt suggestions calculated to lead to the prevention of accidents in and about the collieries which I have visited, during the short time I have acted as an inspector of coal mines.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John J. Atkinson,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

To the Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

# III.

## Report of the Inspection of Coal Mines in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District, for the Year ended 31st December 1855. By Joseph Dickinson, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir, Manchester, February 23, 1856.

I have the pleasure to report that during the year ending the 31st of December, 1855, the loss of life by colliery accidents, in the district of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, entrusted to my care, has largely diminished.

I have also the satisfaction to add, that the number of separate fatal accidents has likewise diminished.

**Diminution of accidents and lives lost.**

In the number of lives lost, the diminution as compared with the preceding year is 100, and in separate accidents 13. The disparity between the number of accidents and the number of lives lost arises from 89 persons having been sacrificed in one explosion, in the preceding year, an event that should be remembered in comparing the statistics of colliery accidents, seeing that it not unfrequently depends apparently upon chance whether an accident involves the loss of one or of many lives. The amount of work done is another feature which should be looked at in comparing the per centage of accidents and lives lost. In this respect, however, I believe, the two years are about equal. In the western portion of Lancashire and in North Wales in 1855 the trade was apparently more active, and the quantity of coal raised exceeded that of 1854; but this increase was apparently balanced by a decrease in the eastern portion of the district. On the whole, therefore, as regards diminishing accidents and loss of life, which is the object in view, the year's returns are satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is not all cheering; indeed, amongst so many accidents as are detailed in the accompanying list, some may perhaps be expected to belong to the preventible class. Of these the most conspicuous is the drowning of seven persons by an inundation of water in the Bryn-yr-Owen Colliery, near Wrexham. It was known that the workings were nigh to an old waste of workings containing water, and that it extended into the property in question; and it might readily have been ascertained that the water was standing above the workings which were then going on. There were no plans of the old workings; and the extremity of them was unknown, except by hearsay. The thickness of the barrier ought, therefore, to have been ascertained in the ordinary way, by boring in advance; but this precaution was entirely neglected, and the water, only a 12 feet head, burst through the floor of the coal, and finding a way into a lower seam, drowned all who were there at work.

**Bryn-yr-Owen inundation.**

**Manslaughter.**

Preventible colliery accidents of this, or even worse description, do not, however, appear to fall within the criminal law. In addition to cases which I have previously reported, the case of an engine-man, for over-winding, at the Astley New Pit, on the 15th of July, has this year been referred to the assizes at Chester, with the same result, a verdict of acquittal.

**Civil proceeding in the Moss Hall case.**

The obtaining of compensation for colliery accidents, arising from want of reasonable precaution, seems also to be beset with difficulties. The case of Parkinson versus Caldwell and others, the Moss Hall Coal Company,* the particulars of which I duly reported at the time, having resulted unsuccessfully, it seems to be the opinion that colliers ought to learn to take more care of themselves before they should be cared for. In this view the learned judge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, who tried this civil case at the Liverpool assizes, seemed to coincide. At the close of the case his lordship said: "I do not know how "it is here, but I know that in the north there is the greatest difficulty in "preventing the men from getting the tops off their lamps," adding, "I have

**Colliery discipline.**

* The plaintiff's costs in this case amounted to 187*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

" heard of boys knocking each other about the head with Davy lamps until " they broke them open, even when they know gas is there." This is a sad picture; but as an illustration of the discipline of the colliery population, especially of that part of it particularly referred to, it is surely over-coloured, and refers for the most part to a time gone by. It certainly did not apply to the collier in question. He was reported by every one to be a steady man; and his life was sacrificed through no neglect of his own.

The new Act.

Fortunately for the coal mining community, the Act of last session (18th & 19th of Vict. cap. 108.), intituled " An Act to amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain," which repealed the old Act (13th & 14th of Vict. cap. 100.), promises to be of great utility in preventing colliery accidents, and in defining where the responsibility rests. The general rules which it enjoins to be observed by the owner and agent of every colliery will introduce improved arrangements into those collieries, which otherwise would have remained little, if any, altered; and the extending of the penalties to the non-making and maintaining of proper plans, will secure the mapping of those collieries, which remonstrance and exposure did not always effect under the old Act. It is in the enjoining of special rules, however, in which lies the great power of the Act for good. These special rules, as the Act states, have to be framed by the owner or agent, and be approved of by the Secretary of State, and should provide, as it is set forth, for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of the colliery, and of all persons employed in or about the same, as under the particular state and circumstances of such colliery may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents.

General rules.

Special rules.

In this district this important requirement has, in my opinion, been fairly met.

Already at nearly every principal colliery satisfactory rules have been established; and in only two cases out of the whole district has any demur been made to introduce the modifications which I have had to make on beha of the Secretary of State.

One of these codes contains only one point of difference, namely, as to whether a check should be kept upon the fireman, who goes his round alone, and consequently without a witness.

The other is that of a Company, who propose introducing rules similar to those of Staffordshire, in which many points essential to safety as regards this district are omitted.

The framing of the special rules.

In the framing of the special rules for this district, codes were drawn up at the outset by the members of the coal trade associations of Lancashire and Cheshire, and of North Wales, and, as a guide, I also drew up and sent to each colliery owner a code embracing every point which occurred to me as being necessary to be comprised by such rules. Many separate colliery owners also framed independent codes.

The codes first proposed by the owners, contained numerous rules relating to to matters of agreement between the master and the workmen; also, as to assaults and such like, which are comprised by the general law, but do not fall within the Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines, which relates only to the prevention of accidents. Some of the independent codes contained not only those commercial rules, but also rules proposing to extend the penalties of the Act, which are heavy, to colliers who did not " attend Divine Service, at least once every Lord's Day," and to any one coming to his work " on a Monday morning dirty or with an old beard." These matters, in accordance with my instructions from the Home Office, had all to be expunged; and various rules which appeared to me to be requisite, in regard to safety, had to be added; and on this point, in my opinion, it speaks much for the good sense and philanthropy of those interested in the management of the collieries in this district, that on a proper representation being made the objectionable rules were withdrawn, and the suggested additional safety rules adopted, the result being the framing of three approved codes, a copy of which I enclose, one or other of which, but chiefly the No. 1 code, have been generally adopted throughout the district.

The year's accidents.

In particularizing some of the principal accidents, I may premise, that explosions of fire-damp seemed more than usually numerous during the long frost at the commencement of the year. Ventilation is usually brisker in cold

weather, but in frost and east winds the air apparently possesses peculiar properties, as instanced in their effects upon health, even though persons be kept in artificially warmed rooms, in frost, and in glass, bones, and such like becoming more brittle, and fires burning more vividly, as though the molecular arrangement of the air were different. So fire-damp at such times certainly ignites with less than usual warning.

Little Lever explosion.

The explosion in the Little Lever Colliery, on the 24th of January, is a case in point. Fire-damp accumulated in a hole in the roof above some couplings, on a main air-road, where none had lodged before. A person climbed up with a candle, as had been daily practised, and the gas was lighted.

Dukinfield explosions.

Dukinfield Colliery has been the scene of many explosions. The deeper part of the workings is about 600 yards below the surface. The seam is steep, dipping about 18 to 20 inches in a yard; and the coal in one of the seams in particular has been so worked that the whole place may be said to be on the move, and it is only by great outlay that air-ways can be kept open. Hence a deficient ventilation, which on the occurrence of a slight error on the part of the men, results in an explosion. Four persons were thus fatally burned on the 30th of January, and four more on the 13th of March. On the first occasion, it appeared that a brattice cloth had been raised for stowing some rubbish, which allowed the gas which was known to be lodging behind to issue out, or the falling of the roof drove it out.

The second was attributed to gas being driven out of the waste by the roof falling, the men, as it appeared, being at work with naked lights, contrary to the rules.

Extraordinary water-gauge pressure.

At the time of these occurrences the airways were, no doubt, too small. To show that some obstacle existed preventing the free circulation of air through the workings, it is sufficient to state that the water-gauge showed a pressure of air of between $2\frac{6}{10}$ and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches of water between the downcast and the upcast shafts, a pressure which far exceeds any that I have met with or heard of at any other colliery; where rarefaction, as in this case, was the power employed, clearly indicating that the air-ways were too small, a matter which I had previously pointed out to the proprietors, warning them of the great danger thereby incurred.

Brynn explosion.

The explosion in the Brynn Colliery, on the 30th of January, arose, evidently, from an outburst of gas from the floor of the mine. Pillars were being drawn back, and it is probable that the heaving of the floor formed a cavity underneath, which became filled with fire-damp, or the gas may have issued from fissures in the rock below. The gas after the explosion, it was stated, continued burning at the hole for fully an hour, and when I afterwards examined the place gas was still issuing. The floor, I found, had been burst up about two feet in length, and near the centre of the part so raised there was a hole extending downwards large enough to admit my fingers.

As a preventative against explosion from future outbursts, I suggested to the proprietors that safety lamps ought to be used, and the return air conveyed into the upcast shaft by a dumb drift, avoiding contact with the furnace.

Englefield and Trevor explosion.

*Englefield and Trevor Explosion,* 1st February.—This apparently arose from gas which was lodged in the old workings being wafted on to a naked light by a fall of roof.

Coppull explosion.

*Coppull Colliery, near Chorley,* 14th February.—In the working of this colliery, like that of Dukinfield, it had some time before this explosion become apparent to me that greater precautions were required. Fire-damp I had ascertained followed close behind in the waste on the pillars being worked, and I had specially warned the proper parties upon the point, urging that as the goaf could not well be ventilated, the air-ways should be kept more open near the pillar work, and that safety lamps should be used. These warnings were not attended to, and hence, the present explosion. In some parts of the pit where the air had passed through the old work it only required a little more fresh air to make it explosive.

*Cliviger Colliery*, 14th February and 5th October.—The first of these explosions was of a small accumulation in a part of the workings in advance of the air, which on the person going in fired at his safety lamp, the gauze of the lamp having no ring at the bottom and not fitting close. The second explosion was in a similar place, and there being no fireman, the gas lighted at the collier's candle on his going in to his work. In this case many requisite precautions as regarded ventilation and fire-damp were neglected. A radical change was promised by the managing partner. Cliviger explosions.

*Smithfold Colliery*.—This year's explosions took place on the 3rd March and the 21st of June. In the first, as it appeared, two men were working near to an accumulation of fire-damp, and although knowing that gas was there they, nevertheless, contrary to orders, fired a shot and lighted it. The flame spread out as it usually does, and fatally burned another person who was at some distance away. The second explosion occurred under similar circumstances, but it was aggravated by the fact, as it appeared, that both the underlooker and the fireman knew that the gas was lodging, and that they in the meanwhile permitted blasting close to it. Indeed, it was stated that shots had actually been fired only two yards from the accumulation; and further, both of these accumulations might readily have been removed by bratticing, which I had pointed out on the occurrence of the first explosion, adding how dangerous it was to fire shots near an accumulation of fire-damp. Smithfold explosions.

*Holebottom Colliery, Oldham*, 16th of March.—Two persons killed, consequent, as it appeared, upon one of them straggling with an open light into a place which was not at work, and which did not appear to be properly ventilated. Holebottom, Oldham, explosion.

*Whins Pit* (now part of the Hapton Valley Colliery).—This explosion affords a striking illustration of the danger of taking it for granted that a mine is free from fire-damp. The pit was only 14 yards deep, and had all the workings close to the outcrop; coal, as was proved, had, for 30 years, but as was believed to be for nearly 100 years, been worked at intervals for the supply of two farm houses, without any fire-damp being seen, when all at once, after one of the usual intervals of three or four months, at the time of this accident, as the workings were being entered with a naked light a violent explosion took place, killing one person, and hurting two others; and on my visiting the place after the occurrence, the workings, judging by the openings into them, seemed full of fire-damp, and it was issuing at all the openings. Whins Pit explosion. Remarkable issue of fire damp.

This sudden appearance of so large a quantity of fire-damp in workings which had been previously free from it, is by no means common, and I think it may in this instance be explained by the seams having been sunk to, just at the time, at about 1,600 yards to the dip, where it lay 130 yards deep, by which the atmospheric pressure would be brought to bear, and so allow the fire-damp, which apparently existed in a free state, to rise by its own gravity into the outcrop workings, into which it could not previously find vent without leaving a vacuum behind.

*Tyldesley Colliery*, 18th April.—This explosion seemed to have been occasioned by the person in charge of the bratticing removing some of it too soon, thereby allowing fire-damp to accumulate. Tyldesley explosion.

*Bank Colliery, Little Hulton*, 1st May.—This was an explosion through a defective safety lamp in a foul part of a deficiently ventilated pit. I had previously pointed out the deficiencies, and at a previous inquest on a former explosion case, it was promised that they should be amended, but the promise was not fulfilled. Bank, Little Hulton, explosion.

*Clifton and Kearsley Colliery*, 17th May.—Some fire-damp was lodging in an upbrow, and as it appeared, a person knowing it to be there, walked amongst it with a naked light, he being allured, as it was stated he said, by an irresistible desire to go in. In this instance the accumulation arose from the reprehensible practice of attempting to make a new opening without ventilation; the place being 82 yards in advance of the air, 36 yards of the distance being upbrow. Clifton and Kearsley explosion.

*Haigh Colliery*, 14th June.—This was an explosion of gas in a part of the King Coal Workings about 20 yards in advance of the air. One of the persons Haigh explosion.

who was killed was a brother of the fireman, and it appeared that although he had been told there was gas in his place, nevertheless he unaccountably went to it with his safety lamp open.

Holland explosion.

*Holland Colliery*, 9th August.—An explosion at the furnace. An exploded powder can was produced in this case, but from the evidence it appeared that it contained only a small quantity of powder, and there being some new workings in a lower seam, known to be partially foul, and which were ventilated to the furnace, it seemed likely that the explosion was of fire-damp as well as powder.

Haydock explosion.

*Haydock Colliery*, 16th August.—A man looking for a place to stow rubbish climbed into an old working with an open light, and then there being fire-damp present it exploded. The person who lighted it escaped, but two persons were suffocated by the after-damp.

Blackley-Hurst explosion.

*Blackley-Hurst Colliery*, 29th August.—This was a case of opening the safety lamp against orders, discipline in that respect not being stringent. This is the second explosion in this colliery from the same cause since I have directed the managers' attention to the want of care on this point.

Hacken explosion.

*Hacken Colliery*, 20th September.—An explosion at a person's open light on his waggoning past the entrance to a bay which was known to contain fire-damp, The underlooker had had ample time to get the place ventilated, but he neglected doing so.

Bradley Hall explosion.

*Bradley Hall Colliery*, 1st October.—This was an explosion in a pit recently sunk to a lower seam—the Pemberton 5 feet—the ventilation of which was insufficient, it being carried on by an air pipe 2 feet area, which passed only about 700 cubic feet of air per minute. In this condition the men were negligently allowed by the underlooker to go to their work in the absence of the fireman, and, as no proper examination was made, some accumulated fire-damp passed undetected until it was approached with a candle, and one of the party was fatally burned, and others hurt. In opening a new seam, especially a seam like this, noted for giving off fire-damp suddenly from falls of roof, naked lights should have been excluded.

Atherton explosion.

*Atherton Colliery*, 23rd October.—In this case a reckless collier, knowing that a place in advance of the air had not been examined that morning, and that the fireman was momentarily expected to examine it, attempted, contrary to the rules, to try it with his candle, and in doing so lighted the fire-damp, whereby two persons were fatally burned, and himself and another person hurt.

Greenacres explosion.

*Greenacres Colliery*, 24th December.—Some fire-damp had accumulated at the face of a drift in advance of the air. The person whose duty it was to examine the place neglected doing so. His son supposing all to be right, went in, and was fatally burned.

Barrowshaw explosion.

*Barrowshaw Colliery*, 26th December.—As in the preceding cases some fire-damp was accumulated in advance of the air. No one was working near the place that day, and it had not been examined, when a lad, on being sent by his getter for some tools, went into the place with an open light, and was fatally burned.

Per centage of burns and after-damp.

Of the 46 persons killed in this year's 30 explosions, 43 of the lives, as it appeared, were lost from burns and bruises, 1 from burns and suffocation, and 2 from suffocation only.

The safety lamp.

The occurrence of two of the explosions at the safety lamp, the Davy, calls for a few words as to the trustworthiness of this lamp. In each of the cases the lamp was evidently imperfect, the gauze not fitting close at the bottom, which defect, so far as the lamp was concerned, apparently occasioned the accidents.

In testing safety lamps, I have found that gas of good quality as used for lighting, especially if made from cannel coal, may generally be fired through the gauze of the lamp, but not fire-damp. Upon this point, I have during the past year, through the kindness of Mr. Cross, the managing partner of the Gidlow and Swinley Colliery, had opportunities of experimenting at that colliery with some fire-damp which he has had piped up the pit for the purpose of getting rid of it, and which he uses for lighting the pit bank, smith's shops, engine houses, &c. I have held the Davy lamp in this fire-damp until it became red hot, and in that state have moved it suddenly against the jet, and also blown the gas and air upon it with a pair of bellows, but without succeeding in firing it through the gauze. Let it be borne in mind that these experiments were made on the surface, where there was no risk, and that the lamps, which I used, were in all respects in good order, and with the gauze of the standard mesh of 28 parallel wires, or 784 meshes to a square inch. The fire-damp here piped up is perfectly pure, and of the ordinary kind. It is collected behind casing as it issues from a solid seam of coal through which the pit is sunk. The issue has, to my knowledge, continued upwards of five years, and by careful measurement I find it now yields $10\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of pure fire-damp per minute. A similar jet has also been recently piped up a new pit at Ince Hall. The illuminating power of this fire-damp is small.

Fire-damp piped up the Gidlow and Swinley, and other pits.

At the Bryn Malley Colliery also a very large issue of gas is similarly piped up the pit.

The Gidlow and Swinley, and the Bryn Malley issues, having continued many years, seem to bear out the view expressed some years ago by Sir Henry De la Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfair, that, although a large proportion of the fire-damp may be regarded as previously formed and ready to escape, it is also formed during the time occupied by the progress of the workings.

In the shaft accidents, two cases of boys falling out of "wiskets," or light baskets weighing only about 25 lbs., deserve special notice. These wiskets seem so light and rickety as to render an ascent or descent in them unnecessarily precarious, especially for boys, and as they are used at only a few collieries it seems worthy of consideration whether they should not be substituted by some safer means of ascending and descending, such as a cage, or a more substantial and deeper basket suspended by four chains.

Shaft accidents.

The case of an underlooker getting knocked off a cage in attempting to bring with him up the pit a large waggon unfastened, should serve as a warning against going up or down pits with such articles, or with pit props and the like.

In the miscellaneous accidents the suffocation of a person by vapour, from the boiler fire of an underground engine, may be instanced as showing the dangerous properties of such gas, in which, unlike fire-damp,) which explodes at flame, or black-damp, or choke-damp, which extinguishes flame,) lights continue to burn whilst life is affected; first, by a sensation of giddiness, then insensibility, and sometimes sickness, and ultimately extinction. This gas is similar in its effects to that known as white-damp or stone-damp, which is sometimes met with in sinking or tunnelling in rock, or where gunpowder has been fired.

Vapour from a boiler fire.

White-damp.

In a former Report, in the year 1853, I described the various ventilating powers then in use in this district. Since that time another, a patented one, has been added. It consists of a grating of iron pipes about 1 inch in diameter, and several feet long, fitted round the side of the upcast shaft. The pipes are heated by steam from the engine boilers, and are intended to act like the furnace by rarefaction. The heating power, as might be expected, is not large, but for moderately heating a small volume of air the apparatus seems useful. With two of the heaters, as applied at the Vron Colliery, near Wrexham, I found the temperature of a volume of 15,600 cubic feet of air per minute raised 19° Fahrenheit; the air being 61° as it entered the upcast shaft, and 80° at the top of the shaft after passing the steam heater.

Steam heater for ventilator.

Six additional Inspectors of Coal Mines having been appointed, and the districts re-arranged, the Northern and Eastern portion of Lancashire, according

Re-arrangement of the districts.

to the accompanying list of the collieries, now constitutes my district; the portion of Lancashire comprising Wigan and St. Helen's, is added to North Wales, forming a new district, and Cheshire to North Staffordshire and Shropshire.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

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## APPENDIX TO MR. DICKINSON'S REPORT.

Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District.

TABULAR VIEW of the Number of COLLIERY ACCIDENTS and LOSS of LIFE thereby in the Years 1854 and 1855.

No. 1.—NUMBER of SEPARATE ACCIDENTS.

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous | 37 | 34 |
| In shafts | 58 | 46 |
| Falls of roof | 57 | 56 |
| Explosions of fire-damp | 26 | 29 |
| Total | 178 | 165 |

Being a diminution of 13 Accidents in 1855.

No. 2.—NUMBER of LIVES LOST in the above ACCIDENTS.

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous | 37 | 41 |
| In shafts | 74 | 54 |
| Falls of roof | 59 | 59 |
| Explosions of fire-damp | 129 | 45 |
| Total | 299 | 199 |

Being a diminution of 100 in the number of lives lost by colliery accidents in this district in 1855.

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales District, during the Year ended 31st December 1855.

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 5 | 1 | Worsley - - - | Manchester - - - | Bridgwater Trustees - - | E. Fray - - | Falling off a stage on 27th December - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works. | Wigan - - - - | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company. | P. Forrester- - | Crushed by railway waggon - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 3 | Edge Lane and Dry-clough. | Oldham - - - | Evans, Barker and Co- - - | M. Marshall - - | Falling off a scaffold in pit shaft - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 4 | Whitaker - - | Rochdale - - - | Edmund Turner Lord - - | Two youths - - | Breakage of an iron in the winch - - | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| 10 | 5 | Holme House - - | Wigan - - - - | Henry Woods - - - | J. Liptrot (32) - | Crushed by attempting to get into the cage after the signal had been given. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 11 | 6 | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works. | Ditto - - - | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company. | J. Preston - - | Crushed in getting out of cage at bottom of shaft. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 7 | Bryn yr Owen - | Wrexham - - - | Bryn yr Owen Colliery Company. | Seven persons - | Drowned by an inundation of water from old workings. | 7 | – | – | – | 7 |
| 15 | 8 | Brookside - - | Blackburn - - - | John Reddish - - - | W. Holden (32) - | Fall of stone from roof. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | 9 | Hulton - - - | Bolton - - - - | Wm. Hult - - - - | S. Mann - - | Foot injured by engine, died 1st Feb. - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 17 | 10 | Bryn Malley - - | Wrexham - - - | Bryn Malley Colliery Company | H. Jones - - | An incline chain catching a hook attached to his waist. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 11 | Chadderton - - | Oldham - - - | Wm. Jones and Co. - - | T. Tetlow - - | Fall of coal, died 28th Feb. - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 12 | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works. | Wigan - - - - | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company. | Ann Moss - - | Crushed by a railway waggon at Arley pit. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 13 | Baxenden - - | Accrington - - - | Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co. | R. Taylor - - | Fall of roof in railway pit - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 14 | Rainford - - | Rainford, Lancashire - | Wm. Harding - - - | A man - - | Precipitated out of corf in ascending the pit, a hook not being properly inserted. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 15 | Little Lever - - | Bolton - - - - | Andrew Knowles and Sons - | J. Southwood (42) | Explosion of fire-damp, died from the burns on 27th. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ | 16 | Chorley - - - | Chorley - - - - | J. Darlington - - - | Peter Turner - | Explosion of blasting powder - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 26 | 17 | Haigh - - - | Wigan - - - - | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. | J. Blackledge - | Fall of roof in Patchcroft pits - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 27 | 18 | Tryddyn Farm - | Mold - - - - | Thos. B. May - - - | L. Jones - - | Falling out of mouthing in shaft - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 29 | 19 | Barley Brook - - | Wigan - - - - | Barley Brook Colliery Company. | J. Worthington - | Explosion of a shot whilst charging - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 30 | 20 | Dukinfield - - | Dukinfield, Cheshire - | Dukinfield Coal Company - | Four Persons - | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on 31st, and 2d, 6th, and 9th Feb. | – | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| „ | 21 | Bryn - - - | St. Helen's, Lancashire - | Wm. Garstang and Son - | T. Houghton - | Ditto died from burns on 16th Feb. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 14 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 31 |
| Feb. 1 | 1 | Englefield and Trevor | Holywell, Flintshire - | Parry, Jones and Co. - - | J. Humphreys - | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on the 12th. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | Poynton and Worth - | Poynton, Cheshire - - | Lord Vernon - - - | M. Booth - - | Ditto ditto on 11th | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | Gardden Lodge - | Ruabon - - - | Geo. Walmsley - - - | T. Pritchard, the underlooker. | Falling off the cage in ascending the shaft. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works. | Wigan - - - - | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company. | B. Drogheda - | Killed whilst blasting in Pemberton 4 ft. pit. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 5 | Hacken - - - | Bolton - - - - | Andrew Knowles and Sons - | John Seddon, the underlooker. | Knocked off the cage whilst attempting to bring a long waggon up with him. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 12 | 6 | Prescot Brook - - | Prescot, St. Helen's, Lancashire. | D. Bromilow and Co. - - | T. Yond - - | One of the conducting chains breaking as he and others were descending the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 13 | 7 | Brymbo - - - | Wrexham - - - | Brymbo Company - - - | J. Jones (boy) - | Falling from the chains in coming up the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 8 | Coppull - - - | Chorley - - - - | John Hargreaves, Jun. - - | S. Holden and J. Bentham. | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on 16th and 17th. | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| „ | 9 | Cliviger - - - | Burnley - - - | Cliviger Coal Company - - | J. Franklin (20) - | Ditto ditto on 22nd | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | 10 | Bank House - - | Oldham - - - - | Sarah Taylor and Company - | Wm. Nowlin - | Breakage of the capstan rope - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. 24 | 11 | Fulledge | Burnley | Wm. Cardwell and Co. | Thos. Clough | Crushed between an L leg and the engine house. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 27 | 12 | Breightmet | Bolton | James Hardcastle | Geo. Morris | Fall of roof, died 12th May | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 28 | 13 | Laffak | St. Helen's, Lancashire | J. and T. Johnson | J. Fairclough (boy) | Falling down one of the pits | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| March 3 | 1 | Smithfold | Bolton | Jhon Gibson and Sons | Levi Aldred | Explosion of firedamp; died from burns on the 15th. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ | 2 | Cockey Moor | Bury | James Knowles | J. Green | Fall of coal whilst holing | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 4 | 3 | Jubilee | Oldham | Evans, Barker and Co. | W. Kershaw | A run with the capstan on the men working it being overpowered. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | Amberswood | Wigan | Jon. Blundell and Son | Wm. McGovern | Falling from corf in ascending No. 8 shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 7 | 5 | Gidlow and Swinley | Ditto | Executors of Joseph Rylands | J. Cartwright | Fall of roof in No. 3 pit | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 8 | 6 | Hindley | Ditto | Kirkless Hall Coal Company | Hy. Forshaw | Fall of roof in Arley mine | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 9 | 7 | Little Lever | Bolton | Andrew Knowles and Sons | Thos. Hunt | Fall of clod | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 11 | 8 | Laffak | St. Helen's, Lancashire | J. and T. Johnson | The horsekeeper | Drowned in water tank at bottom of pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 12 | 9 | Agecroft | Manchester | Andrew Knowles and Sons | W. Sutton | Piece of broken iron plate falling from a mouthing in the shaft, at the bottom of which he was waiting to come up. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 13 | 10 | Bradford | Ditto | Bradford Coal Company | R. Schofield, engineer. | Bursting of a steam valve | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 11 | Kirkless Hall | Wigan | Kirkless Hall Coal Company | W. Haslam, boy | Run over by a tub waggon in Cannel Pit | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 12 | Dukinfield | Dukinfield, Cheshire | Dukinfield Coal Company | 4 persons | Explosion of firedamp; all died from burns and bruises. | – | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| 14 | 13 | Heath Charnock | Chorley | John Rosebottom | W. Shepperd | Fall of coal; died 24th | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | 14 | Barrowshaw | Oldham | Job Lees | A man | Falling out of a tub in the shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |

## List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. 16 | 15 | Holebottom | Oldham | Leeses, Jones and Co. | E. Barrett and S. Jackson. | Explosion of firedamp; died 19th and 30th of burns. | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 23 | 16 | Denton | Manchester | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher | R. Edge and W. Andrew. | Fall of roof | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 27 | 17 | Laffak | St. Helen's, Lancashire | J. and T. Johnson | T. Travase | Injured by a fall of roof on 28th of April 1854. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 22 |
| April 3 | 1 | Edge Green | Golborne, St. Helen's | Rich. Evans and Sons | Jas. Young | Fall of roof coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | Walthewhouse | Wigan | W. H. Brancker and Co. | Wm. Holland | Falling down the shaft from a mouthing at the Cannel coal. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 11 | 3 | Stoneclough | Bolton | Knowles and Stott | J. Lindley, boy | Piece of coal falling from a furnace situate near the side of the shaft, and 40 yards from the bottom. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 4 | Clifton Hall | Manchester | Andrew Knowles and Sons | T. Burrows, youth | Falling off the cage in ascending the pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 5 | Worsley | Ditto | Bridgewater Trustees | J. Tonge, boy | Suffocated by vapour from a boiler fire in the adjoining colliery. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 6 | Hapton Valley | Burnley | Executors of J. Hargreaves | T. Austin (15) | Explosion of fire damp in Whins pit, died from burns and bruises. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 7 | Tyldesley | Leigh | George Green and Co. | J. Hampson | Explosion of firedamp, died 7th of May from the burns. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | 8 | Tryddyn | Mold | Haworth and Thompson | T. Evans (22) | Falling off the carrier in ascending the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 9 | Little Lever | Bolton | Andrew Knowles and Sons | T. Hilton, boy | Crushed by an iron plate falling off a tram on the pit bank. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 |

## List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| ate. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneou | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1 | 1 | Bank - - - | Little Hulton, Bolton - | John Wright - - - | Wm. Lord - - | Explosion of firedamp, died from the burns on 11th. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 2 | Park - - - | Oldham - - - | Evans, Barker and Company - | J. Fielding - - | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 3 | Jubilee - - - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - - | J. Turner - - | Died at infirmary from a crush against a horse tree in coming up the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 11 | 4 | Clifton and Kearsley | Manchester - - - | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher - | R. Winterbottom - | Fall of coal in Botany Bay pits - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 5 | Dunkenhalgh Park - | Church, Blackburn - | Joseph Barnes - - - | Anthony Cowburn | Crushed by cage on some materials falling as he was ascending Rishton pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 17 | 6 | Clifton and Kearsley | Manchester - - - | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher - | Joseph Hope | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on 30th. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 7 | Ewloe Hall - - | Buckley Mold - - | Ewloe Hall Colliery Company | Samuel Davis - | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 8 | Bispham - - | St. Helen's, Lancashire - | W. H. Brancker and Company | H. Eno, collier - | Candle dropping into his blasting powder, died 2nd of June. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 23 | 9 | Westhoughton - | Bolton - - - - | Wm. Longworth - - - | John Carlisle (26) | Falling out of a wisket or basket in ascending the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 10 | Lords Fields - - | Ashton-under-Lyne - | Wm. Wilde - - - - | Wm. Smith - - | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 26 | 11 | Coed Talon - - | Mold - - - - | Wm. Oakley - - - | R. Edwards (19) - | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| June 12 | 1 | Haigh - - - | Wigan - - - - | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres | John Ainscough - | Crushed against the roof whilst riding on a train of waggons in Patchcroft pits. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 2 | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - - | J. Milling and J. Simm. | Explosion of firedamp in No. 3 pit, 1 by burns and 1 by burns and suffocation. | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 18 | 3 | Pole - - - | Over Darwen - - | Wm. Pickup - - - | Eli Riley (10) - | Falling out of wisket or light basket in ascending the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. June 21 | 4 | Smithfold | Little Hulton, Bolton | John Gibson and Co. | Saml. Seddons, boy | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on 3rd July. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | 5 | Burnley | Burnley | Executors of J. Hargreaves | T. Walmesley (27) | Fall of roof on drawing a prop | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 6 | Holme House | Wigan | Henry Woods | J. Entwistle | The cage descending upon him as he was crossing the bottom of the shaft (died 5th July). | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 7 | Cornist | Flint | Cornist Company | J. and R. James, father and son. | Fall of roof | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 27 | 8 | Little Lever | Bolton | Andrew Knowles and Son | J. Haslam | Fall of coal, &c. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 28 | 9 | Moss Hall | Wigan | Moss Hall Coal Company | P. Pemblett | Crushed by waggons | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 29 | 10 | Hindley | Ditto | Kirkless Hall and Hindley Coal Company. | E. Davis, boy | Ditto | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 |
| July 2 | 1 | Broad Oak | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Bournes and Robinson | J. Swift (17) | Fall of roof coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | Agecroft | Manchester | Andrew Knowles and Sons | John Lomax | Fall of stuff | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 5 | 3 | Haydock | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Richard Evans and Co. | J. Wiseman | Falling from the head gear | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 12 | 4 | Moss Pit | Oswaldtwistle, Church | Simpson and Young | B. Thompson | Precipitated down the pit from a scaffold on the engine's being thrown out of gear whilst the bucket was suspended over the pit's mouth. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 13 | 5 | Clifton Moss | Manchester | Andrew Knowles and Sons | B. Partington | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 15 | 6 | Astley New Pit | Dukinfield, Cheshire | F. D. P. Astley | The horsekeeper and his assistant. | Drawn over the pulley in ascending the pit. Two visitors were also killed. Verdict manslaughter. Acquitted at the Assizes. | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| 21 | 7 | Atherton | Leigh | John Fletcher and others | A. Holden | A shot hanging fire | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 25 | 8 | Moss Hall | Wigan | Moss Hall Coal Company | Young man (15) | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 27 | 9 | Strangeways Hall | Ditto | Strangeways Hall Coal Company. | J. Boydell (26) | Falling out of the corf when about to ascend the Bridgwater pit from a mouthing. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 28 | 10 | Mostyn | Mostyn, Flintshire | James Thos. Cookney | G. Hendrick | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 30 | 11 | Bradshaw House | Aspull, Wigan | John Johnson | The hooker-on | A piece of cannel coal falling off a basket going up the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 31 | 12 | Haughton | Manchester | Leigh and Bradbury | J. Fazackerley | Fall of roof, died 5th August | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 6 | – | 13 |
| Aug. 1 | 1 | Bryn yr Owen | Wrexham | Bryn yr Owen Colliery Company | A man | Falling from the sinking tub | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | Broad Oak | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Bournes and Robinson | W. Owen (boy) | The roof falling upon him | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | Dunkirk | Dukinfield, Cheshire | Dunkirk Coal Company | J. Taylor | Ditto died on the 6th | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| ,, | 4 | Higher Hall | Westleigh, Leigh | James Diggle and Co. | M. Darlington | Ditto died 9th December | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 8 | 5 | Gidlow Lane | Wigan | Kirkless Hall Coal Company | Three men | The hook which attached the basket chains to the rope slipping as they were ascending the pit. | – | 3 | – | – | 3 |
| 9 | 6 | Clifton Moss | Manchester | Andrew Knowles and Sons | J. Tallock | Crushed by a tub of coal | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| ,, | 7 | Holland | Upholland, Wigan | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres | W. Pennington | Explosion of firedamp and gunpowder | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 8 | Fairbottom | Ashton-under-Lyne | Leeses and Booth | A boy | A carriage running over him whilst he was sleeping in the moss pit. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 9 | Platt Lane | Wigan | Wright and Mercer | A. Flemming (47) | Coals falling upon him. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | 10 | Haydock | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Rd. Evans and Sons | Borrows and Simm | Suffocated by afterdamp from an explosion of firedamp in No. 1. Florida pit. | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | 11 | Croppers Hill | Ditto | James Radley | H. Ashall | Falling down a pit 14 yards deep on sliding down the rope, died 22nd. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| ,, | 12 | Stonehouse | Hindley Green, Wigan | John Thos. Wood | J. McNamara | Fall of stone from side of sinking pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug.20 | 13 | Little Lever | Bolton | Andrew Knowles and Sons | J. Lomax | Coal falling upon him in Farnworth Bridge pit. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 14 | Brymbo | Wrexham | Brymbo Company | John Pugh (boy) | Fall of shale | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 21 | 15 | Frood | Ditto | Frood Iron Company | C. Jones and D. Jones. | Explosion of gunpowder | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 23 | 16 | Hanging Chadder | Rochdale | J. S. Milne and Co. | J. Robinson | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | 17 | Moston | Manchester | Executors of J. Stanley | The assistant underlooker and the fireman. | Breakage of the shaft rope | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| 29 | 18 | Blackley Hurst | St. Helens, Lancashire | Samuel Stock | Four persons | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| „ | 19 | Black Park | Chirk, Denbighshire | Representatives of T. E. Ward | One ditto | Fall of stuff in the mine | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 20 | Dunkirk | Dukinfield, Cheshire | Dunkirk Coal Company | Dd. Wright | Fall of stone and coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 31 | 21 | Stoneclough | Bolton | Knowles and Stott | John Whitley | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 29 |
| Sept. 8 | 1 | Chorley | Chorley | J. Darlington | A bricklayer | A brick falling from the summit of a chimney up which he was ascending. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 11 | 2 | Bickershaw | Wigan | Ackers, Whitley and Co. | E. Redford, collier | Fall of coal in the seven feet mine | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 12 | 3 | Marsden | Burnley | Executors of J. Hargreaves | T. Smith | A hook slipped and precipitated him down the sinking pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 15 | 4 | Halsnead | Prescot | Richard Willis | T. Duckworth | Fall of coal from the side, died 9th October | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 17 | 5 | Clifton and Kearsley | Manchester | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher | T. Mann, collier | Crushed against a bar in descending the shaft. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 18 | 6 | Rumworth | Bolton | Crompton and Vickers | R. Hall, collier | Falling down the pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 7 | Kirkless Hall | Wigan | Kirkless Hall Coal Company | W. Dennitt (boy) | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 20 | 8 | Hacken - - - | Bolton - - - - | Andrew Knowles and Sons - | Wm. Walker, died 23rd; Wm. Ormson, died 26th. | Explosion of firedamp, burnt to death - | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | 9 | Bedford - - - | Leigh - - - - | Sam Jackson and Co. - - | R. Kenyon (hoy) - | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 27 | 10 | Smithfold - - | Little Hulton, Bolton - | John Gibson and Co. - - | The brow-rider - | Crushed by the brow waggon getting off the rails. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Oct. 1 | 1 | Moss Field - - | Oswaldtwistle, Church - | Simpson and Young - - | Four sinkers - | The outer coils of the rope falling off the drum or vertical, causing the rope to break as they were descending the sinking pit. | – | 4 | – | – | 4 |
| „ | 2 | Bradley Hall - - | Standish, Wigan - - | Rd. Fisher - - - - | H. Worthington (4 others burnt). | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on the 12th. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 3 | Gidlow and Swinley | Wigan - - - - | Executors of J. Rylands - | T. Pilkington - | Crushed by the cage at No. 1 pit - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 4 | Cliviger - - - | Portsmouth, Todmorden - | Cliviger Coal Company - - | Wm. Lord - - | Explosion of firedamp in Bank well pit. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | 5 | Atherton - - | Leigh - - - - | John Fletcher and others - | J. Rigby, sinker - | Explosion of a shot in ramming - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 6 | Denton - - - | Manchester - - - | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher - | W. Moors - - | Died to-day from a fall of coal on the 27th December 1854. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 21 | 7 | Sankey Brook - | St. Helen's, Lancashire - | Sankey Brook Colliery Co. - | W. Dunne (11) - | Falling into the sump at the bottom of the pit. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 23 | 8 | Atherton - - | Leigh - - - - | John Fletcher and others - | W. Speakman (19), W. Charlson, died 10th Nov. | Explosion of firedamp in the Gib field pit. Three others burnt. | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. Oct. 26 | 9 | Blackley Hurst - | St. Helen's, Lancashire - | Samuel Stock - - - | W. Heaton (17) - | Falling down No. 5 pit in attempting to get on the cage when it was in motion. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 30 | 10 | Scholes Fold - - | Over Darwen - - - | J. and J. Brandwood - - | T. Almond (13) - | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| Nov. 1 | 1 | Chamber - - | Oldham - - - - | Wm. Jones and Co. - - | R. Richards - - | Falling out of the tub in ascending No. 3 pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 2 | Laffak - - - | St. Helen's, Lancashire - | John and Thos. Johnson - | J. Fyldes - - | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | Lower Garswood - | Ditto - - - | Bromilow, Brother, and Sothern | Moses Brough - | Ditto - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 7 | 4 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - - | J. Simkin - - | Hand injured, died from lock-jaw on the 20th. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 5 | Dukinfield - - | Dukinfield, Cheshire - | Dukinfield Coal Company - | S. Barber - - | Injured on the engine brow by the chain which hooked the tram slipping. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 10 | 6 | Shevington - - | Wigan - - - - | John Tayleur and Co. - - | R. Baxendale - | Crushed by a tub waggon - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 7 | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - - | W. Haughton - | Crushed whilst oiling the pumping engine, died 20th. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 15 | 8 | Haigh - - - | Ditto - - - | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres | J. Brown, fireman | Fall of roof in the Bridge pit - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 9 | Rooley Moor - - | Bacup - - - - | Ormerod, Brothers, and Co. - | W. Whitworth - | Fall of stone - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 17 | 10 | Holland - - - | Upholland, Wigan - - | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres | T. Cartwright, hooker on. | Falling down the pit in attempting to get on the cage when it was in motion. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 11 | Great Boys - - | Tyldesley, Leigh - - | Fletcher and Scowcroft - - | T. Alldred (12) - | Falling down the shaft from a mouthing | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 22 | 12 | Croppers Hill - - | St. Helen's, Lancashire - | James Radley - - - | S. Hutton - - | Explosion of firedamp, died from burns on the 26th, two others were also burned. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | 13 | Beesom Hill - - | Oldham - - - - | James Wilson and E. Mills - | E. Mills (owner) - | Fall of earth in the mine - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 26 | 14 | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works. | Wigan - - - | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company. | W. Smith - - | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' and Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| Nov. 29 | 15 | Hurst Knowl | Ashton-under-Lyne | John Whittaker and Sons | J. Vaughan, waggoner. | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 16 | Haugh Hey | Butterworth, Rochdale | Haugh Hey Coal Company | J. Woodhead | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 30 | 17 | Ladyshore | Little Lever, Bolton | John Fletcher | J. Lomax (boy) | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 18 | Norbury | Stockport, Cheshire | Clayton and Brooke | J. Marsland | Explosion of firedamp, died 10th Dec., burns. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 18 |
| Dec. 2 | 1 | Ruabon Coal and Coke Works. | Ruabon | Ruabon Coal and Coke Company. | J. Robert (boy), and John Williams. | Explosion of firedamp, died 4th and 21st | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | Plas isa | Ditto | Samuel Giller | Sarah Read, bankswoman. | Falling down No. 20 pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 10 | 3 | Black Brook | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Bromilow, Brother, and Sothern | Susannah Norcross | Caught in the machinery | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 4 | Haigh | Wigan | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres | Enoch Finch | Crushed by a tub of coal in the Patchcroft pit. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 15 | 5 | Brymbo | Wrexham | Brymbo Company | W. Hughes (18) | Fall of stuff in the mine | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 19 | 6 | Gerards Bridge | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Caldwell and Thomson | — Johnson | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 20 | 7 | Sankey Brook | Ditto | Sankey Brook Colliery Company. | Joseph Goulding | The bursting of a steam boiler on the 11th | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 8 | Bickershaw | Wigan | Ackers, Whitley and Company | Wm. Lowe | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ | 9 | Greenacres | Oldham | Leeses and Booth | G. Wolfenden, boy | Explosion of firedamp, died 3rd February | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | 10 | Barrowshaw | Ditto | Lees and Mayall | J. Taylor, boy | Explosion of firedamp, died 2nd January | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | 11 | Moss Hall | Wigan | Moss Hall Coal Company | A collier | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 12 | Blackleyhurst | St. Helen's, Lancashire | Samuel Stock | G. Atherton | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 29 | 13 | Tyldesley | Leigh | Tyldesley Coal Company | John and Thomas Schofield, father and son. | Ditto | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 15 |

The following Collieries in North and East Lancashire now form the Manchester District, of which (since the re-arrangement of the Districts on the appointment of an additional number of Inspectors, commencing the 31st of December 1855) Joseph Dickinson, of Manchester, continues the Inspector.

| Name of Colliery. | Where Situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Agecroft - - | Pendlebury, Manchester. | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |
| 2. Ainsworth Red House. | Ainsworth, Bolton - | Thomas Fletcher. |
| 3. Albert - - | West Houghton, Bolton. | William Barton. |
| 4. Altham, New - | Altham, Accrington - | Altham New Coal Company. |
| 5. Ashworth - - | Ashworth, Heywood - | Richard Stott. |
| 6. Astley - - - | Astley, Leigh - - | Sam Jackson and Co. |
| 7. Atherton - - | Atherton, Chewbent - | John Fletcher and others. |
| 8. Bagslate - - | Bagslate, Rochdale - | Roscow and Lord. |
| 9. Baitings - - | Wolstennolme, Rochdale. | William Booth. |
| 10. Bamford - - | Birtle cum Bamford, Rochdale. | Greenwoods, Baron and Tattersall. |
| 11. Bank - - - | Little Hulton, Bolton | John Wright. |
| 12. Bank Hey - - | Wardle, Rochdale - | James Whitaker. |
| 13. Bank House - | Middle Hulton, Bolton | Francis Charlton. |
| 14. Bank House - | Crompton, Oldham - | Samuel Wild and Co. |
| 15. Bank Moor - - | Oswaldtwistle, Accrington. | Simpson and Young. |
| 16. Bank Top and Reservoir. | Radcliffe, Manchester | Knowles and Hall. |
| 17. Bank Top - - | Bacup - - | Thomas Watson and Co. |
| 18. Bardsley - - | Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne. | Jonah Harrop. |
| 19. Do. - - | Do. - - - | Jonah Harrop and Co. |
| 20. Bartle Cown - | Whitworth, Rochdale | Zachariah and James Howarth. |
| 21. Barrowshaw - - | Oldham - - - | Lees and Mayall. |
| 22. Baxenden - - | Accrington - - | Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co. |
| 23. Bedford - - | Bedford, Leigh - - | Sam Jackson and Co. |
| 24. Beesom Hill - | Oldham - - - | George Hallas. |
| 25. Do. - - | Do. - - | James Taylor. |
| 26. Bellfield and Birehen Lee. | Butterworth, Rochdale | John Knowles and Co. |
| 27. Bennett's - - | Little Hulton, Bolton | Matthew Bennett and Brothers. |
| 28. Bent Grange - | Oldham - - - | Thomas Butterworth. |
| 29. Bent House - - | Bacup - - | James Greenwood & Co. |
| 30. Bents - - - | Little Lever, Bolton - | Thomas Fletcher. |
| 31. Birtle - - | Birtle, Bury - - | Roscow and Lord. |
| 32. Birtle Dean - - | Ashworth, Bury - | Thos. Ramsbottom and Sons. |
| 33. Birtle Green - | Birtle, Bury - - | Nathaniel Chadwick. |
| 34. Blackrod - - | Blackrod, Chorley - | Charles and Thomas Whaley and Co. |
| 35. Blackamoor - - | Lower Darwen - - | Wm. and Thos. Turner. |
| 36. Blue Ball - - | Brandwood, Bacup - | James Butterworth and Co. |
| 37. Bradford - - | Bradford, Manchester | Bradford Coal Co. |
| 38. Broadfield - | Westleigh, Leigh - | John Speakman and Co. |
| 39. Broadfield - - | Accrington - - | Simpson and Young. |
| 40. Broadfield Pottery | Accrington - - | Thomas and James Riley. |
| 41. Brookside - | Accrington - | Reddish and Bickham. |
| 42. Brotherod - | Catley Lane, Rochdale. | H. H. Fishwick and Co. |
| 43. Brownhill - - | Do. - - - | Charles Lomax and James Lord. |
| 44. Brownhouse - | Healey, Rochdale - | James Dearden. |
| 45. Breightmet - - | Breightmet, Bolton - | James Hardcastle. |
| 46. Do. - - | Do. - - - | Thomas Fletcher. |
| 47. Bull Ring - - | Blackrod, Chorley - | F. G. Dutton and Co. |
| 48. Burnden - - | Bolton - - | Samuel Scowcroft. |
| 49. Burnley - - | Burnley - - - | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |
| 50. Burnt Hills - - | Habergham Eaves, Burnley. | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |

List of Collieries in the Manchester District.—*continued.*

| Name of Colliery. | Where Situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 51. Captain Fold - | Heywood - - | Heywood Coal Co. |
| 52. Carry Heys - - | Colne - - - | Chadwick & Co. |
| 53. Cartridge Nook - | Wardle, Rochdale - | James Dearden. |
| 54. Chadderton - - | Oldham - - - | Wm. Jones and Co. |
| 55. Chadwick Hall - | Chadwick, Rochdale - | Roscow and Lord. |
| 56. Chamber - - | Oldham - - - | Wm. Jones and Co. |
| 57. Chorley - - | Chorley - - - | J. Darlington. |
| 58. Clamerclough - | Kearsley, Bolton - | Peter Dorning. |
| 59. Clayton - - | Clayton, Accrington - | John Lomax. |
| 60. Clayton - - | Clayton, Manchester - | Leigh and Bradbury. |
| 61. Cleggswood - - | Littleborough, Rochdale. | Ralph Landless. |
| 62. Clifton Hall - | Clifton, Manchester - | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |
| 63. Clifton Moss - | Do. - - - | Do. |
| 64. Clifton and Kearsley | Clifton, &c. Manchester | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher. |
| 65. Cliviger - - | Cliviger, Todmorden - | Cliviger Coal Company. |
| 66. Clough - - | Crompton, Oldham - | John Hilton and James Cooper. |
| 67. Clough Head Brickworks. | Todmorden - - | Thos. Temperley. |
| 68. Clough Side and Ringley. | Outwood, Manchester | Bromilow, Brownbill, and Co. |
| 69. Cockey Moor - | Radcliffe, Bury - | James Knowles and Co. |
| 70. Coney - | Over-Darwen - | William Pierce. |
| 71. Coppull and Burgh | Coppull - - - | John Hargreaves, jun. |
| 72. Count Hill - | Oldham - - | John Samsted. |
| 73. Croft Head - - | Butterworth, Rochdale | Richard Stott. |
| 74. Crompton Fold - | Breightmet, Bolton - | Thomas Horrobin and Co. |
| 75. Crow Knoll - - | Crompton, Oldham - | John Marland. |
| 76. Crown Point - | Denton, Manchester - | Crown Point Colliery Co. |
| 77. Cupola and Who Law Nook. | Hapton, Rawtenstall - | Brooks and Pickup. |
| 78. Darcy Lever - | Darcy Lever, Bolton - | Darcy Lever Coal Co. |
| 79. Dark Lane, Shipperbottom and Fecit. | Blackrod, Chorley - | James Massey. |
| 80. Dark Lane - | Walmersley, Bury - | Laurence Duckworth. |
| 81. Dean and Hanging Chadder. | Thornham, Rochdale | James Stott Milne and Co. |
| 82. Dearnley and Hirstwood. | Wuerdale and Wardle, Rochdale. | Stott, Bamford, & Co. |
| 83. Denton - - | Denton - - - | Jacob Fletcher Fletcher. |
| 84. Dodbottom - - | Holme Chapel, Burnley. | James Langfield. |
| 85. Doffcocker - | Halliwell, Bolton - | Thomas Cross. |
| 86. Doghill - - | Crompton, Oldham - | Joseph Cook. |
| 87. Dogshillside - | Crompton, Oldham - | James Wild. |
| 88. Dogshaw - - | Over-Darwen - | Eccles Shorrock. |
| 89. Doodson and Vauze | Blackrod, Chorley - | Daniel Sutton Leather. |
| 90. Duckworth Hall - | Oswaldtwistle, Accrington. | Simpson and Young. |
| 91. Dunkenhalgh Park | Church - - | Joseph Barnes. |
| 92. Dunkirk - - | Henfield, Accrington | John Lomax. |
| 93. Duxbury - - | Duxbury, Chorley - | T. and Wm. Whittle. |
| 94. Ealees, Rake and Gatehouse. | Blatchinworth, Littleborough, Rochdale. | Chadwick and Collingwood. |
| 95. Edge Lane and Dryclough. | Oldham - - | Evans, Barker, and Co. |
| 96. Ellison Fold - - | Over-Darwen - - | John Brandwood. |
| 97. Elton - - | Elton, Bury - - | William Thornton Parks. |
| 98. Fairbottom - - | Ashton-under-Lyne - | Lees's and Booth. |
| 99. Farnworth - | Farnworth, Bolton - | William Crompton and Nathaniel Haslam. |
| 100. Fern Hill - - | Bury - - - | William Walker and Co. |
| 101. Flash - - | Eccleshill, Over-Darwen. | William Brandwood. |
| 102. Foxclough - - | Colne - - | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |
| 103. Foulclough - - | Todmorden - - | John and Reuben Haigh. |

List of Collieries in the Manchester District—*continued.*

| Name of Colliery. | Where Situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 104. Fulledge - - | Burnley - - - | William Cardwell and Co. |
| 105. Glodwick and Saccharine Lane. | Oldham - - - | James Collinge and Co. |
| 106. Great Boys - - | Tyldesley, Leigh - | Fletcher and Scowcroft. |
| 107. Great Lever - | Great Lever, Bolton - | The Earl of Bradford. |
| 108. Great Lever Works | Great Lever, Bolton - | John Smith, jun. and Co. |
| 109. Greave and Tooter Hill. | Brandwood, Bacup - | Townsend, Hargreaves, and Barlow. |
| 110. Greenacres - - | Oldham - - - | Lees's and Co. |
| 111. Green Booth - | Woodhouse Lane, Rochdale. | James Butterworth. |
| 112. Greens Moor - | Brandwood, Bacup - | Robert Munn. |
| 113. Habergham - - | Habergham Eaves, Burnley. | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |
| 114. Hacken - - | Little Lever, Bolton - | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |
| 115. Hanging Bank - | Little Hulton, Bolton | James Kay and Co. |
| 116. Hapton - - | Hapton, Accrington - | Hapton Coal Co. |
| 117. Hapton Valley - | Hapton, Burnley - | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |
| 118. Harwood - - | Harwood, Bolton - | James Hardcastle. |
| 119. Harefield - - | Castleton, Heywood - | Richard Kay. |
| 120. Haugh Hey - - | Butterworth, Rochdale | Haugh Hey Colliery Company. |
| 121. Haughton - - | Haughton, Manchester | Leigh and Bradbury. |
| 122. Do. - - | Do. - - - | Thomas Shaw. |
| 123. Heath Charnock - | Heath Charnock, Chorley. | John Rosebottom. |
| 124. Healey Hall Bottoms. | Healey Hall and Catley Lane, Rochdale. | Jacob Tweedale and Sons. |
| 125. Hey Barn - - | Wardle, Rochdale - | George Fairburn. |
| 126. Hey Field - - | Westleigh, Leigh - | Thomas Livesey. |
| 127. Heys - - - | Ashton-under-Lyne - | John Kenworthy and Brothers. |
| 128. Higginshaw Lane - | Royton, Oldham - | Milne, Travis, and Milne. |
| 129. Higher Hill - | Shuttleworth, Bury - | Laurence Duckworth. |
| 130. Hill Clough - | Brandwood, Bacup - | James Hardman. |
| 131. Hind Clough - | Wolstenholme, Rochdale. | Thomas Shepherd. |
| 132. Hoddlesden - - | Over-Darwen - | John and Joseph Place. |
| 133. Hodge Clough - | Oldham - - - | Jesse Ainsworth. |
| 134. Hogshead - - | Whitworth, Bacup - | Robert Lees. |
| 135. Hogshead - - | Do. | Townend, Maden and Lord (Hogshead Company). |
| 136. Holebottom - - | Oldham - - - | Lees, Jones, and Co |
| 137. Do. - - - | Crompton, Oldham - | Samuel Wild and Co |
| 138. Hopwood - - | Hopwood, Middleton, Manchester. | Edward John Gregg Hopwood. |
| 139. Horse Pasture - | Towneley, Burnley - | Charles Towneley. |
| 140. Hoyle Hey - - | Brandwood, Bacup - | James Greenwood. |
| 141. Hulton and Halshaw Moor. | Over and Middle Hulton and Farnworth, Bolton. | William Hulton. |
| 142. Hunger Hill - - | Rumworth, Bolton - | Hunger Hill Company. |
| 143. Hurst Knowl - | Ashton-under-Lyne - | John Whittaker and Sons. |
| 144. Jubilee - - | Crompton, Oldham - | Evans, Barker, and Co. |
| 145. Kearsley - - | Farnworth, Bolton - | Samuel Scowcroft. |
| 146. Knowsley - - | Whitworth, Rochdale | Joah Townend. |
| 147. Ladyshore - | Little Lever, Bolton - | John Fletcher. |
| 148. Land - - - | Whitworth, Rochdale | James Dearden. |
| 149. Lane Side - - | Wolstenholme, Rochdale. | Samuel Lord and Brothers. |
| 150. Little Bolton - | Little Bolton, Bolton | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |
| 151. Little Lever - | Little Lever, Bolton - | Do. |
| 152. Livesey - - | Livesey, Blackburn - | Neville and Marsden. |
| 153. Lords Fields and Borough. | Ashton-under-Lyne - | William Wild. |
| 154. Low Crompton - | Crompton, Rochdale - | Jas. Stott Milne and Co. |
| 155. Lower Barn - - | Over-Darwen - | James and George Shorrock. |
| 156. Low Side - - | Oldham - - - | Wm. Wrigley. |
| 157. Marsden - - | Marsden, Burnley - | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |

List of Collieries in the Manchester District—*continued.*

| Name of Colliery. | Where Situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 158. Marsh House - | Over-Darwen - | John and William Pickup. |
| 159. Mesne Lea - - | Worsley, Manchester | Reps. of Peter Nightingale. |
| 160. Middleton - - | Middleton, Manchester | Thomas Roscow and Co. |
| 161. Moston - - | Moston, Manchester - | Reps. of John Stanley. |
| 162. New Barn - - | Brandwood, Bacup - | Taylor and Hoyle. |
| 163. New Fields - | Horwich, Chorley - | John M. Walch. |
| 164. New Hey - - | Brandwood, Bacup - | Aitkin & Brothers. |
| 165. New Watergate - | Little Hulton, Bolton | James and William Roscow. |
| 166. Nook - - - | Butterworth, Rochdale | H. H. Fishwick & Co. |
| 167. Oak - - - | Oldham - - - | Wm. Jones and Co. |
| 168. Oaken Clough - | Brandwood, Bacup - | James Butterworth. |
| 169. Old Hey - - | Do. - | Townsend, Hargreaves and Barlow. |
| 170. Old Lyons - | Over-Darwen - | Nicholas Fish. |
| 171. Padiham - - | Padiham, Burnley - | Exors. of John Hargreaves. |
| 172. Park - - | Crompton, Oldham - | Evans, Barker and Co. |
| 173. Pasture Bottom - | Brandwood, Bacup - | Robert Lees. |
| 174. Peel - - - | Tyldesley, Leigh - | Thomas Grundy. |
| 175. Pemmin - - | Wardle, Rochdale - | John Howarth. |
| 176. Pemming - - | Wolstenholme, Rochdale. | John Howarth. |
| 177. Pendlebury - | Pendlebury, Manchester. | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |
| 178. Pendleton - - | Pendleton, Manchester | Do. |
| 179. Pickley Heys - | Westleigh, Leigh - | Thomas Smethurst. |
| 180. Pikehouse and Lidgate. | Blatchinworth, Littleborough, Rochdale. | Pikehouse Co. |
| 181. Pilsworth - - | Pilsworth, Bury - | Fletcher and Whewell. |
| 182. Pole - - | Over-Darwen - | William Pickup. |
| 183. Pole Lane - - | Sough, Over-Darwen | James Pickup. |
| 184. Quarlton - - | Quarlton, Bolton - | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |
| 185. Radcliffe - | Radcliffe, Manchester | Knowles and Hall. |
| 186. Red Lump - - | Wolstenholme, Rochdale. | Richard and George Howarth. |
| 187. Rooley Moor - | Brandwood, Bacup - | Ormerod, Brothers and Co. |
| 188. Do. - - | Do. - - | Richard Ashworth. |
| 189. Do. - - | Do., Rochdale - - | John Lomax and Co. |
| 190. Rossendale - | Newchurch, Bury - | Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co. |
| 191. Rumworth - | Rumworth, Bolton - | Crompton and Vickers. |
| 192. Schofield Hall - | Butterworth, Rochdale | Henry and Lawrence Newall. |
| 193. Scholes Fold - | Over-Darwen - | John Brandwood. |
| 194. Scout Moor - - | Shuttleworth, Bury - | Laurence Duckworth. |
| 195. Scout Wood - | Wardle, Rochdale - | Samuel Lord. |
| 196. Shakerley - - | Tyldesley, Leigh - | Nathan Eckersley. |
| 197. Shaw Bank - | Butterworth, Rochdale | J. and W. Chadwick. |
| 198. Shawfield - - | Catley Lane, Rochdale | James Stott and James Jackson. |
| 199. Shelfield - - | Bagslate, Rochdale - | Baron and Tattesall. |
| 200. Sholver Lane - | Oldham - - - | John Smethurst. |
| 201. Sholver Pit - - | Oldham - - - | |
| 202. Shore Lane - | Butterworth, Rochdale | J. and W. Chadwick. |
| 203. Smallbridge - | Wardle, Rochdale - | Stott's, Dearden, and Lomax. |
| 204. Smithfold - - | Little Hulton, Bolton | John Gibson and Co. |
| 205. South Grain - | Todmorden - - | James Dearden. |
| 206. Springfield and Blackcroft. | Westleigh, Leigh - | Farington, Marshall, and Co. |
| 207. Stand Lane - - | Radcliffe Bridge, Bury | Thomas Grundy and Brothers. |
| 208. Starrin - - | Wuerdle and Wardle, Rochdale. | Wm. Bamford. |
| 209. Stoneclough - | Kearsley, Bolton - | Knowles and Stott. |
| 210. Stopes - - | Little Lever, Bolton - | Thomas Fletcher. |
| 211. Summit Inn - - | Calderbrook, Rochdale | John Lord. |
| 212. Toadleach - - | Healey, Rochdale - | James Dearden. |
| 213. Todmorden Moor - | Todmorden - - | James Dearden. |
| 214. Tonacliffe - | Whitworth, Rochdale | John and Robert Tweedale. |
| 215. Tonge - - | Tonge, Bolton - - | Robert Burton and Son. |
| 216. Tooter Hill - | Brandwood, Bacup - | James Dearden. |
| 217. Do. - - | Do. - - | James Law. |
| 218. Top o' th' Lane - | Darcy Lever, Bolton - | Andrew Knowles and Sons. |

List of Collieries in the Manchester District—*continued.*

| Name of Colliery. | Where Situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 219. Town House - | Great Marsden, Burnley. | Spencer, Wilson, and Co. |
| 220. Trough - - | Whitworth, Rochdale | Charles Haigh. |
| 221. Tottington - - | Tottington, Bury - | Jethro Scowcroft. |
| 222. Turf House - | Blatchinworth, Littleborough, Rochdale. | Wm. Bamford. |
| 223. Two Gates - - | Over-Darwen - - | John Brandwood. |
| 224. Tyldesley - - | Tyldesley, Leigh - | Tyldesley Coal Co. (Green and Co.) |
| 225. Unity Brook - | Kearsley, Bolton - | James Stott. |
| 226. Victoria Main - | Blackrod, Chorley - | Joseph Ridgway and Co. |
| 227. Wallnook - | Wardle, Rochdale - | James Dearden. |
| 228. West Houghton - | West Houghton, Bolton | William Longworth. |
| 229. West Houghton New | West Houghton, Bolton | William Stott and Co. |
| 230. Westleigh - - | Westleigh, Leigh | James Diggle and Co. |
| 231. Westleigh Lane - | Westleigh, Leigh - | Samuel Banks. |
| 232. Winter Hill - | Horwich, Chorley - | Adam Mason. |
| 233. Whitaker - | Butterworth, Rochdale | Edmund Turner Lord. |
| 234. Whitaker New Tileworks. | Do. - - | Rigby's and Lees. |
| 235. Wolstenholme Fold | Wolstenholme, Rochdale. | Hall and Urmson. |
| 236. Woodgate Hill - | Bury - - - | Holt and Diggle. |
| 237. Woodhouse Lane. | Woodhouse Lane, Rochdale. | Zech. and James Howarth. |
| 238. Woodside - - | Chadderton, Oldham - | Booth, Marland and Booth. |
| 239. Worsley - - | Worsley, &c., Manchester. | Bridgewater Trustees. |

THE FOLLOWING COLLIERIES, SITUATE AT WIGAN AND ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, ARE NOW ADDED TO THOSE OF NORTH WALES, WHICH TOGETHER FORM A NEW DISTRICT FOR WHICH MR. HIGSON HAS BEEN APPOINTED THE INSPECTOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Albert - - | Upholland, Wigan - | |
| 2. Albion and Stonehouse. | Hindley, Wigan - | John Thomas Wood. |
| 3. Almond Brook - | Standish, Wigan - | John Taylor. |
| 4. Amberswood - | Ince in Makerfield, Wigan. | John Blundell and Son. |
| 5. Arley - - - | Arley, Wigan - - | Thomas Jolley. |
| 6. Ashton - - | Ashton in Makerfield, St. Helen's. | Samuel Clough. |
| 7. Ashtons Green - | Parr, St. Helen's - | John Shaw Leigh. |
| 8. Barley Brook - | Wigan - - - | Barley Brook Colliery Co. |
| 9. Bickershaw - - | Abram, Wigan - | Ackers, Whitley, and Co. |
| 10. Bickerstaffe and Blaguegate. | Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk | Trustees of late Lord Skelmersdale. |
| 11. Birkett Bank - | Wigan - - | James Lancaster. |
| 12. Bispham - - | Billinge, St. Helen's - | Wm. Hill Brancker and Co. |
| 13. Black Brook - | Parr, St. Helen's - | Bromilow, Brother, and Sothern. |
| 14. Blackleyhurst - | Ashton in Makerfield, St. Helen's. | Samuel Stock. |
| 15. Bottling Wood - | Wigan - - - | John Part. |
| 16. Bradley Hall - | Standish, Wigan - | Richard Fisher. |
| 17. Bradshaw Hall - | Aspull, Wigan - | Wright and Mercer. |
| 18. Bradshaw House - | Do. - - | John Johnson. |
| 19. Broad Oak - | Parr, St. Helen's - | Bournes and Robinson. |
| 20. Broomfield and Standish. | Standish, Wigan - | Broomfield Colliery Company. |
| 21. Brynn - - - | Ashton in Makerfield, Wigan. | |
| 22. Castle Hill - | Hindley - - - | John Bleasdale. |
| 23. Charnock - - | Charnock Richard, Wigan. | John Smith. |
| 24. Clap Gate - - | Pemberton, Wigan - | Henry Harrison. |
| 25. Crook Hall - | Standish, Wigan - | Fenton and Co. |
| 26. Croppers Hill - | Eccleston, St. Helen's | James Radley. |

List of the Collieries at Wigan and St. Helen's, Lancashire, now added to North Wales as a District—*continued.*

| Name of Colliery. | Where Situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 27. Douglas Bank | Wigan | John Ashton Case. |
| 28. Edge Green | Golburn, St. Helen's | Richard Evans and Sons. |
| 29. Four Lane Ends | Shevington, Wigan | Wm. Barton. |
| 30. Gerards Bridge and Cowley Hill. | Windle, St. Helen's | Caldwell and Thomson. |
| 31. Gidlow Lane | Wigan | Kirkless Hall Co. |
| 31a. Do. | Do. | William Barton. |
| 32. Gidlow and Swinley. | Wigan | Exors. of late Josh. Rylands. |
| 33. Glade Hill | Parr, St. Helen's | John and Thomas Johnson. |
| 34. Greenslate | Shevington, Wigan | Charles Scarisbrick. |
| 35. Haigh | Haigh, Wigan | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. |
| 36. Halsnead | Whiston, Prescot | Richard Willis. |
| 37. Hardshaw | Hardshaw, St. Helen's | John Middlehurst. |
| 38. Hawkley | Pemberton, Wigan | |
| 39. Haydock | Ashton in Makerfield, St. Helen's. | Richard Evans and Sons. |
| 40. Heskin | Heskin, Wigan | J. and C. Whaley. |
| 41. High Brooks | Ashton in Makerfield, St. Helens'. | Mercer and Evans. |
| 42. Hindley | Hindley and Ince, Wigan. | Kirkless Hall Coal Co. |
| 43. Hindley Green | Hindley, Wigan | John Scowcroft and Co. |
| 44. Do. | Do. | Trustees of Robert Worsley. |
| 45. Holme House | Wigan | Henry Woods. |
| 46. Holland | Upholland, Wigan | Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. |
| 47. Hosier House | Ince in Makerfield, Wigan. | Thomas Gidlow. |
| 48. Hunger Hill | Wrightington, Wigan | William Barton. |
| 49. Huyton Hey | Huyton, Prescot | Huyton Hey Co. |
| 50. Ince Hall | Ince in Makerfield, Wigan. | Exors. of late J. Whaley. |
| 51. Do. | Do. | Kay and James. |
| 52. Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works. | Do. | Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Co. |
| 53. Kirkless | Aspull, Wigan | Exors. of Ralph A. Thicknesse. |
| 54. Kirkless Hall | Do. | Kirkless Hall Co. |
| 55. Laffak | Parr, St. Helen's | John and Thomas Johnson. |
| 56. Low Hall | Hindley, Wigan | Moss Hall Coal Co. |
| 57. Lower Garswood | Ashton in Makerfield, St. Helen's. | Bromilow, Brother, and Sothern. |
| 58. Mains | Do. | Chadwick and Co. |
| 59. Meadows House | Wigan | Anthony Eccles. |
| 60. Moss Hall | Ince in Makerfield, Wigan. | Moss Hall Coal Co. |
| 61. Do. | Do. | Nuttall and Caldwell. |
| 62. New Gate | Upholland, Wigan | Thomas Rigby. |
| 63. New Town | Pemberton, Wigan | Jonathan Lamb. |
| 64. Norley | Do. | Norley Coal Co. |
| 65. Parr Stocks | Parr, St. Helen's | Johnson, Werninck, and Co. |
| 66. Peasley House | Sutton, St. Helen's | Bournes and Robinson. |
| 67. Pemberton | Pemberton, Wigan | John Stephen. |
| 68. Pemberton | Do. | Jon. Blundell and Son. |
| 69. Phœnix | Shevington, Wigan | Thomas Haughton. |
| 70. Platt Lane | Wigan | Wright and Mercer. |
| 71. Prescot | Prescot | John Yates and Co. |
| 72. Prescot Brook | Huyton, Prescot | David Bromilow and Co. |
| 73. Railway | Charnock Richard, Wigan. | Exors. of John Darlington. |
| 74. Rainford | Rainford, St. Helen's | William Harding. |
| 75. Rainford Delf | Rainford, St. Helen's | Charles Howarth. |
| 76. Ravenhead | Sutton, St. Helen's | Bromilow, Haddock, and Co. |
| 77. Riding Lane | Ashton in Makerfield, St. Helen's. | Joseph Ashton. |
| 78. Rose Bridge | Wigan | Case and Morris. |

List of the Collieries at Wigan and St. Helen's, Lancashire, now added to North Wales as a District—*continued.*

| Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| 79. Royal - - - | Eccleston, St. Helen's | David Bromilow and Co. |
| 80. St. Helen's - | St. Helen's - - | Richard, Wm. and Wm. Pilkington. |
| 81. Sankey Brook - | Parr, St. Helen's - | Sankey Brook Colliery Co. |
| 82. Shevington - | Shevington, Wigan - | John Tayleur and Co. |
| 83. Skelmersdale - | Skelmersdale, Ormskirk - - | Mrs. Mary Stopforth. |
| 84. Smiths Lane - | Abram, Wigan - | Tickle and Co. |
| 85. Spring - - | Ince in Makerfield, Wigan. | Thomas Pearson. |
| 86. Standish Lower Ground - | Standish, Wigan - | John Taylor. |
| 87. Strangeways Hall - | Hindley, Wigan - | Strangeways Hall Coal Co. |
| 88. Strawberry - | Billinge, St. Helen's - | Edward Birchall. |
| 89. Swifts Folds - | Skelmersdale, Ormskirk. | Shaw and Foster. |
| 90. Tower Hill - | Upholland, Wigan - | John Cadman. |
| 91. Union - - - | Eccleston, St. Helen's | James Radley. |
| 92. Victoria - | Standish, Wigan - | John Taylor. |
| 93. Victoria - - | Rainford, St. Helen's - | |
| 94. Walthewhouse - | Pemberton, Wigan - | Wm. Hill Brancker and Co. |
| 96. Westwood Hall - | Ince in Makerfield, Wigan. | James Kay. |
| 97. Whiston or Paradise | Whiston, near Prescot | John Yates and Co. |
| 98. Winstanley - | Winstanley, Wigan - | Meyrick Banks. |

No. 1.—The principal Code of Rules as framed and approved of for the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales Collieries.

(*Note.—The provision as to Charter Masters is confined almost exclusively to North Wales.*)

General Rules to be observed in every Coal Mine and Colliery, by the Owner and Agent thereof, as required by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108., s. 4.

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all Collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such Collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

2. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air pit, shall be securely fenced.

3. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.

4. Every working and pumping pit or shaft where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

5. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

6. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power used for lowering or raising persons.

7. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve.

Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of the Persons acting in the Management of the Coal Mine or Colliery, belonging to and of all Persons employed in or about the same.

I.—*Special Rules for Colliers and other workpeople.*

1. Every collier and other workperson shall receive a copy of the General and Special Rules from the manager, underlooker, overlooker, (*or charter master*) who may engage him.

2. No collier or other person shall descend the pit contrary to the directions of the banksman, nor ascend contrary to the directions of the hooker-on.

3. Every collier to obey strictly the directions of the underlooker, and, in his absence, of the (*charter master*,) fireman, or other officer under whose control he may happen to be, as to the part of the workings of the pit in which he is to work; and he is not to work in, or on any account without permission from such underlooker, to enter, or go into any other part of the workings, except such as he may necessarily traverse in passing to and from his work, between the part of the workings assigned to him by such underlooker, and the pit's eye.

4. If firedamp (explosive gas) be found to prevail in any of the shafts or workings, (*the charter master or*) a fireman will be appointed, whose duty it will be to go through the workings before any of the workmen are allowed to proceed further than the place appointed from time to time, and to examine all the working places, and ascertain that they are in a safe condition; and in case he find any part thereof unsafe from firedamp, he will put up in some conspicuous place, at a sufficient distance from the point of danger, a board on which shall be legibly painted the word "Fire," facing the entrance, or some other well-understood signal, such as props or rails placed across the entrance, beyond which no workman shall pass, unless under the special directions of the underlooker, (*appointed charter master*,) or fireman; and in case the place be safe, he will place the blank side of the board, if any be used, facing the entrance, or use some other well-known signal, by which the workman may know that the place has been examined and found safe for him to enter; and if the place be safe, the workman shall, on entering, lay aside the board, if any, to a place appointed by the fireman for use next day.

5. That any workman opening any gate or removing any rail or chain at a mouthing or opening into a shaft, elsewhere than at the bottom of the shaft, for the purpose of passing through or otherwise, shall immediately replace the same.

6. Every collier, drawer, and other workman shall, on being ordered by the underlooker, (*appointed charter master*,) or fireman so to do, cease to use in the pit in which he may work, any candle, or other naked light, and shall provide himself with a good safety lamp, with a proper lock attached thereto, and which shall be kept locked if ordered by the manager, underlooker, (*appointed charter master*) or fireman, and shall not proceed to his work without first having given such lamp to the appointed lampman for his examination; and in case of such lamp becoming damaged or extinguished, he shall not open it, but shall proceed to the pit's eye, or to some other appointed station, and the proper officer shall either provide him with a fresh lamp, or unlock, and relight it for him, and in the event of the gauze of his lamp becoming smeared with oil, or clogged with dust, he is to cease working by, or using the same, until it shall have been properly cleaned; and no error or oversight on the part of the lampman shall be taken as an excuse for any workman having in the mine an open, unlocked, or insecure, or defective safety lamp; and in those places where lamps are exclusively used, no person shall smoke tobacco, or take any lucifer matches into the pit, or on any pretence open, or uncover his lamp; nor on any account try a place with a candle, or other open light, to see if it contains firedamp; nor, where prohibited, use gunpowder for blasting, or do any other thing to endanger the safety of the mine. Places out of the air current in mines where firedamp prevails, must not be re-entered after any absence for dinner or other purpose, with a naked light, until they have been examined with a safety lamp.

7. Where safety lamps are ordered to be used and blasting is permitted, the collier is not allowed to fire his shot until he shall have first carefully examined the condition of the air in that particular place; and should it appear, in the least degree, inflammable, no blasting shall take place until the cause of danger has been completely removed.

8. Every person getting into a body or current of fire-damp which continues to burn in the lamp although the wick be drawn down, shall not throw away his lamp, or attempt to blow it out, as the flame may get through the gauze and cause an explosion, but shall hold the lamp near the floor, and avoid jerking it, and steadily retire into the fresh air. No lamp to be blown out at any time, but the flame to be extinguished by drawing down the wick with the pricker.

9. Every collier and drawer shall, on leaving his place of work, take care that no lighted candle or lamp be left therein, or in any part of the workings he may

pass through or by, unless it be under the care of some other person remaining therein; nor shall such collier or drawer, on any pretence, light any blower or accumulation of gas.

10. Every collier shall set sprags during holing when necessary, and shall securely prop, where necessary, the roof of the place where he works, and case, upon application to the underlooker, (*charter master*,) or fireman, he should not be provided with sufficient props for that purpose, he is to cease working, and report the same to the manager, or at the Colliery office.

11. Every collier shall work according to the directions of the underlooker, and in a case where lines are suspended from the roof, to show the course of any level, end, or drift, every collier shall work according to such lines, and shall, when ordered by the underlooker or fireman, keep a borehole in advance of and on the sides of his place of work, as may be prescribed by such underlooker or fireman.

12. Every workman employed in any pit or mine shall be bound to give information to the underlooker, (*charter master*), fireman, or other person having for the time the underground charge of the pit, of the existence of any fire-damp, or of any insecurity of the roof, shaft, or other part of the workings, or of the ladders, or stages, or of any air door being left open, or partially so, or on cutting into old workings, immediately on its being observed by him: and on any workman observing the presence of fire-damp, or on its existence coming to his knowledge, he is specially prohibited from entering the place where it may have been observed, or reported to be, with any other light than a safety lamp, and then only in company with, or under the special directions of the underlooker, (*appointed charter master*), fireman, or other person having charge of the pit for the time being.

13. No workman shall be allowed to ascend a pit on the top of any cage, or in any cage containing a full load of tubs, or, where cages are not used, upon a full tub; nor shall any workman at any time descend any pit against a full tub, nor until they have signalled the hooker-on to send up the empty basket, nor shall they ascend the pit in greater numbers at a time than the number which shall be specified upon a board placed near the top of each pit. And no person shall cross the bottom of a shaft under the pit's eye when a load is in motion.

14. No workman shall be allowed to ride on any tram waggon, horse, or donkey, without the special consent of the underlooker, (*or charter master*,) nor shall any workman proceed along any jigbrow, break road, or enginebrow, whilst the rope or chain is in motion; nor shall any workman interfere with any underlooker, or other officer in the discharge of his duties.

15. No collier or other workman shall injure any air-course, brattice, or stopping; or leave open, wholly or partially, any door; or do any other thing whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the property of the owner endangered.

16. No collier shall take down the pit any gunpowder or blasting powder, unless it be properly secured in a metal or horn flask.

17. Every furnaceman shall carefully attend to the furnace under his charge, keeping, under all possible circumstances, a clean brisk fire, so that the ventilation of the mine be efficiently maintained. Where day and night furnacemen are employed, the one shall not leave the furnace until relieved by the other, except to give information of the non-attendance of the latter, in which case he shall return with all speed until a substitute be appointed.

### II.—*Special Rules for Banksmen, Hookers-on, and Enginemen.*

18. Every banksman, hooker-on, and engineman, is to prevent from descending any pit at which he may be employed, any collier, drawer, or other person not employed therein, without either a written order from the manager, or the personal direction of the underlooker of that pit.

19. No banksman or engineman is to allow any collier or drawer to descend any pit after any time fixed and notified to them by the underlooker of that pit; nor shall any person be allowed to descend any pit in a state of intoxication; or to take intoxicating liquor down the pit, or to be drunk upon, or shall they themselves drink it upon the works, except by the direction or consent of the manager or underlooker.

20. The head banksman is to examine daily the ropes, chains, and carriages or cages of the pit at which he may be stationed, from one end to the other,

particularly examining the attachment of the ropes and chains to the cages or carriages; and shall report any defect in the same to the underlooker of that pit; and if the defect be of such a nature as to endanger the safety of the workmen employed in or near that pit, he must immediately give notice to the engineman, who shall cease using that rope for drawing up or letting down any person until the defect shall be remedied; and the banksman shall then immediately give notice to the underlooker of that pit, who shall forthwith examine and, if necessary, repair the defect, or substitute a new rope or chain as soon as possible. The frame and surface near the pit's mouth to be kept by the banksman free from coal, stones, or loose materials, which might fall down the pit.

21. The following signals, or some other equally efficient signals, to be observed by the banksman, hooker-on, and engineman:—

One knock—To stop when the engine is in motion.
One knock—To go on when the engine is standing.
Two knocks—To lower.
Three knocks—When any person is going to ascend or descend.

Other signals may be appointed for special occasions.

22. Every hooker-on or banksman is to give the proper notice or signal to the engineman, to raise or lower the cages or baskets of coal, or of any person going up or down the pits, and shall take care that no greater number of persons shall be allowed at the same time to ascend or descend the pits than shall be prescribed by the underlooker, and set forth upon a board at the top of each pit; and he shall give notice to the underlooker of any person who may disregard his directions. Where baskets or tubs without cages are used for winding with, or the cage is not a roomy one, boys must not be permitted to ride alone.

23. No banksman shall allow any person to descend any pit, at which coal is being raised, without first giving the signal to the hooker-on at the bottom of the pit, of sombody being about to descend, and receiving the corresponding signal back, when the hooker-on shall send up at the next winding the empty cage or basket, in cases where more than one rope is worked in the same shaft.

24. No banksman or hooker-on shall allow any person to descend or ascend the pits with tools, implements, props, or other things, without first seeing that the same are securely placed in the cages, tubs, or baskets, as to avoid danger of their falling out during their ascent or descent, or of their coming into contact with anything in the pit; and no person shall be allowed to get upon or off the cage at the pit top, unless it be stationary, or at a mouthing, or with baskets or loose tubs, without first giving and having the signal repeated, in order to ascertain that the engineman is at the handles of the engine, as a person's weight might set the engine in motion.

25. Every hooker on, on being required so to do by the underlooker, shall examine and, where required, lock the safety-lamps of the colliers, drawers, and other workpeople, who may be ordered by either of them to provide themselves with safety-lamps, and shall not in such cases allow any such colliers, drawers, or workmen to proceed from the pit's eye into the workings unless they be provided with a good safety-lamp, capable (if required) of being locked, nor unless they shall have first examined, and ascertained that such lamps and gauzes are in a safe and proper state, and when required, shall have locked them.

26. Every engineman to maintain a proper depth of water in his boiler under all possible circumstances; and when anything shall happen to prevent it, he is immediately to damp the fire under such boiler, and report the fact to the underlooker or superintendent over him.

27. Every engineman shall daily see the ropes of the pit he attends to, run up and down the shaft each morning, before allowing any person to go down; and is to examine at every opportunity, during any temporary cessation of winding, at the dinner hour, and after the winding shall have ceased every day, the state of the engine, machinery, and boilers in his care, and shall report any defect therein to the underlooker or superintendent as soon as possible, after he shall have discovered the same; and if such a defect be of a nature to endanger the safety of the workmen employed, he is to discontinue working the engine until it be repaired; and he is in such case to give immediate personal notice to his underlooker, or superintendent.

28. Every engineman shall, on perceiving or on receiving notice from the

banksman of the pit, cease to work any rope that may be unsafe, and shall assist to repair it, or to substitute a new rope or chain if necessary; he shall also carefully examine at the time all ropes or chains put upon the verticals, or drums, and see that they be properly fastened thereto, and that, in all cases, the arms or sides of the drum project above the outer coil of rope; and at least once a week afterwards he shall examine the fastenings of both ropes, and take care that they are kept sound and safe; and he shall not, without the express permission of the underlooker of the pit, or superintendent whereat the engine may be, allow any other person whatever to work or handle the engine in his charge.

29. No engineman shall, during the time any one is ascending or descending the pit, leave his engine for any purpose whatsoever.

30. The engineman shall attend to the signals, and if they are not distinctly given, he must wait until they are repeated. No person in charge of an engine or horse gin used for raising or lowering persons to be under 15 years of age.

### III.—*Special Rules for Underlookers (Charter Masters), Firemen, and Superintendents.*

31. Every underlooker (*charter master*), and superintendent, upon employing any person, shall deliver to him a copy of the general, and also of the special rules, which he will be required to observe.

32. Every underlooker shall specify from time to time, according to circumstances, the number of persons to go down or come up each pit at one time, and shall cause a board indicating the same to be put up, and maintained in a legible state, at the top of each pit.

33. Every underlooker, or other appointed person, shall examine frequently the state of every engine and boiler, and of the winding machinery, and winding ropes or chains, and other apparatus at every pit under his control or supervision; and shall, on perceiving or receiving notice from any banksman under him, of any defect therein, immediately examine and, if found dangerous, immediately take precutionary measures with respect thereto, and shall see that each tubular boiler has a lead rivet at the top of the tube over the fire.

34. Every underlooker, or, in his absence, the (*appointed charter master or*) fireman, shall see that there be proper air-holes in the scaffolds over the sump-holes; and in dressing, or walling, or casing shafts, shall take care that the air-holes, or space at the side of the scaffold, be not closed up with mortar or rubbish, so as to occasion fire-damp to accumulate underneath it. The sump to be kept covered or fenced off when water is not being wound, or the sump required to be open for some particular purpose.

35. Every underlooker shall frequently and carefullly examine the workings of the pits in his charge, the state of the ventilation, and of the furnace (if any), the air-doors, and roofs, and the direction and width of the drifts; also the pit shafts, and the conductors therein; and that no loose stones, coals, &c., remain on the bearers or horse-trees, or near any opening into the pit.

36. Every underlooker is to see that all air-doors are so fixed as to close of themselves, and not to be capable of standing open, unless wilfully propped or fastened back, and that, where necessary, double sets of doors are fixed.

37. Every underlooker (*appointed charter master*), or fireman shall in all parts of the mines under his charge, which may be near old falls or old workings, producing, or likely to produce and retain fire-damp, or where props likely to occasion a fall of roof and give off fire-damp are being drawn, or where such a fall of roof likely to give off fire-damp is falling, or likely to fall, particularly if it be the first fall of roof in that part of the working, order all the colliers, drawers, and other workpeople working in those places, to desist from using candles or any other naked light in such places, and shall order them to be provided with safety-lamps, with locks attached thereto, if required, and shall prohibit them from taking any light other than such lamps into the workings, and not even those until they shall have been previously examined and approved by the underlooker (*appointed charter master*), or fireman, or other appointed person.

38. In approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous quantity of water, or where a dangerous accumulation of gas is known to exist, the underlooker or fireman shall see that borings be kept in advance, and if necessary, on both

sides, sufficiently far to discover its existence before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx possible; and that pits and all other entrances from the surface, shall be protected from the effects of sudden floods, including the bursting of large water pipes.

39. Every underlooker, or, in his absence, the (*charter master, or the*) fireman, shall personally see that the air furnaces at the pits in their charge are kept in good repair, and carefully attended and fed at all times; and shall examine, as often as practicable, the state of the roof in the travelling roads, and in the work-places of the men, and also the state of the pits themselves, and the conductors therein; and shall cause the roof to be secured, where necessary, with props or by other means; and they shall also see that sufficient props be provided.

40. If any (*charter master or*) fireman find any workman habitually careless, or who wilfully does any act by which an explosion might occur, or if any (*charter master or*) fireman require the assistance of a carpenter or bricklayer, or other workman, he shall immediately inform the manager or underlooker.

41. The underlooker, or, in his absence, the fireman shall see that every mouthing or opening into a shaft, elsewhere than at the bottom of the shaft, shall be provided with a rail, chain, or gate, to be kept closed when a hooker-on is not at the mouthing.

42. Every underlooker, in the exercise of his duties, is hereby expressly ordered, in all cases, to give his first and chief attention to insuring the safety of the lives and limbs of those under his respective charge, and to suspend any and all operations attended with unusual risk, until he shall have received special directions thereon from the manager, and to stop the working and use of any pit, engines, rope, machinery, or apparatus, that may appear not safe, until the removal of the danger.

43. Every underlooker or superintendent on the surface shall inspect, as often as practicable, the state of every water-gauge, steam-gauge, safety-valve, and boiler, and cause them to be kept in good repair.

44. The underlooker shall inform (*any appointed charter master or*) the fireman what portion of the workings is to be under his charge, and such (*appointed charter master or*) fireman shall go to the pit of which he has the charge, at any time appointed by the underlooker, every morning, and shall, before any of the colliers, drawers, or other people go to their respective places of employment in the pit, and shall descend such pit, and carefully examine, with a safety lamp, the state of the ventilation in all such places of employment, and ascertain that they are in a safe condition for the workmen to enter. And in case he find any part thereof unsafe, he shall put up in some conspicuous place, to be appointed from time to time by the underlooker, at a sufficient distance from the point of danger, a board, with the word "Fire" upon the side facing the entrance; or if a board be not used, he shall set two or more props or rails across the entrance, or use some other well-known signal, and shall send the workmen up the pit, if any have descended, until a proper and safe state of ventilation shall be restored. Should the place be found safe, the (*appointed charter master or*) fireman shall place the blank side of the board, if any be used, facing the entrance, or set some other well-known signal, to show that the place has been examined and found safe.

45. Every underlooker, (*charter master*) and fireman shall take special care that all air-doors, stoppings, and brattices, in the pit, in their care, are in proper and efficient repair and condition.

46. The underlooker shall specify to the (*charter master or*) fireman, or other person in charge of the air-ways, a minimum size for each principal air-way, or a minimum quantity of air for each principal split or division, and every such (*charter master or*) fireman shall frequently examine all parts of the mine in his charge, that may be accessible, whether frequented by workmen or not, so as to make himself certain as to the state of every part of such mine, and he shall instantly give notice to the underlooker or manager of the existence of any fire-damp, or insecure state of any part of the workings therein.

47. Every (*appointed charter master or*) fireman who shall be unable to attend his work, shall cause the underlooker to be informed in sufficient time to enable him to find a substitute.

PENALTIES UNDER THE ACT.

Any owner or principal agent or viewer neglecting, or wilfully violating any of the general rules, or such of the special rules as ought to be observed by him, such person shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding five pounds; and to further penalties in case the default or neglect be not remedied with all reasonable despatch after notice in writing thereof shall have been given to him by an Inspector of Coal Mines. Penalties are also attached if the special and general rules be not painted on a board, or printed upon paper to be pasted thereon, and hung up or affixed in some conspicuous part of the principal office or place of business of the coal mine or colliery, and maintained there in a legible state, and a copy supplied to all persons employed in or about the colliery.

Penalties are also attached if proper plans be not kept up every six months; and if loss of life to any person employed in or about the colliery, or any serious personal injury from explosion, be not, within twenty-four hours after loss of life, reported to the Secretary of State, and to the Inspector of Coal Mines for the district in which the colliery is situate.

Every person (other than the owner or principal manager) employed in or about a coal mine or colliery, who neglects or wilfully violates any of the special rules, established for such coal mine or colliery, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction, not exceeding three calendar months, or to be proceeded against and punished according to the provisions of the Act 4th George IV., chapter 34; and every person who pulls down, injures, or defaces any notice hung up or affixed as required by the Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines (18th and 19th Victoria, chapter 108) shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not exceeding forty shillings.

Any person wilfully obstructing an Inspector in carrying out the Act shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds, and not exceeding ten pounds.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines,
Manchester.

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No 2.—CODE of RULES framed and approved of for some of the LANCASHIRE COLLIERIES.

(*The General Rules are printed here as in the No.* I. *Code.*)

SPECIAL RULES for the Conduct and Guidance of the Persons acting in the Management of the Coal Mine or Colliery, in the County of Lancaster, and all Persons employed in or about the same.

1. The manager or in his absence the underlooker or the fireman shall have the responsible charge of the mine.

2. The manager and the underlooker shall have full power and authority over the firemen and other officers, and the workmen including the boys, and any one employed by the workmen, and shall be responsible for the efficiency of each fireman and for the condition of the mines under his care, and shall enforce the rules of the colliery.

3. Each fireman shall be informed by the underlooker or manager what portion of the workings is to be under his charge, and all persons working there shall be under his care; and he shall, in the absence of the underlooker, direct the workmen how and where they shall work, and see that these rules, as well as the orders of the manager and of the underlooker, be strictly attended to.

4. Each fireman shall be punctual in his attendance and go down the pit before any of the workmen, and enter the workings intrusted to his care every morning of the day shift, and every afternoon previous to the commencement of the night shift (when the workmen do not relieve each other in the place), before any workman is allowed to proceed from the shaft or other place appointed by the underlooker for the men to wait in, and shall examine all the working places and ascertain that the ventilation is going on properly, and that the workings are in every respect in a safe condition; and shall not allow any

workman to enter his place before it has been examined and found safe, and shall use the safety lamp in examining such workings, or any old or suspended workings.

5. If the parts of the mine be found safe for the workmen to enter the fireman shall leave a lighted candle in all places where the air does not pass over the face of the workings, to indicate to the workman that they have been properly examined.

6. If any part of the mine be found in an unsafe state, either from deficiency of air, or accumulation of inflammable gas ("firedamp"), or chokedamp, or other foul air, or at all dangerous in any other manner, the fireman shall immediately set two props or rails across the entrance road or level, at a sufficient distance from the point of danger, beyond which no person shall go: this signal shall at all times be understood as a signal of danger, and the fireman shall warn any person he may meet of such existing danger, and shall, if practicable, remove the danger, or forthwith report it to the underlooker; and the underlooker, or in his absence the fireman, shall stop the working of any place, district or pit's workings, until the danger be removed.

7. Besides examining the working parts of the pit, the underlooker or fireman shall daily examine, with a safety lamp, every waste, old working, fall in the roof, and place, likely to contain firedamp, and shall have the danger signal as specified in Rule 6 put up in or against such place, and caution the workmen against approaching it, and if the place be found to contain firedamp shall cause it to be forthwith ventilated, if practicable, and the danger removed.

8 In any place where there is an appearance of dangerous firedamp locked safety lamps shall be used, and no workman shall remain where firedamp is so accumulated as to burn in the inside of the lamps or to heat them dangerously.

9. The underlooker, or in his absence the fireman or other specially appointed person, shall personally see that the air furnaces be kept in good repair and carefully attended and fed every day; and shall examine daily, or as often as practicable, the state of the roof and sides in the drawing and travelling roads and in the workplaces of the men, and also the state of the shafts and of the conductors therein; and shall cause the roof to be secured where necessary; and shall see that there be no stones, coal or other loose thing upon the horse-trees, sides of, or openings into the pit; and shall provide an ample supply of props and timber at the station, and see that each collier securely prop his workplace; and shall also particularly notice any indications of pot-holes in the roof, and cause them to be taken down or secured by props or couplings.

10. A minimum size for airways, or a minimum amount of air for each principal split or division, shall be determined upon by the underlooker, and he shall either by himself or by his fireman or other specially appointed person travel through all the distant intake and return aircourses and all the aircourses used only as aircourses at least once a week and see that the size is maintained. The underlooker shall in all cases travel the aircourses occasionally so as to keep himself thoroughly acquainted with the same.

11. The underlooker shall see that in approaching old workings or other reservoirs which may contain water or gas, borings be kept in advance and on both sides sufficiently far to discover the existence of such reservoirs before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx of water or gas possible, and that pits and all other entrances from the surface shall be protected from the effects of sudden floods.

12. Where a drawing of prop timber likely to occasion a fall of roof is taking place, or roof is falling or is likely to fall, if it be the first fall in that part of the workings or likely to be attended with a discharge of firedamp, naked lights shall be carefully excluded; and when any accumulation of firedamp has to be removed it shall be done when the pit is not at work.

13. Each fireman (having, when requisite, the assistance of joiners, blacksmiths, masons, and other workmen), shall put in all brattice, hang air-doors, and keep them in proper order; build all stoppings for the efficient ventilation of the mine, and put in timber, and secure the drawing and travelling roads; and see that there be no loose stones in the roof or sides. The air-doors shall be fixed so that they may close of themselves, and that they may open against the air if practicable. The principal stoppings shall be of brick or stone, built with lime, well plastered, and made quite tight, and supported with stowing if necessary.

14. All water curbs in the pit shall be examined and cleaned out at least once a month.

15. The underlooker, or, in his absence, the fireman, shall see that there be proper air-holes in the scaffolds over the sump-holes ("dip-holes"); and in dressing or walling or casing shafts, shall take care that the air-holes, or space at the side, be not closed up with mortar, rubbish, or otherwise, so as to occasion fire-damp to accumulate underneath.

16. The underlooker or, in his absence, the fireman, shall see that every mouthing or opening into a shaft, elsewhere than at the bottom of the shaft, shall be provided with a rail, gate, or door, to be kept close when a hooker-on is not at the mouthing.

17. When a shaft is being repaired, the underlooker or, in his absence, the fireman, shall see that the persons employed in the repairs have a clear and distinct understanding as to signals; and that any person permitted to go down the pit when it is not at work be specially instructed how to act.

18. If the fireman find any workman habitually careless, or wilfully doing any act by which an explosion might occur, he shall inform the underlooker, or manager thereof, in the latter case, immediately.

19. The manager, underlooker, or fireman, or some competent and responsible officer appointed by one of them, shall always conduct safely through the workings any stranger or person seeking employment in the mine, whom he may permit to go down the pits.

20. If the workmen at any time have any doubt as to the general safety of the mine, or any part thereof, the manager, underlooker, or fireman shall, after receiving a reasonable notice, conduct any three men, chosen by the workmen themselves, to any part of the workings they may wish to examine.

21. The workmen employed in this colliery shall receive their orders from the manager, underlooker, or fireman, and apply to them, or one of them, for further instructions when necessary.

22. No workman shall descend or ascend any of the pits at other times than the regular hours fixed, without express orders from the manager, underlooker, or fireman; and every workman shall follow the directions of the banksman (or, in his absence, the engineman), in descending the pit, and the directions of the hooker-on in ascending; and unless specially permitted, as above, no person shall give a signal, or ring the bell except the hooker-on, and the banksman, or other person duly appointed.

23. No ale or other intoxicating liquor shall be brought to, or drunk in, any part of the colliery, except with the special permission of the manager or underlooker; and no person in a state of intoxication shall go down a pit, or remain in any part of the works.

24. Not more than two persons, where the rope or cage carries one tub, and not more than six persons, where the rope or cage carries two tubs, shall go down or come up the pit at one time; and that number in each case shall be the complement, except at the appointed time, when any man may ascend the shaft alone, after waiting 15 minutes; but no boy shall ride alone in the shaft.

25. No person shall ride up or down any of the pits with or against a full tub or full tubs, or carry any tools, timber, rails, or such like in his hands, whilst riding in the cage or tub without special permission from the manager, underlooker, or fireman, to do so; and no person shall cross the bottom of the shaft when the load is in motion.

26. No workman shall under any pretext whatever enter any other part of the mines than the place he usually works in, or where he may be ordered to go by the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

27. No workman shall knowingly suffer an air-door to remain open, or broken, or an air-sheet or bratticing fallen down or torn; but shall immediately shut, hang up, and repair the same, or immediately report the breakage to the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

28. Every workman shall keep his place of work in a safe and working state; and any workman finding the roof or side loose shall either get it down or secure it, or inform the manager, underlooker, or fireman immediately.

29. No workman shall expose himself or others to danger from want of props, or other material; if he have not sufficient he shall leave off working until he be provided with them.

30. Every workman finding any danger in the roof of main travelling roads, or waggon roads, or noticing any insecurity of the pit ropes, chains, cages, or conductors, or in the sides of the shafts, shall immediately give notice to the manager, underlooker, or fireman, in order that the same may be secured.

31. Every person cutting into old workings or discovering any derangement of the ventilation, or finding any accumulation of chokedamp, firedamp, or water, or coal or wood on fire, shall immediately inform the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

32. In work to be proceeded with night and day, one person at least shall remain until released by a person or persons of the next shift, unless permission to the contrary be granted by the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

33. No workman shall ride upon any underground road without orders from the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

34. No waggoner shall get coal unless his getter be with him.

35. No person under fifteen years of age shall wind or jig by himself at any brow.

36. No person shall leave a lighted candle or other light in any part of the mine when leaving work, or injure any aircourse, brattice door, or stopping, or fire the coal or wood, or put coal slack or rubbish, or any other obstruction in any aircourse, or do any other act whereby the lives of the workmen or the safety and security of the mine would be endangered.

37. No workman shall descend the pit before the fireman in the morning, or go to his place in the workings before it has been examined by the fireman.

38. If any workman meet with props or rails set across an entrance road or level, or if he do not find a lighted candle in a place where the air does not pass over the face of the workings, he shall immediately return to the pit bank or other appointed place and there await the instructions of the manager, underlooker, or fireman. Props or rails set across any road or level or the entrance to places are indications of danger, and must on no account be passed except under the special directions of the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

39. No person shall try an unproved part of the workings for firedamp with a lighted candle or other open light, and where candles or open lights are used places out of the air current shall not be re-entered after any absence for dinner or other purpose until they have been examined with the safety lamp, unless a lighted candle shall have been left in them and remained burning during the whole time of such absence.

40. Every person using a safety lamp shall frequently notice it, and no workman shall work without a locked safety lamp in any place where there is an appearance of dangerous firedamp, or near to any accumulation of firedamp, without special permission from the manager, underlooker, or fireman; and no workman shall remain where gas is so accumulated as to burn in the inside of the lamps or to heat them dangerously; and the safety lamp shall not be suspended upon the row of props nearest to the old work, or in any situation which is not at least two feet from the stroke or swing of the pick or other gear.

41. A workman shall not take a safety lamp for use without its being first examined and securely locked by the manager, underlooker, fireman, or lampman, and shall himself also examine the lamp, and see that it be securely locked, and that there be no broken wires or wide spaces in the gauze, and that the gauze at the bottom fit close to the lamp, and that the lamp generally be in good order; and no error or oversight on the part of the manager, underlooker, fireman, or lampman, shall be taken as an excuse for any workman having in the mine an open or unlocked or insecure or defective safety lamp.

42. No blasting powder shall be used in any mine tunnel or other working except with the permission and under the directions of the manager, underlooker, or fireman.

43. No workman shall take a naked candle or lucifer match or other self-igniting apparatus into, or smoke tobacco or have in his possession a tobacco pipe in any portion of the mine where safety lamps are ordered to be used.

44. Every safety lamp which shall have become in an unfit state for use by having oil spilled upon the gauze or being crushed, or in any way injured, shall be immediately extinguished carefully, removed from the workings, and taken to the manager, underlooker, fireman, or lampman. No lamp shall be blown out at any time, but the flame shall be extinguished by drawing down the wick with the pricker.

45. Any person getting into a body or current of firedamp, which continues to burn in the lamp although the wick be drawn down, shall not throw away his lamp or attempt to blow it out, as the flame may get through the gauze and cause an explosion, but shall hold the lamp near the floor and avoid jerking it, and steadily retire into the fresh air.

46. Any workman witnessing any improper treatment of a safety lamp by any one, or the doing of any act likely to peril the safety of the men or the mine, shall give information to the manager, underlooker or fireman, so that a recurrence of such conduct may be prevented.

47. The engineman subject to the directions of the manager, underlooker and head engineer, shall have the sole control of the engine entrusted to his care, and shall see that the engine, boilers, drums, ropes, chains, cages and other machinery, used for the purpose of raising men and coal from the mine, be inspected daily, and that the ropes have particular attention paid to them and be examined with great care; that ungalvanized wire ropes be kept well greased, and if necessary be run through the banksman's or other appointed person's hand once a week, to detect broken wires; and that the pump and pumping apparatus be kept in an efficient working state, and the water regularly pumped, and that the boilers be emptied and cleaned from time to time, and that all winding ropes be carefully attached to the drums, and that when the cage is down there be sufficient coil of rope left upon the drum, and that when the cage is up, a flat rope being used, the arms or sides of the drum shall extend sufficiently beyond the outer coil of the rope.

48. The engineman shall attend to his engine constantly during his shift, and upon no account permit any person except such as may be appointed by those in authority over him to touch any part of the machinery or to remain in the engine house, and shall not be out of reach of the hand-gear of the engine whilst in motion, and shall attend his engine with great care and caution, avoiding stopping suddenly when any person is ascending or descending the shaft, and shall run the ropes once up and down before men and boys descend in the morning, in order to see that the ropes and other gear be all right.

49. The engineman shall keep his engine clean and in efficient working order and all the shafts and bearings well oiled; and shall see that each tubular boiler have a lead rivet at the top of the tube over the fire; and in case of any failure or derangement of the machinery shall report the same to the manager, underlooker, or head engineer.

50. There shall be a bell or other signal at every winding pit top connected with the pit bottom, and the following signals, and any others which may from time to time be appointed by the underlooker, shall be given by the hooker-on or other person duly appointed and shall be carefully observed by the engineman: namely,

One knock, to go on, when the rope or chain is at a stand and coal or rubbish is to come up.

One knock, to stop, when the rope or chain is in motion.

Two knocks, to let down again, when the rope or chain has been stopped.

Three knocks, to go on, when persons are coming up.

Other signals as may be required.

And the engineman shall not put the rope or chain in motion without also receiving a signal from the banksman.

51. There shall also be a bell or other signal in every underground engine-house, or engine-house for underground winding or drawing, connected with all the hooking-on stations on inclined planes, and the signals as directed by the manager or underlooker shall be carefully observed by the engineer.

52. The engineman shall at all times use very great caution, and pay every attention to these signals and to any deviation from the regular course of his engine, and in case anything appear to be wrong he shall immediately stop his engine and not proceed until the proper signal be given.

53. The pulley wheels and rollers above ground shall be regularly oiled by the engineman or stoker at least once a day.

54. The stoker shall fire with regularity in order that a uniform supply of steam be raised, and shall keep the fires clear and the bars free from cinders, and shall attend very particularly to all the safety valves and floats that they may work freely, and to the feed pumps that a constant and regular supply of water may be kept up in the boilers, and shall also assist the engineman to clean

his engine, and shall see and take care that the ropes run freely and properly upon the rope rolls, and shall immediately caution the engineman if any derangement take place.

55. In the absence of the banksmen the engineman shall not permit any workman or other person to descend any of the pits at other times than the regular hours fixed without express orders from the manager, underlooker, or fireman. In case any persons be so permitted to descend, the engineman shall attend to their signals and also see that they comply with the rules and regulations laid down for the banksmen and hookers-on.

56. When an underground boiler fire is used for ventilating the mine, and the fire is fed with return air, the fire-doors and the dampers shall be set open when the fire is out.

57. The banksman, subject to the directions of the manager, underlooker, and fireman, shall have the control of the pit bank and the command of the signals down the pit and to the engineman, and have power to stop any one from descending the pit; and shall be responsible for the state of the pit top, and shall see that the frames and the surface near the pit mouth are kept free from coal, stones, or dirt, and that they are cleaned at least twice every day; and shall take great care that no person ride in the shaft unless the above be quite clean.

58. The hooker-on, subject to the directions of the manager, underlooker, and fireman, shall have the control of the pit bottom and the command of the signals up the pit, and shall pay attention that no coal be sent up the shaft projecting beyond the sides of the tub.

59. At least one banksman and one hooker-on, or other person appointed by the manager, underlooker, or fireman for that purpose, shall be at their respective posts at the proper time every morning to give the proper signals and to see the men and boys carefully into and out of the cages or tubs at the top and bottom of the shaft, and shall remain to see the last person out at night.

60. No banksman or hooker-on shall allow any boy to ride alone, or more than two persons to ride at once where the rope or cage carries one tub, or more than six persons to ride at once where the rope or cage carries two tubs, or allow any person to ride with coal slack or dirt, or against a loaded cage or tub, or allow any person, unless specially allowed by the manager, underlooker, or fireman, to carry any tool, implement, prop, rail, or such like in his hand whilst riding, but the banksman or hooker-on shall see that the same be securely placed in the cage or tub, so that no danger may exist of their falling out during their ascent or descent, or of their coming into contact with anything in the pit, and that no person get upon or off the cage at the pit top unless it be stationary, or at a mouthing without the signal being first given and responded to.

61. In case any material gets loose in the pit or an obstruction arises from any other cause, the hooker-on shall see that the person to remove it shall not ascend from the bottom: such person shall descend from the top. Any timber rails or bulky materials sent down or up the pit shall be properly fastened by the banksman or hooker-on. The hooker-on shall at all times prevent any one crossing the bottom of the shaft when a load is in motion.

62. The banksman shall not permit strangers or persons not employed in the mine to descend the pit or remain upon the bank unless accompanied by the manager, underlooker, or other competent and responsible person, and shall caution strangers descending to keep carefully within the tub or cage until they be fairly landed.

63. The banksman shall daily see the ropes of the pit he attends to run up and down the shaft each morning before allowing any person to go down and shall examine them carefully from the cage to the point where they are attached to the drums or verticals of the engine, and if he perceive any failure in the ropes, chains, or cages, he shall prevent any person from going down or coming up, and give immediate notice to the engineman; and shall keep a strict eye upon the ropes, chains, or cages during his work, and, if he see any defect in any of them at any time, shall call the attention of the engineman to it immediately, and in case of danger he shall prevent the further use of such things until they be made secure. If greased ropes be used he shall see that they be run through the hand once a week and examined for broken wires.

64. No banksman or hooker-on shall allow any workman or other person to descend the pit at other times than the regular hours fixed without express orders from the manager or underlooker. At the appointed time for ascending

one person or any less number than the appointed number, after waiting fifteen minutes, may ascend, but a boy shall not ride alone in the shaft.

65. The signals mentioned in Rule 50 shall be observed between the banksman, hooker-on, and engineman; and the signal shall be repeated by the banksman, to the hooker-on when persons are about to ascend, and by the hooker-on to the banksman when persons are about to descend.

66. Banksmen or landers or takers-off and hookers-on at mouthings or openings into a shaft, and at underground inclines, shall be subject to the same rules as the banksman and hooker-on at the top and bottom of the pit.

67. The furnacemen and horsekeeper when the pit is at work shall in ascending and descending the pit and in other matters be subject to the same rules and regulations as the other workmen, and when the pit is not at work shall give the signals as in Rule 50, and obtain special instructions from the manager, underlooker, or fireman how to act. The horsekeeper shall take care of boys accompanying him to feed the horses.

68. When day and night furnacemen are employed the one shall not leave the furnace until the other arrives, except to give information of the non-attendance of the other, in which case he shall return with all speed to the furnace and remain there until relieved by some one appointed by the manager, underlooker, or fireman for that purpose.

69. When a day furnaceman only is employed he shall proceed to get the furnace into vigorous operation as soon as the fireman commences his round in the morning. The furnaceman for the time being shall prevent any accumulation of ashes or cinders upon the bars of the furnace, and shall put all cinders into a proper place and not remove them until cold, and shall keep up a clear and brisk fire, and shall fire the furnace harder in boisterous weather, and also (if a barometer be provided) when the mercury falls; and if dust or rubbish or soot accumulate shall see that the furnace drifts be cleaned from all accumulations at least once every three weeks, and shall keep the coal for feeding the furnace well back from the fire and safely out of reach of any embers that may fall from the bars, and when a boiler fire is used for ventilating and the fire is fed with the air which ventilates the workings, he shall see that the fire doors and the dampers be set open when the fire is out.

70. The furnaceman shall examine the flues of the underground engine at least twice every day, morning and evening, and shall immediately report to the underlooker or fireman if he find any coal slack, timber, or rubbish on or near the flues, or that the flues are in any respect out of order.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines,
Manchester.

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No. 3.—CODE of RULES as framed and approved of for some of the LANCASHIRE COLLIERIES, such COLLIERIES being worked by Day Levels only, without Pits or Steam Engines.

(*The General Rules are printed here as in the No.* 1 *Code.*)

SPECIAL RULES for the conduct and guidance of the Persons acting in the Management of the Coal Mine or Colliery, belonging to and of all Persons employed in or about the same.

I.—*Special Rules for Colliers and other Workpeople.*

1. Every collier and other workperson shall receive a copy of the general and special rules from the manager, underlooker, or overlooker, who may engage him.

2. Every collier to obey strictly the directions of the underlooker, and in his absence, of the fireman or other officer under whose control he may happen to be, as to the part of the workings of the pit in which he is to work, and he is not to work in, or on any account without permission from such underlooker, to enter, or go into any other part of the workings, except such as he may necessarily traverse in passing to and from his work, between the part of the workings assigned to him, by such underlooker, and the pit eye.

3. If fire-damp (explosive gas) be found to prevail in any of the shafts or workings, a fireman will be appointed whose duty it will be to go through the workings before any of the workmen are allowed to proceed further than the

place appointed from time to time, and to examine all the working places, and ascertain that they are in a safe condition; and in case he find any part thereof unsafe from firedamp, he will put up in some conspicuous place, at a sufficient distance from the point of danger, a board on which shall be legibly painted the word "Fire" facing the entrance, or some other well-understood signal, such as props or rails placed across the entrance, beyond which no workman shall pass, unless under the special directions of the underlooker or fireman; and in case the place be safe, he will place the blankside of the board (if any be used) facing the entrance, or use some other well-known signal by which the workman may know that the place has been examined and found safe for him to enter; and if the place be safe, the workman shall, on entering, lay aside the board (if any) to a place appointed by the fireman for use next day.

4. Every collier, drawer, and other workman shall, upon being ordered by the underlooker or fireman so to do, cease to use in the pit in which he may work, any candle, or other naked light, and shall provide himself with a good safety lamp, with a proper lock attached thereto, and which shall be kept locked if ordered by the manager, underlooker, or fireman, and shall not proceed to his work without first having given such lamp to the appointed lampman for his examination; and in case of such lamp becoming damaged or extinguished, he shall not open it, but shall proceed to the pit eye, or to some other appointed station, and the proper officer shall either provide him with a fresh lamp, or unlock, and relight it for him, and in the event of the gauze of his lamp becoming smeared with oil, or clogged with dust, he is to cease working by, or using the same, until it shall have been properly cleaned: and no error or oversight on the part of the lampman shall be taken as an excuse for any workman having in the mine an open, unlocked, or insecure, or defective safety lamp; and in those places where lamps are exclusively used, no person shall smoke tobacco, or take any lucifer matches into the pit, or on any pretence open, or uncover his lamp; nor on any account try a place with a candle, or other open light, to see if it contains fire-damp; nor, where prohibited, use gunpowder for blasting, or do any other thing to endanger the safety of the mine. Places out of the air current in mines where fire-damp prevails, must not be re-entered after any absence for dinner or other purpose, with a naked light, until they have been examined with a safety lamp.

5. Where safety lamps are ordered to be used, and blasting is permitted, the collier is not allowed to fire his shot until he shall have first carefully examined the condition of the air in that particular place; and should it appear in the least degree inflammable, no blasting shall take place until the cause of danger has been completely removed.

6. Every person getting into a body or current of fire-damp (which may continue to burn in the lamp although the wick be drawn down), shall not throw away his lamp, or attempt to blow it out, as the flame may get through the gauze and cause an explosion, but must hold the lamp near the floor, and avoid jerking it, and steadily retire into the fresh air. No lamp to be blown out at any time; but the flame to be extinguished by drawing down the wick with the pricker.

7. Every collier and drawer shall on leaving his place of work, take care that no lighted candle or lamp be left therein, or in any part of the workings he may pass through or by, unless it be under the care of some other person remaining therein; nor shall such collier or drawer, on any pretence, light any blower or accumulation of gas.

8. Every collier shall set sprags during holing, when necessary, and shall securely prop, where necessary, the roof of the place where he may work; and in case, upon application to the underlooker or fireman, he should not be provided with sufficient props for that purpose, he is to cease working, and report the same to the manager or underlooker or at the colliery office.

9. Every collier shall work according to the directions of the underlooker; and in a case where lines are suspended from the roof, to show the course of any level, end, or drift, every collier shall work according to such lines; and shall, when ordered by the underlooker or fireman, keep a bore-hole in advance of, and on the sides of his place of work, as may be prescribed by such underlooker or fireman.

10. Every workman employed in any pit or mine shall be bound to give information to the underlooker, fireman, or other person having for the time

the underground charge of the pit, of the existence of fire-damp, or of any insecurity of the roof, shaft, or other part of the workings, or of the ladders, or stages, or of any air-door being left open, or partially so, or on cutting into old workings, immediately on its being observed by him; and on any workman observing the presence of fire-damp, or on its existence coming to his knowledge, he is specially prohibited from entering the place where it may have been observed, or reported to be, with any other light than a safety lamp, and then only in company with, or under the special directions of, the underlooker, fireman, or other person having charge of the pit for the time being.

11. No workman shall be allowed to ride on any tram, waggon, horse, or donkey, without the special consent of the underlooker; nor shall any workman proceed along any jigbrow, or enginebrow whilst the rope or chain is in motion; nor shall any workman interfere with any underlooker or other officer in the discharge of his duties.

12. No collier or other workman shall injure any air-course, brattice, or stopping; or leave open wholly or partially any door, or do any other thing whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the property of the owner endangered.

13. No collier shall take down the pit any gunpowder, or blasting powder, unless it be properly secured in a metal flask or horn.

14. Every furnaceman shall carefully attend to the furnace under his charge, keeping, under all possible circumstances, a clean brisk fire, so that the ventilation of the mine be efficiently maintained. Where day and night furnacemen are employed, the one shall not leave the furnace until relieved by the other, except to give information of the non-attendance of the latter, in which case he shall return with all speed, until a substitute be appointed.

15. No waggoner or drawer shall get coal, unless his getter is with him.

### II.—*Special Rules for Banksmen and Hookers-on.*

16. Every banksman and hooker-on is to prevent from entering any pit, at which he may be employed, any collier, drawer, or other person not employed therein, without either a written order from the manager, or the personal direction of the underlooker of that pit.

17. No banksman is to allow any collier or drawer, to enter any pit after any time fixed and notified to them by the underlooker of that pit; nor shall any person be allowed to enter or descend any pit in a state of intoxication; or to take intoxicating liquor down the pit, or to be drunk upon, or shall they themselves drink it upon, the works, except by the direction or consent of the manager or underlooker.

18. Every banksman or hooker-on, on being required so to do, by the underlooker, shall examine, and where required, lock the safety lamps of the colliers, drawers, and other workpeople, who may be ordered by either of them to provide themselves with safety lamps, and shall not in such cases allow any such colliers, drawers or workmen to proceed from the pit eye, into the workings unless they be provided with a good safety lamp, capable (if required) of being locked, nor unless they shall have first examined, and ascertained that such lamps and their gauzes are in a safe and proper state, and when required shall have locked them.

### III.—*Special Rules for Underlookers, Firemen, and Superintendents.*

19. Every underlooker and superintendent, upon employing any person, shall deliver to him a copy of the general, and also of the special rules, which he will be required to observe.

20. Every underlooker, or, in his absence, the fireman, shall see that there be proper air holes in the scaffolds over any sump hole; and in dressing, or walling, or casing air shafts, shall take care that the air holes, or space at the side, be not closed up with mortar or rubbish, so as to occasion fire-damp to accumulate underneath. The sump to be kept covered or fenced off when water is not being wound, or the sump required to be open for some particular purpose.

21. Every underlooker shall frequently and carefully examine the workings of the pits in his charge, the state of the ventilation, and of the furnace (if any), the air doors, and roof, and the direction and width of the drifts; also the pit shafts and the conductors therein, and that no loose stones, coal, &c., remain on the bearers or horse trees, or near any opening into the pit.

22. Every underlooker is to see that all air doors are so fixed as to close of themselves, and not be capable of standing open, unless wilfully propped or fastened back, and that, where necessary, double sets of doors are fixed.

23. Every underlooker or fireman shall, in all parts of the mines under his charge, which may be near old falls, or old workings, producing, or likely to produce and retain fire-damp, or where props likely to occasion a fall of roof and give off fire-damp are being drawn, or where such a fall of roof is falling, or likely to fall, particularly if it be the first fall of roof in that part of the workings, order all the colliers, drawers, and other workpeople working in those places to desist from using candles or any other naked light in such places, and shall order them to be provided with safety lamps, with locks attached thereto, if required; and shall prohibit them from taking any light, other than such lamps, into the workings, and not even those, until they shall have been previously examined, and approved by the underlooker, or fireman, or other appointed person.

24. In approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous quantity of water, or where a dangerous accumulation of gas is known to exist, the underlooker or fireman shall see that the borings be kept in advance, and, if necessary, on both sides, sufficiently far to discover its existence, before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx possible; and that pits, and all other entrances from the surface, shall be protected from the effects of sudden floods, *including the bursting of large water pipes.*

25. Every underlooker, or in his absence, the fireman, shall personally see that the air-furnaces at the pits in their charge are kept in good repair, and carefully attended and fed, at all times, and shall examine as often as practicable the state of the roof in the travelling roads, and in the work-places of the men, and also the state of the pits themselves, and the conductors therein, and shall cause the roof to be secured, where necessary, with props, or by other means; and they shall also see that sufficient props be provided.

26. If the fireman find any workman habitually careless, or who wilfully does any act by which an explosion might occur, or if the fireman require the assistance of a carpenter or bricklayer, he shall immediately inform the manager or underlooker.

27. Every underlooker, in the exercise of his duties, is hereby expressly ordered, in all cases, to give his first and chief attention to insuring the safety of the lives and limbs of those under his respective charge; and to suspend any and all operations attended with unusual risk, until he shall have received special directions thereon from the manager, and to stop the working and use of any pit, rope, machinery, or apparatus that may appear not safe, until the removal of the danger.

28. Every underlooker and fireman shall take special care that all air-doors, stoppings, and brattices in the pit, in their care, are in proper and efficient repair and condition.

29. The underlooker shall specify to the fireman, or other person in charge of the air-ways, a minimum size for each principal air-way, or a minimum quantity of air for each principal split or division; and every fireman shall frequently examine all parts of the mine in his charge, that may be accessible, whether frequented by workmen or not, so as to make himself certain as to the state of every part of such mine, and he shall instantly give notice to the underlooker or manager, of the existence of any fire-damp, or insecure state of any part of the workings therein.

30. Every fireman who shall be unable to attend his work, shall cause the underlooker to be informed in sufficient time to enable him to find a substitute.

(*An abstract of the penalties under the Act are printed here, as in the No.* 1 *Code.*)

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, &c. &c. &c.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines, Manchester.

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# IV.

## Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.) in the West Lancashire and North Wales District.—By Peter Higson, Esq.

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Sir, Manchester, 28th February 1856.

In pursuance of my instructions, I have the honour to report to you that, on being appointed one of the additional Inspectors of Coal Mines on the 19th of November last, I lost no time in making myself acquainted with the duties of the office entrusted to my care, and since the 1st of January I have taken full charge of the same.

The district assigned to me comprises West Lancashire and North Wales, which previously formed part of the district of my colleague Mr. Dickinson, to whose Report I must refer you for the List of Accidents and Observations on the working of the Act to the end of the year 1855.

My short tenure of office does not enable me to draw a comparison of the past and present state of the collieries, but it is satisfactory to find considerable activity amongst some of the large proprietors in carrying out the requirements of the Act: and I can perceive many recent improvements which lead me to believe that a salutary effect will soon be manifest.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, &c. &c. &c.

Peter Higson,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

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# V.

## Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the Counties of York, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, for the Year ending the 30th June 1855.—By Charles Morton, Esq.

Sir, Wakefield, 19th May 1856.

I have the honour to present my Report, as an Inspector of Coal Mines, for the year ending the 30th June 1855,—during which period there have been in my district ninety-four fatal accidents, involving the loss of 108 lives from various causes, which I have classified under nine separate designations, as in my previous Reports;—and, for the purpose of comparison, I have stated the number of deaths that occurred in each of the three preceding years.

| | Number of Lives lost. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year ending 30th June 1852. | Year ending 30th June 1853. | Year ending 30th June 1854. | Year ending 30th June 1855. |
| By explosion of firedamp and by suffocation | 68 | 28 | 16 | 25 |
| „ tumbling down the shaft | 11 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| „ being struck with falling substances in the shaft | 3 | 5 | 10 | 4 |
| „ the roof falling in the interior of the mine | 24 | 22 | 24 | 27 |
| „ masses of coal falling in the interior of the mine | 11 | 11 | 18 | 8 |
| „ water bursting into the mine | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| „ ropes and chains breaking | 4 | 15 | 4 | 4 |
| „ machinery | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| „ incidental causes | 12 | 12 | 9 | 13 |
| Total | 140 | 119 | 113 | 108 |

In the four years above mentioned there has been a progressive increase of the number of pits, of the people employed, and of the tons of coal produced; at the same time, it is gratifying to find that there has been no augmentation in the catalogue of casualties, but a gradual diminution; and this favourable result may reasonably be assigned to the higher degree of responsibility which has been felt by all persons concerned in coal mines, since the legislature enacted a law for placing them under inspection.

At the end of my present Report, I append the usual tabular list of the collieries at which fatal accidents have happened, during the past year; to which list I shall have occasion to refer in giving the following brief details connected with a few of these melancholy cases.

*Accident No. 7 in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft, at Pitsmoor Colliery, near Sheffield.

In this instance, as in some others, the prudent expenditure of a trifling sum of money would have averted fatal consequences. The unfortunate man (Thomas Barber) was trying to catch some drinking water, that trickled down the side of the shaft, at an opening or landing-place a few yards from the bottom; and while his attention was thus engaged, the cage descended upon him and knocked him down the pit.

At my suggestion, the proprietors of the colliery have since fixed a few yards of piping, to convey wholesome water into the pit-porch, where it can be supplied to the workpeople without danger.

*Accident No 9 in the Tabular List.*

Suffocation by choke-damp, at Wortley Colliery, near Leeds.

The deceased and his comrades were sinking a shaft, in which there were no air-pipes, or other means of ventilation; and he was so incautious as to descend in the morning without a light, when he was suddenly overcome by carbonic acid gas, which had collected in the bottom during the night.

A ventilating fan and wooden pipes were afterwards fixed, for the purpose of airing the pit; and if this simple contrivance had been sooner applied (as it should have been), the deadly gas could not have accumulated; or if, on the morning of the accident, the precaution of lowering down a safety lamp had been adopted, prior to the workmen descending, the presence of choke-damp would have been indicated by the light going out.

*Accident No.* 11 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Lund Hill Colliery, near Barnsley.

A shaft was being sunk here to the Barnsley thick coal, and the sinkers had nearly got down to an upper coal bed, with which the bottom of the pit communicated by means of a small borehole to let off water.

Fire-damp had frequently been seen to come up the borehole from the works in the upper coal bed; and, on the 22nd August 1854, it issued in such abundance as to cause a fearful explosion, which proved fatal to six persons.

For two or three days the underground air-passages and the sinking operations had been stopped by water; and, as firedamp was known to prevail, a more than usual degree of care in regard to ventilation and lights became needful when the work was resumed, lest the gas should be ignited.

The mining agent (Pease) and the contractor (Jebson) were absent from their duties; no previous examination of the sinking pit with a safety-lamp was made on that perilous morning, preparatory to recommencing operations; and the workmen being left without directions or advice very unwisely took down lighted candles, and the firedamp exploded with terrific violence.

The owners of the colliery had purchased a ventilating engine and air-pipes for the express purpose of airing this shaft, but the agent and the contractor had neglected to apply them; safety-lamps had also been provided, but the managers did not enforce the use of them; and nothing was wanting to ensure safety, but prudent foresight and diligence on the part of the superintendents, whose business it was to see that the materials on the spot were judiciously employed, and at the right time.

At the first inquest held on five of the sufferers, the coroner's jury decided that the deceased were "accidentally killed," adding, "we acquit the colliery "owners of culpability; but we are of opinion that John Jebson, the contractor, "ought to have men in whom he can place more confidence, and to use the "means for ventilation which has been placed at his disposal by the proprietors. "If one of the deceased (Noah Heeley) had exercised more caution, the accident "might not have occurred."

In a few days afterwards, the sixth man died, and a second inquest was held, at which the jury exonerated the owners and the agents from blame; but it was obvious that, during the interval, unwonted and extraordinary exertions had been put forth by the latter to shield themselves from an unfavourable verdict.

*Mr. Serjeant Wilkins* was brought down to defend them; he was assisted by another barrister and an attorney, and an imposing array of engineering witnesses was retained to give evidence, who saw the works in an altered and much improved state.

The labourers, who survived the effects of the blast, had meanwhile been tampered with, and were extremely reluctant to answer any question that seemed to inculpate their overlookers.

The jury was selected by the village constable from the immediate vicinity of the colliery, and from a class not likely to act independently of, or to give umbrage to the influential proprietors. Under such circumstances it was not surprising that the verdict delivered by the first-mentioned jury should be materially altered by the second.

One of the unfortunate victims said on being brought out of the pit, "*we shall have air-pipes put in now ;*" and it is almost certain that, if the blowing engine had been employed, and the air-pipes fixed in the shaft by the agent and the contractor, as they were intended to be by the owners, or if on the morning of the accident the pit had been examined with a safety lamp before the miners descended, this dreadful calamity would have been avoided.

*Accident No. 24 in the Tabular List.*

A miner crushed by the cage, at Bayley Brook Colliery, near Alfreton.

The man was in the act of stepping into the cage at the pit-bottom, when the engineman, without waiting for the customary signal, suddenly raised the cage before the miner had taken his place in it; and he was so severely squeezed against the crown of the archway, as eventually to cause his death.

The first signal had been properly given to indicate that a person was about to ascend the shaft; and according to the rules of the colliery it was the engineman's duty to have waited for a second signal before he lifted the cage from the bottom.

In this respect he was culpable; and at the coroner's inquest he was committed to Derby gaol on a verdict of "*manslaughter.*" At the spring assizes, the grand jury found a true bill against him; but he was acquitted by the petty jury, though it was not stated on what ground.

Casualties of this description are far too frequent in mines; some of them are traceable to the want of a uniform and well-understood code of signals from the bottom of the shaft to the surface; some arise from giving a wrong signal, or from omitting to give any signal; some occur from inattention to or neglect of signals, by the banksman and the engineman; some are attributable to the absence of a careful and competent hanger-on, whose duty it should be to superintend the ascent of the miners, and to see that signals are correctly communicated; while a few are occasioned by deficiency of room and height in the porch or archway of the pit.

*Accident No. 25 in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Victoria Colliery, Morley, near Leeds.

The unfortunate man imprudently carried a naked light into the face of a heading, where the accumulated gas ignited; and he was suffocated by the after-damp. It was stated that he had been warned not to enter with a candle; but a safety-lamp was not at hand, and he disregarded the caution.

The underground steward was not free from blame; he had neglected to ventilate the face of the heading by means of air-pipes or brattices, and he did not furnish the deceased with a safety-lamp.

*Accident No. 31 in the Tabular List.*

Fall of coal in the shaft, at Dore Colliery, near Chesterfield.

In this case it was more than probable that, if the pit had been fitted with iron or wooden "guide-rods," the miner's life would have been saved.

A full corf of coals was being drawn up, and an empty one let down; they came into violent collision about the middle, instantly some coals fell and struck the deceased, who was standing close to the bottom of the shaft.

*Accident No. 32 in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Newmarket Colliery, near Wakefield.

The Lofthouse Coal-bed (which is worked here) is at times liable to sudden and copious discharges of fire-damp from the roof and floor; the gas lurks in a thin stratum of coal that lies two yards above, and from a similar stratum two feet below the main bed, and when the roof breaks down, or the floor heaves up, fire-damp always issues in a greater or less degree. On the day of the accident an unusual volume of gas burst up in a "wide bank" in the north-eastern district of the Farm Pit.

The current of air passing at the moment was insufficient to dilute and render harmless the quantity of fire-damp thus quickly liberated; the miners were using candles and an explosion almost immediately followed, by which six persons were killed.

When I inspected the pit I found only 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute flowing through this portion of the works; and there is reason to believe that at the time of the accident the ventilation was not stronger, although the quantity of air allotted to it by the manager (Mr. Goodinson) was assumed at 5,000 cubic feet, and it was the duty of the underground steward to see that the actual supply was never less.

On the day of the explosion, the steward had omitted to visit the north-eastern district; and he had not regularly measured the several air-currents in the other districts to satisfy himself that the main volume was judiciously split, and conveyed to the extreme and distant parts of the pit.

The ventilating furnace was attended to both day and night, and the aggregate amount of air in the mine was ample; but the particular locality wherein the accident happened had not uniformly received its allotted share.

With a view to guard against the recurrence of such a disaster, I recommended the manager to increase the size of the principal airway towards the north-eastern and north-western districts, from thirty square feet to forty; to enlarge the various branch air-courses which led from it to the "bank faces," and thus to strengthen the ventilation in the remote places of the mine.

I also advised him to establish a rule that every working place should be carefully examined every day; that the several air currents should be accurately measured at least once a week, so that each district might have its due proportion of air, and that the most distant bank in each district should be supplied with not less than 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

I further suggested that for the purpose of diminishing the risk from sudden and considerable eruptions of gas from the floor of the mine, the bottom coal should be dug up in the tramways, and thus gradually set free the fire-damp therein confined, and afford more room for the transit of coal, and the passage of air.

If these proposed ameliorations be not effected, it is not unlikely that recourse must be had to safety lamps, in order to protect the workman from an unexpected influx of inflammable gas.

I have since had the satisfaction to be assured by Messrs. Charlesworths and their manager, that no expense or effort on their part shall be spared, to augment the ventilation to an extent commensurate with any emergency that is likely to arise.

*Accident No.* 33 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Stanton Colliery, near Burton-on-Trent.

A pair of headings had been driven on "the dip" of the coal-bed to a distance of ninety yards from the shaft, and about midway there was a hollow or depression in the floor several feet in depth.

The coal was known to be "fiery," and although its thickness was above two yards, the sectional area of the back-airway was, in some places, not more than seven square feet, there was not a furnace or any other artificial mode of ventilation. The usual supply of air was only from 800 to 1,000 cubic feet per minute; even this small quantity was applied to ventilate another mine, and the men and boys worked with naked lights.

Two or three days prior to the explosion some water broke in and filled the before-mentioned hollow, so that the air passage became entirely stopped; and the headings, for a length of forty or fifty yards beyond, gradually became occupied with firedamp.

Under these hazardous conditions, it was reasonable to expect that the underground bailiff would see that more than ordinary precaution was observed during the attempt to get out the water and restore the ventilation;—but, instead of introducing safety lamps, the persons whom he employed to lead away the water, were permitted to use candles;—and when the pool of water was shallow enough to admit of its being waded through, the bailiff sent a lad with a naked light to look at the state of the headings on the farther side; the inflammable gas ignited, and caused the death of two individuals.

The coroner's jury in returning a verdict of "accidental death," expressed a strong opinion that the bailiff (Pickering) had been extremely negligent in the execution of his duty.

I urged the owners of the colliery (Messrs. Nadins) immediately to erect a ventilating furnace; to enlarge all the main aircourses to a sectional area of 25 or 30 square feet; to avoid the impropriety aud sometimes the danger of carrying air for ventilating purposes into a second mine, after it had become vitiated in its journey through the first;—to keep an adequate stock of safety lamps on the premises, and to use them whensoever and wheresoever danger from fire-damp was apprehended;—to order the working places to be daily examined, with a safety lamp, before the miners entered;—to cause a printed copy of regulations (as to safety) to be given to every man and boy, for they were greatly in need of such instruction; and, lastly, to procure the services of a more prudent and skilful bailiff, whose time should be exclusively devoted to underground management.

*Accident No. 38 in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft, at Highfield Colliery, near Halifax.

In this pit there were some irregularities and omissions which, in the present instance, led to fatal results; and similar serious examples, proceeding from like causes, occur frequently in other mines.

Two beds of coal were here worked by one pit,—the upper one lying about 155 yards from the surface, and the lower about 180 yards; the access to the upper bed was by an opening in the side of the shaft; and the hanging on of corves in such a situation, being attended by more than the usual degree of risk, required additional care, dexterity, and strength on the part of the person engaged in this duty.

At Highfield, and at other collieries around Halifax and Huddersfield, the little boys called "hurriers" were improperly set to hang-on the corves in the shaft;—the deceased boy was thus occupied at the unfenced and unguarded opening into the upper coal-bed, when he slipped and fell to the bottom.

Very young lads were allowed to descend and ascend the pit, alone, instead of each youth being accompanied by a man; and, occasionally, they ascended on the top of a loaded corf, regardless of the age and strength of the ropes; (which are not generally so good in that part of the country as they ought to be.)

The colliers at Highfield were in the habit of going out of the pit and leaving inexperienced boys at work in dangerous places, and without guidance or control.

Cages were not used in the shaft; but the corves, suspended from crossbars by chains and hooks, were subjected to much unnecessary oscillation; thereby greatly increasing the liability to accident in passing up and down.

I recommended the owners of the colliery to introduce the modern cages; to prevent young boys from descending or ascending unless accompanied by a man; to prohibit all persons from riding up with or going down against a loaded cage; to appoint a competent man to hang-on the corves at each pit, who should remain at his post until all the underground workpeople have ascended, at the close of the day;—and to direct that each collier shall take in and bring out of the mine his own "hurrier."

*Accident No. 44 in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Batley Colliery, near Dewsbury.

On this occasion four persons were burnt, and one of them (a boy) died in a few days afterwards.

The colliery was indifferently ventilated; it had been worked for more than twenty years without safety lamps, and was supposed to be free from inflammable gas; but the underground steward and miners were so little acquainted with the indications of fire-damp, that it may have been present in small quantities without their having observed it.

It had not been customary for the steward to examine the workings, for the purpose of seeing that they were safe, before the miners entered in a morning; and on the day of the accident, the unfortunate boy and his comrades went

down as usual with lighted candles, and when they had travelled about 700 yards along the main airway, their further progress was arrested by an explosion, the cause of which they were unable to explain.

The steward attributed the presence of the gas to the violent gales of wind and the unsettled weather that had prevailed aboveground for some days previously; but his neglect of ordinary ventilating arrangements, and his want of knowledge and care concerning inflammable gas, dispelled all mystery as to the true origin of the misfortune.

The coroner and jury considered that the culpability amounted to "manslaughter," but they were unable to fix positively on the responsible person, and after long deliberation, they agreed to a verdict of "accidental death."

The proprietors determined to dismiss the steward, and to appoint another whose acquaintance with the practice of ventilation and the nature of fire-damp was more extensive, and to whom a strict injunction should be given to inspect daily the working places (with a safety-lamp) before the men and boys were allowed to descend the pit.

*Accident No.* 46 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of coal, at Brownmoor Colliery, near Leeds.

I allude to this casualty, because it is one of common occurrence, and admits of a cheap and easy mode of prevention.

In the process of excavating coal, the collier is often crushed by the undermined mass unexpectedly falling upon him, and this may be guarded against by setting short wooden props at intervals of 6 or 7 feet.

Simple as this precaution is, the deceased omitted to adopt it, and he fell a sacrifice to the want of it.

*Accident No.* 47 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Plumtree Colliery, near Nottingham.

Here was an example of the mischief that may arise from permitting drunken men to enter mines.

A heading was being driven day and night, and on the evening in question, a "blower" of fire-damp was discovered by one of the colliers, who left the place at midnight, when William Naylor came in a state of intoxication. The latter was told to be wary in approaching the "fiery" heading, and not to enter without a safety-lamp; but the infatuated man either heard not or heeded not this prudent warning; he went in with a lighted candle, and soon afterwards ignited the gas; the penalty of his rash folly was a dreadful one, for it cost him his life.

It was alleged by the resident agent that it was the banksman's duty to prevent a drunken person from going down the pit; but, on the other hand, the manager had not appointed a banksman to attend during the night; there was no superintendent, underground, to advise the ignorant, correct the erring, or restrain the reckless; and I regret to say that, in collieries, there is generally no lack of members belonging to these three pitiable classes.

The coroner and jury concurred with me in requesting the agent to place a banksman at the top, and a competent foreman at the bottom of the pit, whenever mining operations were carried on in the night time.

*Accident No.* 49 *in the Tabular List.*

Death from a fall of timber in the shaft, at Rutland Colliery, near Ilkeston.

Three miners were ascending the pit, and at the same time (Henshaw) a young man at the top, carelessly threw a piece of wood, which fell down the shaft, hit Starbuck on the head and killed him.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Henshaw, who was afterwards tried and convicted at Derby assizes, and was sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

*Accident No. 51 in the Tabular List.*

Fall of roof, at New Main Colliery, near Alfreton.

The deceased was an inexperienced collier, and he had omitted to set a sufficiency of timber to support the roof.

The bailiff's charge and examination of this pit was almost nominal; he complained that he had more work than he could efficiently manage; and as this was the *second* inquest at which he had urged the same excuse, I considered it my duty to represent the complaint to the chief mining agent of the Butterley Iron Company, in the hope that additional superintendence would be provided.

*Accident No. 52 in the Tabular List.*

Bursting of an underground boiler, at Staveley Colliery, near Chesterfield.

One of the deceased persons was the engineman, and the other the stoker of an engine at the bottom of Speedwell pit.

The boiler-smith (John Keenlyside) had been repeatedly warned by the engine-man that the boiler was in an unsafe condition, and that one of the plates was almost worn through; and, on examination, it was found to be less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

Keenlyside, instead of cutting out the whole of the defective plate, and replacing it with a new one, put on a small patch of iron; and, in a few days afterwards, the steam (at 30 lbs. pressure on the square inch) rent it with fearful violence, and the two unlucky attendants were scalded to death.

Keenlyside was said to be fully empowered to repair and keep safe all the steam-boilers; and the coroner's jury, being of opinion that he had been guilty of culpable negligence, found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against him.

The grand jury confirmed this decision at the Derby assizes; but the prisoner's counsel argued that, for aught which had been shown to the contrary, Keenlyside might have reported the dilapidated state of the boiler to the resident viewer of the colliery, on whom the responsibility would then devolve.

On the strength of this plea, the petty jury acquitted the accused; but the learned judge earnestly and emphatically exhorted him, and all other persons having the supervision and control of mines and machinery, as they valued the lives of their fellow-creatures, and their own personal liberty, to exercise the utmost caution and circumspection in the performance of their respective duties.

*Accident No. 53 in the Tabular List.*

Breaking of a round hempen pit rope, at Kippax Colliery, near Pontefract.

The rope was 4½ inches in circumference, and good in quality; but it slipped off the drum, which was nine feet in diameter, and dropping suddenly on the sharp corners of the drum shaft, the rope was cut and broken; and the two unfortunate men suspended at the end of it, fell to the bottom of the pit.

Unless the edges of the drum be fitted with deep flanges, or horns, to guard and prevent its slipping off, casualties of this description are very likely to occur; and, when the remedy is so obvious, it is surprising that it has not been universally applied.

*Accident No. 56 in the Tabular List.*

The deceased was a horse-driver at Grange Colliery, near Wakefield; large trucks were used to convey small iron corves on an underground railway; and each truck carried eight corves, which were held on by self-acting "catches."

There had previously been several wilful and mischievous attempts, by badly-disposed persons, to interfere injuriously with the "catches," for the purpose of throwing the iron corves off the trucks; and, on this occasion, the result was fatal; the noise of the falling corves frightened the horse into a gallop, the truck got off the rails, and crushed the luckless driver under its wheels.

The originator of this evil could not be discovered; and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against some person or persons unknown."

I communicated the particulars of this case to Viscount Palmerston, who was then Secretary of State for the Home Department; and his Lordship was pleased to direct that a reward of £25 should be offered by Government, in addition to a reward of the like amount to be paid by the owner of the mine, for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator; but, to this moment, the guilty person has escaped detection.

*Accident No.* 61 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Castle Colliery, near Sheffield.

A young and inexperienced collier straggled with a lighted candle into a bordgate, which had been driven about 20 yards on the rise, and had been left "unholed."

It had ceased to be a working place; fire-damp had gradually collected in it; the young man was not aware of the presence of the gas; he unexpectedly kindled it, and lost his life.

There can be no doubt that, in this instance (as in many others), the underground steward, by leaving undone certain things which he ought to have attended to, was blameable for the misfortune.

The coal-bed was known to be "fiery," yet the bordgate had been driven up without air-pipes, or air-brattices, which would have kept it free from gas; it was liable to become explosive, and was contiguous to a well-frequented road; yet there was no bar, "fireboard," or danger signal fixed at its entrance, to caution unwary persons from straying into it; nor had any personal warning been given by the steward to the men and boys working with naked lights in its immediate vicinity.

The usual excuse offered by a steward on these melancholy occasions is, that the collier had no business in such a place, and ought not to have gone there.

But, in reality, the steward ought to prevent the place from being dangerous, by ventilating it; and, if unavoidably, it become unsafe, it is then his duty effectually to guard the entrance, and by means of danger signals and verbal directions, to deter unauthorized persons from approaching it.

*Accident No.* 67 *in the Tabular List.*

The deceased (Michael Gower) was crushed between the cage and the timber framework, at the bottom of a pit in the Manor Colliery, near Wakefield.

The regular hanger-on was absent, and an inexperienced boy was set to do the work which a practised and careful man should perform.

Gower was about to ascend the shaft, when inadvertently the wrong signal was given to the engineman, who suddenly lifted the cage just as Gower was stepping into it, and his body was so dreadfully squeezed against one of the wooden stays that he expired shortly afterwards.

There was no blame attached to the engineman, or to the banksman. A mistake in signalling had been made, and similar fatal blunders are ever likely to arise if mining agents appoint young and thoughtless lads (at inferior wages) to execute duties for which they are incompetent, and on the proper discharge of which the safety of life and limb depends.

*Accident No.* 70 *in the Tabular List.*

Bursting of water into Polesworth Colliery, near Tamworth.

Five men were cutting a drift during the night, and near to the bottom of a pit that had recently been sunk.

For several hours on the preceding day water had showered from the roof and sides of the drift; and at length a torrent rushed in, which speedily filled the mine, and rose rapidly up the shaft, where four of the miners floated until they were rescued by persons who descended to their assistance; the fifth man was unfortunately drowned.

There were not any maps forthcoming to show the contiguity of former mining works; but the gradually increasing influx of water from the adjacent strata, during the sinking of the pit, and the subsequent drifting, might and ought to have suggested to the underground bailiff the propriety of boring in front, and laterally, as the drift proceeded, in order to ascertain whether or not the water issued from ancient hollows in the immediate vicinity; but this reasonable precaution was not observed.

It is essential, therefore, to keep accurate colliery plans; and when new works are known or suspected to be approaching old ones, it is needful to use safety lamps and horizontal boring rods, so as to guard against a sudden irruption of gas or water.

*Accident No. 71 in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Garforth Colliery, near Leeds.

On a Friday evening (when the labours of the week were concluded) one of the trap-doors in the pit was unwittingly left open; and on the following Monday morning, men and boys were allowed indiscriminately, and without any previous examination of the underground works, to enter with naked lights.

A portion of the mine had during this long interval been left unventilated by reason of the trap-door not being closed fire-damp; had collected there; an explosion ensued; three men were severely injured, and a boy was killed.

The steward stated that he thought the pit was safe, and it had not been customary to inspect it in a morning, prior to the workpeople going down.

This idle and unsatisfactory apology is often put forward to palliate neglect which has been followed by disastrous consequences in collieries; and it is astonishing to witness how tacitly it is sometimes admitted at coroner's inquests.

The death of the boy (John Goodall) at Garforth, suggests the propriety of a careful examination of the works, in a "fiery" mine, after the day's labour is finished, for the purpose of ascertaining that the doors are shut and everything left safe; and before the miners are permitted to descend in a morning, a similar inspection should be made *with a safety-lamp*; for it is probable that if the steward had gone first into the pit *with a candle*, he would have been the victim.

*Accident No. 73 in the Tabular List.*

Fall of a roof in the Monson Pit, Eastwood Colliery, near Nottingham.

In a former report it was my disagreeable duty to animadvert on a deficiency of timber for propping the roof in one of Messrs. Barber and Walker's mines, and I regret that I have again to record a similar defect, which has also led to a fatal result.

The colliery owners did not provide the propwood; they delegated this important duty to a "Butty," a species of "middleman," or contractor, not usually very attentive to the safety of the miners who have the misfortune to serve under them; and, in this particular instance, it was clearly proved, at the inquest, that the breaking down of the roof might have been prevented if an adequate supply of timber had been at hand; and, although the jury agreed to a verdict of "accidentally killed," they cordially concurred in my recommendation that the proprietors should henceforth throw upon their own agents the responsibility of safely maintaining the roof of the mines, instead of transferring it to "butties," whose self interest and incapacity often render them unfit to undertake it.

*Accident No 85 in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft at Baddesley Colliery, near Atherstone.

The deceased youth and five other persons were being drawn up the pit by an engineman, whose attention seems at the time to have been diverted from his business by some talkative individual in the engine-house; the engineer was too late in stopping the winding machinery, and drew the cage up to the pulley; Atkins became alarmed, and attempted to jump out of the cage; but, in so doing, he fell to the bottom of the pit and was killed. His comrades were providentially rescued without injury from their perilous position.

In extenuation of the engineer's fault, it was said that the unfortunate lad ought to have remained in the cage, even at the fearful risk of being drawn over the pulley; and this strange excuse gave the coroner's jury a pretext for finding a verdict of "accidental death."

It is unwise on the part of colliery managers to allow persons to use the engine-house as a place of gossip; this practice is far too common, and is a source of danger to miners passing up and down shafts.

*Accident No.* 87 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Waterloo Colliery, near Leeds.

The pit had not been at work for two or three days, during which the deputy steward had allowed an obstruction to remain in the air current, near to the face of some headings, which constantly yielded inflammable gas.

On the morning of the accident, the deputy steward, whose duty it was carefully to examine the workings *with a safety-lamp* prior to the miners entering—neglected to do so; and he permitted two colliers to proceed along the headings with naked lights; fire-damp had accumulated there, and an explosion ensued, which burnt the men, and one of them died.

Although these facts were clearly established at the coroner's inquest, the jury found that the deceased was "accidentally burnt;" but their severe rebuke against the deputy steward (Jeremiah Keighley) testified how unwilling they were that he should escape with impunity.

Instances of this kind frequently occur; and it may ere long be deemed expedient and desirable that legal authority should be given to coroners to inflict summary punishment, or a pecuniary fine, on offenders, in cases where a verdict of "manslaughter" would not be justifiable, and a verdict of "accidental death" would be too lenient.

At my suggestion the owner of the Waterloo colliery summoned the negligent deputy steward before the Leeds bench of magistrates; he was charged with misdemeanour under the Act 4 George 4. c. 34. s. 3, and, though the accused was ably defended by his attorney, the bench decided that he had been guilty of gross misconduct—that the offence was a most grave and reprehensible one—and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, with hard labour.

*Accident No.* 88 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft at Polesworth Colliery, near Tamworth.

The pit was not furnished with wooden or iron "guide rods;" it certainly ought to have been so fitted; and, if it had, this boy's life would have been preserved.

The deputy bailiff and three other persons (including the deceased) were ascending the shaft, on a shallow waggon, which, during their ascent, came several times in violent collision with the pit sides, whereby the lad was jerked off the waggon, and he fell to the bottom.

It was stated that the deputy bailiff had been ordered by the manager not to go down or up the shaft on a waggon, but to use "tackling chains" for this purpose.

So long, however, as custom, and parsimony, induce mining proprietors to work pits without "guide rods," it will be difficult, if not impossible, to avoid these casualties in shafts; and I had hoped that the application of this improvement would (after a given period of time) have been made compulsory by a recent legislative enactment (the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108).

I strongly advised the owners of Polesworth Colliery to alter their system, in this respect, and to fix "guide rods" in their drawing pits; and they have promised forthwith to carry out my suggestion.

*Accident No.* 89 *in the Tabular List.*

Breaking of a round hempen rope, at Strafford Colliery, near Barnsley.

Three men were engaged in sinking a pit, when the rope broke; and, the loaded tub that was being drawn up, fell to the bottom, struck one of the sinkers, and the other two almost miraculously escaped death.

The rope was of white hemp, and an inch and three quarters in diameter; it was nearly two and a half years old; it had been spliced more than once, and had endured a good deal of service; the material was rotten, and the rope was altogether unfit for persons to work under, at the bottom of a sinking-pit.

Moreover, the pulley over which the rope passed, being only three feet in diameter, subjected it to such sudden and sharp bending, as would soon injure and destroy, even the best of ropes.

The coroner's jury thought that the resident mining agent had either greatly erred in judgment, or neglected his duty, by employing workmen in a situation so dangerous, with a rope and pulley so defective; but they eventually chose the more favourable alternative, and returned a verdict of "accidental death."

In a case like the one just described, it is probable that the bereaved friends of the deceased might recover pecuniary recompense from the owners of the colliery, under the statute for compensating the families of persons killed by accident (commonly called Lord Campbell's Act); but this apparent legal remedy is, generally speaking, too formidable and costly to be really beneficial to complainants in an humble station of society.

During the investigations that have been made, relative to mining accidents within my district, many doubts and difficulties have at times arisen, from the absence of simple and well understood maxims and regulations, to define the precise business of, and the degree of responsibility attaching to the several grades of officers and labourers concerned in the management and working of collieries; that is to say, printed instructions, by which each individual would be taught his own duties and obligations; and, knowing them, would become amenable to the law for any infraction of them.

There is good reason to believe, however, that such perplexing uncertainties and misapprehensions will hereafter be much lessened, if not removed, by a strict compliance on the part of mining proprietors with the requirements of the "General Rules," and by the publication of the "Special Rules," which are to be established at every colliery, in accordance with the new Act of Parliament "to amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain."

I have, &c.

CHARLES MORTON,
*Inspector of Coal Mines.*

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department, Whitehall, London.

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents, referred to in Mr. Morton's Report, for the Year ending the 30th June 1855.

| Number of fatal Accidents. | Dates of Accidents. | Number of Lives lost. | Names of the Persons killed. | Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred. | Where situate. | Names of the Colliery Owners. | Causes of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1854. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 July | 1 | William Cook | Baddesley | Atherstone | W. S. Dugdale, Esq. | Fall of an air-pipe in the shaft. |
| 2 | 16 „ | 1 | Thomas Bailey (a boy) | Whitwick | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Stenson and Co. | Crushed by corves in the mine. |
| 3 | 21 „ | 1 | Joseph Burnell | Altofts | Wakefield | Pope and Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 4 | 29 „ | 1 | William Stead | Sykes | Leeds | Terry and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 5 | 31 „ | 1 | Joseph Dakin (a boy) | Clay Cross | Chesterfield | Clay, Cross, Coal, and Co. | Crushed by corves in the mine. |
| 6 | 1 August | 1 | Joseph Morris | Cumberworth | Huddersfield | Ellis and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 7 | 7 „ | 1 | Thomas Barber | Pitsmoor | Sheffield | Unwin and Co. | Ditto. |
| 8 | 8 „ | 1 | John Handford | Whitwick | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Stenson and Co. | Blow from a winding engine. |
| 9 | 12 „ | 1 | John Smith | Wortley | Leeds | Ingham and Co. | Suffocated by choke-damp. |
| 10 | 17 „ | 1 | Thomas Gregory | West Hallam | Derby | F. Newdigate, Esq. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 11 | 22 „ | 6 | W. Moseley, J. Batty, W. Davy, M. Pollard, T. Jackson, and N. Heeley. | Lund Hill | Barnsley | Taylor and Co. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 12 | 28 „ | 1 | Samuel Barraclough | Adwalton | Leeds | Mr. Robert Midgley | Falling down the shaft. |
| 13 | 5 September | 1 | John Gilbert | Swannington | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Mr. Thomas Houldsworth | Powder blast in the mine. |
| 14 | 16 „ | 1 | John Rice | Staveley | Chesterfield | Richard Barrow, Esq. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 15 | 20 „ | 1 | William Elsworth | Beeston Royds | Leeds | Mr. Armitage | Explosion of gunpowder. |
| 16 | 21 „ | 1 | Samuel Stead (a boy) | Cross Green | Leeds | E. J. Maude, Esq. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 17 | 21 „ | 1 | John Jones | Staveley | Chesterfield | Richard Barrow, Esq. | Ditto. |
| 18 | 1 October | 1 | Robert Allen | Soothill | Dewsbury | T. S. Brooke, Esq. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 19 | 2 „ | 1 | Patrick Tobin | Hasland | Chesterfield | Wingarworth Iron Company. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 20 | 3 „ | 1 | William Mash (a boy) | Bell Ing | Barnsley | Mitchell and Co. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 21 | 6 „ | 1 | William Simpson | Garforth | Leeds | R. Gasgoyne, Esq. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 22 | 7 „ | 1 | Thos. Mellorship (a boy) | Marehay | Derby | Messrs. Curshams | Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft. |
| 23 | 19 „ | 1 | Charles Thawley (a boy) | Hand Lane | Barnsley | Carr and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Number of fatal Accidents. | Dates of Accidents. | Number of Lives lost. | Names of the Persons killed. | Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred. | Where situate. | Names of the Colliery Owners. | Causes of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1854. | | | | | | |
| 24 | 20 October | 1 | Thomas Calladine - - | Bayley Brook - - | Alfreton - - - | Butterley Iron Company - | Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft. |
| 25 | 23 „ | 1 | Jeremiah Parkinson - | Victoria - - - | Leeds - - - | Haigh and Co. - - | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 26 | 24 „ | 1 | Jesse Mortimer - - | Brick Lane - - | Bradford - - - | Fairbank and Sons - - | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 27 | 25 „ | 1 | Thomas Birch - - | Snibston - - - | Ashby-de-la-Zouch - | Stevenson and Co. - - | Falling down the shaft. |
| 28 | „ „ | 1 | Thomas Eppy - - | Victoria - - - | Wakefield - - | Hudson and Co. - - | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 29 | 2 November | 1 | Frederick Barkby - - | Peggs Green - - | Ashby-de-la-Zouch - | Price and Co. - - | Ditto. |
| 30 | „ „ | 1 | George Musson - - | Staveley - - - | Chesterfield - - | Richard Barrow, Esq. - | Ditto. |
| 31 | 4 „ | 1 | James Short - - - | Dore - - - | Ditto - - - | Pearce and Co. - - | Fall of coal in the shaft. |
| 32 | 11 „ | 6 | J. Chadwick, R. Chadwick, W. Chadwick, P. Parker, J. Runder, & W. Blackburn. | Newmarket - - | Wakefield - - | Messrs. Charlesworths - | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 33 | 22 „ | 2 | Paul Dent and John Tyers. | Stanton - - - | Burton-on-Trent - | Nadin and Co. - - | Ditto. |
| 34 | 30 „ | 1 | Thomas Vaux - - | Cinder Hill - - | Nottingham - - | Thomas North, Esq. - | Falling down the shaft. |
| 35 | 4 December | 1 | Joseph Priest - - | High Park - - | Nottingham - - | Barber and Co. - - | Ditto. |
| 36 | 7 „ | 1 | John Brooks - - - | Clay Cross - - | Chesterfield - - | Clay Cross Coal Co. - | Crushed by a corf in the mine. |
| 37 | 10 „ | 1 | Joseph Ripley - - | Emroyd - - - | Wakefield - - | Stansfeld and Co. - - | Falling down the shaft. |
| 38 | 11 „ | 1 | Patrick Burke (a boy) - | High Field - - | Halifax - - - | Holmes and Co. - - | Ditto. |
| 39 | 14 „ | 2 | J. Hill (a boy) and W. Shaw. | Bierley - - - | Bradford - - | Low Moor Iron Co. - | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 40 | 17 „ | 1 | James Leader - - | Victoria - - - | Coventry - - | Troughton and Co. - | Falling down the shaft. |
| 41 | 19 „ | 1 | Charles Nuttleton - - | Clay Cross - - | Chesterfield - - | Clay Cross Coal Co. - | Ditto. |
| 42 | 22 „ | 1 | John Davis - - | Dunstead - - | Belper - - - | A. M. Mundy, Esq. - | Ditto. |
| 43 | 23 „ | 1 | Joseph Moore - - | Winterhill - - | Barnsley - - | Messrs. Nortons - - | Fall of stone in the shaft. |
| 44 | 27 „ | 1 | John Healey (a boy) - | Batley - - - | Dewsbury - - | Greaves and Co. - - | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 45 | 31 „ | 1 | Joseph Atkinson (a boy) | Garforth - - | Leeds - - - | R. Gascoigne, Esq. - - | Crushed by corves in the mines. |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Number of fatal Accidents. | Dates of Accidents. | Number of Lives lost. | Names of the Persons killed. | Name of the Collieries where Accidents occurred. | Where situate. | Names of the Colliery Owners. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1855.* | | | | | | |
| 46 | 4 January | 1 | James Bulman | Brown Moor | Leeds | Edward Waud, Esq. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 47 | 7 „ | 1 | William Naylor | Plumtree | Nottingham | Butterley Iron Co. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 48 | 9 „ | 1 | Dempster Ashby | Haunch Wood | Nuneaton | Nowell and Sons | Falling down the shaft. |
| 49 | „ „ | 1 | George Starbuck | Rutland | Ilkeston | Mr. Saml. Potter | Fall of timber in the shaft. |
| 50 | 10 „ | 1 | John Machin (a boy) | Tibshelf | Alfreton | John Chambers, Esq. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 51 | „ „ | 1 | Thomas Radford | New Main | Ditto | Butterley Iron Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 52 | 13 „ | 2 | George Siddall, and James Gascoigne. | Staveley | Chesterfield | Richard Barrow, Esq. | Bursting of an underground boiler. |
| 53 | „ „ | 2 | Joseph Pickard, and Robert Biscomb. | Kippax | Pontefract | Locke and Co. | Breaking of a pit rope. |
| 54 | „ „ | 1 | Ralph Stocks | Victoria | Leeds | Messrs. Haighs | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 55 | 17 „ | 1 | Anthony Roddey | Whitwick | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Stenson and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 56 | 18 „ | 1 | George Clegg | Grange | Wakefield | Sir J. L. L. Kaye, Bart. | Crushed by a truck in the mine. |
| 57 | 19 „ | 1 | John Sharp | Bradshaw Lane | Halifax | Mr. Richard Ayston | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 58 | „ „ | 1 | Samuel Ackroyd (a boy) | Bunker's Hill | Bradford | Rawson and Co. | Ditto. |
| 59 | 21 „ | 1 | Stephen Jessop | Upper Elsecar | Barnsley | Earl Fitzwilliam | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 60 | 24 „ | 1 | William Goodinson | Holmes | Rotherham | Chambers and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 61 | 8 February | 1 | Edward Hudson | Castle | Sheffield | Hounsfield and Co. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 62 | 10 „ | 1 | Thomas Shepherd | Strafford | Barnsley | Smith and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 63 | 14 „ | 1 | John Riley (a boy) | Staveley | Chesterfield | Richard Barrow, Esq. | Crushed by a cage at the bottom of the shaft. |
| 64 | 15 „ | 1 | Joseph Cawthra | Harp Bottom | Halifax | Briggs and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 65 | 16 „ | 1 | James Cochrane | Churwell | Leeds | Churwell Coal Co. | Breaking of a pit chain. |
| 66 | 21 „ | 1 | John Smith | Whitwick | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Stenson and Co. | Crushed by a cage at the bottom of the shaft. |
| 67 | 24 „ | 1 | Michael Gower | Manor | Wakefield | Woodhead and Co. | Ditto. |
| 68 | „ „ | 1 | J. Hinchliffe (a boy) | Howley Park | Leeds | Howley Park Coal Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 69 | 27 „ | 1 | Henry Parrott | High Royd | Barnsley | Hall and Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 70 | 1 March | 1 | John Cooper | Polesworth | Tamworth | Hanbury and Co. | Water bursting into the mine. |

## List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Number of fatal Accidents. | Dates of Accidents. | Number of Lives lost. | Names of the Persons killed. | Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred. | Where situate. | Names of the Colliery Owners. | Causes of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | | | | | | |
| 71 | 19 March | 1 | John Goodall (a boy) | Garforth | Leeds | R. Gascoigne, Esq. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 72 | 28 „ | 1 | George Mart (a boy) | Riddings | Alfreton | Oakes and Co. | Run over by corves in the mine. |
| 73 | 7 April | 1 | John Stapleton | Eastwood | Nottingham | Barber and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 74 | 17 „ | 1 | Jesse Rowley | Newton | Pontefract | Briggs and Co. | Ditto. |
| 75 | „ „ | 1 | Gervase Hays | Babbington | Nottingham | Thomas North, Esq. | Ditto. |
| 76 | 19 „ | 1 | John Wain (a boy) | Morley Park | Belper | Messrs. Mold | Ditto. |
| 77 | 20 „ | 1 | James Thompson | High Royd | Barnsley | Hall and Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 78 | 21 „ | 1 | Thomas Holgate | Binns Bottom | Halifax | Holt and Co. | Suffocated by powder smoke in the mine. |
| 79 | 8 May | 1 | Samuel Healey | Heckmondwike | Dewsbury | Firth and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 80 | 15 „ | 1 | Kershaw Barker (a boy) | Shibden Dale | Halifax | Mr. John Mann | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 81 | 16 „ | 1 | Moses Priestley | Tong | Leeds | Messrs. Terry | Ditto. |
| 82 | 18 „ | 1 | Joseph Tempest | Daisy Hill | Bradford | Mr. Joseph Wood | Ditto. |
| 83 | „ „ | 1 | Abraham Gibson | Underwood | Nottingham | Barber and Co. | Ditto. |
| 84 | 21 „ | 1 | Thomas Jefcote | Coleorton | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Walker and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 85 | 23 „ | 1 | Thomas Atkins (a boy) | Baddesley | Atherstone | W. S. Dugdale, Esq. | Ditto. |
| 86 | 29 „ | 1 | Samuel Brailsford | Clay Cross | Chesterfield | Clay Cross Iron Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 87 | 1 June | 1 | James Heys | Waterloo | Leeds | J. T. Leather, Esq. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 88 | 3 „ | 1 | John Mitchell (a boy) | Polesworth | Tamworth | Hanbury and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 89 | 14 „ | 1 | Mark Wilkinson | Strafford | Barnsley | Smith and Co. | Breaking of a pit rope. |
| 90 | 15 „ | 1 | Jabez Page (a boy) | Clifton | Halifax | Benjamin Walker, Esq. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 91 | 20 „ | 1 | Charles Mitchell | Birdholme | Chesterfield | Wingerworth Iron Co. | Ditto. |
| 92 | 22 „ | 1 | William Pendleton | Clay Cross | Ditto | Clay Cross Iron Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 93 | 26 „ | 1 | Samuel Smith | Rutland | Ilkeston | Mr. Samuel Potter | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 94 | „ „ | 1 | William Parkes | Tapton | Chesterfield | Mr. Clayton | Ditto |
| | Total | 108 | | | | | |

# VI.

## Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Acts (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100. and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108.) in the Counties of York, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, for the Half Year ending the 31st December 1855. —By Charles Morton, Esq.

Sir, Wakefield, 31st May 1856.

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my Report as an Inspector of Coal Mines, for the half year ending the 31st December 1855.

In the month of November last, you were pleased to make a division of the district, by which the collieries in Yorkshire (more than 300 in number) were assigned to my inspection; and those of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire (about 200 in number) were placed under the inspection of Mr. Hedley.

With a view to complete the half-yearly return of fatal accidents, I have included the casualties that happened in the coal mines of all the five counties, until the 31st December last; and the tabular list attached to the end of my present Report shows that 57 misfortunes occurred, by which 62 persons were killed.

I have classified the various causes of death as follows:—

| | No. of Lives lost. |
|---|---|
| Explosion of firedamp and suffocation | 10 |
| Tumbling down the shaft | 10 |
| Struck with falling substances in the shaft | 5 |
| Crushed in, or at the bottom of the shaft | 4 |
| Roof falling in the interior of the mine | 11 |
| Coal falling in the interior of the mine | 13 |
| Run over, or crushed by corves in the interior of the mine | 4 |
| Water bursting into the mine | — |
| Ropes and chains breaking | 2 |
| Boilers bursting, and machinery | 3 |
| Incidental causes | — |
| Total | 62 |

The inspection of coal mines has been in operation upwards of five years; and on referring to the official records of fatal colliery accidents in the before-mentioned five counties, it is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the important developement of mining industry, which has taken place during the interval, the loss of life has been considerably lessened, as will appear from the following comparisons:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of deaths in the half year ending 31st December 1851 | 98 |
| „ „ in the half year ending 31st December 1855 | 62 |
| „ „ in the year 1851 | 135 |
| „ „ in the year 1855 | 113 |

It is now my duty to advert more particularly to the origin and attendant circumstances and results of several of the fatal mining events which have come under my notice during the latter six months of 1855.

*Accident No. 2 in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft, at Soaphouse Colliery, Sheffield.

Four youths were being drawn up the pit in the afternoon; they had ascended about thirty yards, when the corf got out of the cage, by reason of its not having been properly placed before it was lifted from the pit bottom.

Two of its unfortunate occupants were thrown out and killed; the other two were wedged between the cage and the side of the shaft, and were ultimately extricated alive.

The hanger-on had previously gone up the pit, and had left 80 or 90 persons underground, about 50 of whom were boys; he denied that he had been ordered to remain at his post until all the work-people had safely ascended, but the steward thought that he had directed him to do so.

Similar unseemly disputes and misunderstandings, as to the faithful discharge of important duties in and about coal mines are very frequent, and they will not terminate until definite and printed rules shall have been put into the hands of every individual employed.

*Accident No.* 4 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft, at Tong Colliery, near Bradford.

This pit was not quite 150 yards deep, and was furnished with "guide rods" of round iron, about an inch in diameter.

Two lads were ascending the shaft, and when they were nearly midway up, one of the "guide rods" snapped, which caused a sudden jerk in the cage, and precipitated the deceased to the bottom of the pit; his companion luckily retained his hold, and escaped uninjured.

The vibration of slight iron "guide rods" in deep shafts is sometimes so excessive as to be dangerous; they are fastened only at the top and bottom of the pit, and are therefore very liable to be broken. Stout wooden "conductors," firmly fixed by timber framework to the sides of the shaft, are gradually being introduced; and on account of their comparative inflexibility, they are much safer. The round iron "guide rods," so common in the Yorkshire pits, are often deficient in strength and rigidity; and the deeper shafts undoubtedly require bars of greater thickness.

*Accident No.* 5 *in the Tabular List.*

Breaking of a round hempen rope, at St. John's Colliery, Wakefield.

Thomas Froggett was placing a wooden stay in the side of the pit; he sat on a small stage, or "cradle," suspended by a hempen rope rather more than an inch in diameter; the rope broke, and he fell down the shaft.

It was obvious even to an inexperienced eye, that the ropes attached to the "cradle" were rotten, and quite unfit for the purpose to which they were applied.

I have in former reports felt it my duty to animadvert on the flagrant impropriety of mining agents thus jeopardizing men's lives by the use of flimsy and faulty materials: in the present case, it was not any defined person's business to examine the ropes and tackle, with a view to discover weakness or defect, and to anticipate failure.

I therefore suggested that, in future, short and strong chains made of the best iron, should be fastened to the hanging "cradles," or stages; and that the underground steward, or the senior engineman, should be charged with the responsibility of a daily inspection of the various implements by which workmen are raised and lowered in shafts.

*Accident No.* 6 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft, at Hartshay Colliery, near Ripley.

This was an old dilapidated pit; and although it was furnished with wooden "conductors," its diameter (8 feet) was too small for the cages, and in some places they rubbed against the pit sides.

The shaft was 114 yards deep; it was neither perpendicular nor straight; portions of it were destitute of casing of any kind; the cages had frequently been thrown out of the "conductors," prior to this fatal accident; the irregularity and instability of the pit-sides sometimes forced the wooden stays and "conductors" from their proper position; and the engineer was said to be guilty of working the engine at a speed far too rapid for so dangerous a pit.

Under such critical conditions it was absolutely needful that the mining bailiff should be especially assiduous in watching the shaft, so as to avoid a disaster, if possible.

But, strange to say, the pit and its fittings were not examined, before the miners entered; nor was the simple precaution observed of running the ropes and cages up and down before any person was permitted to descend.

To add to all this risk, the winding engine was 120 yards from the pit; and at the hour when the colliers usually went down in a morning and came up at night, there was neither banksman nor hanger-on present, to render assistance, or to signal to the engineer in case of alarm.

On the evening preceding the death of George Wilmot, the cage got wrong as two boys were ascending the shaft; and they narrowly escaped being precipitated to the bottom.

Next morning, the deceased and two other persons went down; and the cage was again jerked out of its right course, by a broken joint in the "conductors;" the men were suddenly capsized; two of them were so fortunate as to save themselves by clinging to the stays, but the third fell and was killed.

The mine was let to "butties," or contractors; the colliers complained of the presence of black-damp, or carbonic acid gas, and said that the ventilation was generally inadequate; neither the bailiff nor the "butties" had been instructed to inspect the shaft, or the underground works preparatory to the descent of the miners in a morning; they had not been supplied with the plain and prudent regulations which have operated so beneficially at some of the Derbyshire collieries; and they were hardly likely to become even moderate disciplinarians, intuitively.

On this as on former and similar occasions, I communicated the facts to the Butterley Iron Company's principal mineral agent, and suggested to him and his subordinates the remedies and improvements that were obviously required; and I have reason to believe that my advice and recommendations, which always appeared to be thankfully received, have been followed by a gradual though tardy compliance.

*Accident No.* 9 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Birley Colliery, near Sheffield.

The deceased (John Hutchinson) worked in a "rise bordgate," which yielded fire-damp; there was a brick brattice or partition carried up to within nine feet of the face, for the purpose of ventilating it; and the deputy steward had sometimes, but not regularly, examined the place (with a safety-lamp) before the men descended the pit.

On the evening prior to the accident, Hutchinson inadvertently left a corf in the entrance to the bordgate, and almost blocked up the air-passage; next morning the deputy-steward forgot to visit it; the unfortunate collier came and removed the corf with which he had so thoughtlessly stopped the ventilation; he then entered the bordgate with a lighted candle, and gas having accumulated during the night, an explosion instantly ensued.

It was the duty of the deputy-steward daily to inspect (with a safety-lamp) *every working place* before the miners went in; and if he had done so on the morning of the accident, the latter might have been prevented.

The deceased was blameable for carelessly obstructing the air-way; and the overlooker was also culpable for neglecting to discover and avert the danger.

*Accident No.* 13 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Victoria Colliery, Barnsley.

Some men and boys were working with candles in the thick coal, and near to a "fault," or dislocation of the strata, from which fire-damp issued; they were 11 or 12 yards from the air-current, and in an elevated situation; consequently there was every reason to suspect that gas would collect, and wooden brattices or pipes were required to throw air into the place; otherwise, safety-lamps should have been used.

Neither of these precautions were adopted by the underground steward; at length the gas was ignited by one of the naked lights, four persons were burnt, and two of them eventually died.

The usual verdict of "accidental death" was delivered by the coroner's jury, accompanied by an expression of their opinion that Lawton, the steward, had been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty.

*Accident No.* 14 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of coal in the Portland Colliery, near Alfreton.

The loss of life from falls of coal in the mines of my district has lately been greater than has the mortality arising from any other single cause; and it demands special notice.

Nearly all the casualties of this class are analagous to the one that occurred to Richard Hullott, at the Portland Colliery.

He was excavating coal in the usual way, and was repeatedly requested to set short wooden props or "sprags," to prevent the undermined mass from falling unexpectedly upon him; he disregarded these warnings; said that "sprags" were unnecessary; and he became a victim to his own disobedience and obstinacy.

In February 1854, a similar accident happened to one of Hullott's comrades, at the same pit.

Mining managers should positively insist upon the regular use of these short props, whether the colliers consider them needful or not.

*Accident No.* 17 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Clifton Colliery, near Halifax.

Mr. Rowland Childe (a Mineral Surveyor) and several others were making, on behalf of the lessor, the customary periodical measurements; he was guided and assisted by the lessee's agent, whose duty it was to visit all the workings beforehand, and ascertain that they were in a safe state, and fit to be entered by strangers.

This preliminary visitation was dispensed with; the underground steward imprudently led the surveying party with naked lights into an unfrequented district of the mine, which he knew was at all times more or less "fiery"; some inflammable gas became accidentally kindled, whereby Mr. Childe and two other persons were burnt, one of whom (named Gallagher) expired in a few days afterwards.

The injuries sustained by Mr. Childe were such as to disable him from following his professional avocations for a period of two or three months; meanwhile he endured much pain, and incurred heavy costs for medical attendance; and I am informed that, by reason of the subsequent death of the mining lessee, he is precluded (notwithstanding Lord Campbell's Act) from recovering at law the pecuniary compensation to which he seemed justly entitled.

*Accident No.* 24 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Hostingley Colliery, near Wakefield.

The miners worked with unlocked safety-lamps in this pit; the deceased carelessly screwed off the gauze of his lamp, intending to snuff the wick, when an explosion of fire-damp occurred, which killed him and burnt a boy who was standing near.

The lamp was destitute of lock, shield, and wire picker; the last mentioned being for the purpose of raising, lowering, snuffing, or extinguishing the wick.

The men had been directed to send such lamps out of the mine when they required snuffing, but this was too much trouble; and if the lamps were furnished with wire pickers, the annoyance and loss of time would be saved.

Underground stewards are not sufficiently exact and strict concerning the manufacture and usage of safety-lamps; the gauze should not have fewer than 28 parallel wires in an inch; every lamp should be locked, fitted with a shield and wire picker, and kept quite clean and in good repair.

The unauthorized removal of safety-lamp tops by the workpeople is too commonly practised in the Yorkshire mines; and it ought to be absolutely prohibited and repressed by the managers, as the ignorant or reckless act of one person in a "fiery" mine may thus destroy many lives.

*Accident No.* 27 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Coates Park Colliery, near Alfreton.

Some men were employed at night to take down the roof of the mine, in a place which was known to contain so much firedamp, that they had to beat it out with their clothes, before they dared to commence work.

Whenever the roof fell, more inflammable gas was liberated; it was hazardous to approach with burning candles; the miners were not supplied with safety-lamps; pipes, brattices, or other contrivances were not applied to drive out the gas by means of a current of air; the general ventilation of the colliery was feeble, in consequence of the furnace not being lit; and although nearly a hundred men and boys usually worked underground, it was stated that there were not more than two safety-lamps fit for use on the premises.

The bailiff was told from day to day of the impending danger, but he made no effort to remove the firedamp, or to introduce air, or to bring in safety-lamps, or to stop persons from working in the place until suitable remedies could be provided; he merely told the miners to mind what they were about, and to keep their candles down.

Amidst such imminent peril, gross mismanagement, and discreditable inactivity and unskilfulness, it is surprising how the workmen had so long escaped.

Early in the evening of the explosion, the inflammable gas was harmlessly kindled by a flash of the blasting powder; later on, it was again ignited by a lighted candle; and the unlucky Anthony Dawes was severely burnt.

He probably might have survived this misfortune if medical aid had been instantly procured; but from considerations of economy, there was neither banksman nor engineer present to draw him up the pit; he was therefore doomed to remain in the mine in this deplorable condition, and without help, until next morning, when he was extricated and carried home, where he ultimately expired.

After hearing the evidence offered at the inquest, Mr. Busby, the Coroner, clearly and ably reviewed and commented on the facts of the case; but the jury (for reasons which never transpired) delivered a verdict of "accidental death."

It is due to the proprietors of the pit to add that, immediately after this fatal occurrence, they put the ventilating furnace into constant operation; purchased a stock of safety lamps; and appointed a banksman and an engineman to attend to those who might hereafter be working underground during the night.

*Accident No.* 28 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Silkstone Main Colliery, Stainborough, near Barnsley.

A trap-door had been carelessly left open on the Saturday afternoon; it remained so until the following Monday; and a portion of the mine was thus left unventilated, in which firedamp accumulated.

On Monday morning, the underground steward and his deputy were later than usual in their examination of the works; and some of the colliers descended with naked lights before the inspection had been completed, or the open door discovered; unconscious of the danger, they proceeded to their labour; the inflammable gas was unexpectedly ignited; three persons were partially burnt, and a fourth mortally.

Thoughtless boys and inexperienced men will unavoidably be found in almost every pit; and where trap-doors and door-sheets are numerous, and firedamp prevails, it is essential to safety that the steward, or his deputy, should visit the working places after the miners have retired at the close of the day, and see that the doors are closed, and that the several air-currents are neither diverted nor obstructed.

It is also requisite that a similar visit should every morning be made (with a safety-lamp) before the work people are allowed to go down the pit; and if these prudential suggestions had been regularly and punctually acted upon at Silkstone Main Colliery, it is more than probable that the fatal explosion would have been avoided.

*Accident No.* 29 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of roof in Kilncroft Mine, near Dewsbury.

It appeared that on the day preceding this casualty, the underground steward had advised the deceased collier to fix some additional props in his "bank," and more effectually to support the roof; the man either forgot or wilfully neglected the warning; and next day, a quantity of the unpropped strata fell and killed him.

Whenever the steward really apprehends danger, he ought authoritatively to direct the needful preventives or safeguards to be instantly applied; for the miner, habitually inured to risk, is apt to disbelieve mere premonitory hints or friendly cautions, undecisively uttered; and it too often happens that delay brings death either to him or to others.

*Accident No.* 32 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of coal in a shaft, at Flockton Moor Colliery, near Wakefield.

There were not any guide-rods or "conductors" in this pit; the sides were rugged, insecure, and in some places not walled or boarded; the oscillation and collision of the ascending and descending corves occasioned coals and stones to be thrown down; and the "hurrier-boys" were compelled by the manager to do work for which they were unqualified, namely, hanging-on corves at the pit-bottom.

In previous instances of a similar character, I have deemed it needful to expose and deprecate such hazardous and parsimonious practices; and it is perhaps unnecessary here to repeat those animadversions.

*Accident No.* 34 *in the Tabular List.*

Breaking of a round hempen pit-rope, at Foxhouse Colliery, near Huddersfield.

The rope was one inch in diameter, and had been worn about two years; it was suspected to be rotten, defective, and unsafe for several weeks before it broke; a new rope had been ordered, but it came too late; the old one unluckily gave way, and caused the death of the proprietress' own son, before the new rope arrived at the mine.

*Accident No.* 35 *in the Tabular List.*

Explosion at Neville Hill Colliery, near Leeds.

A strong "blower" of firedamp issued from a "fault" or dislocation of strata at the face of a heading or driftway; the man (Calverley) worked there with a safety-lamp, and his "hurrier-boy" (Greenough, aged 11 years) was indiscreetly allowed to pass to and fro with a lighted candle, but warned not to take it to the *face* of the heading.

Although the influx of inflammable gas was abundant, and at a distance of twelve yards from any air-course, the underground steward, either from indolence or from a lack of knowledge and care, did not put in wooden pipes or brattices, to conduct to the spot a supply of air, by which the firedamp might have been swept away, or at all events diluted and rendered harmless.

Gradually, the unventilated portion of the heading became filled with an explosive mixture, which was either forced out upon the boy's candle, or he unwarily took the naked light too far; the result was that both man and boy were fatally burnt.

In the presence of danger so apparent and threatening, a current of air should expeditiously have been directed to the face of the heading; and it is always prudent to order that, whenever a collier is using a safety-lamp, he must see that his "hurrier" does not carry a candle into or near the place.

The coroner, in addressing the jury at the inquest, stated that the steward or his deputy had undoubtedly been guilty of some neglect; but a legal difficulty exhibited itself in many of these cases, there being no medium between returning a verdict of "manslaughter," or of "accidental death:" in the present instance the jury adopted the latter alternative.

*Accident No.* 41 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of stones in a shaft, at Birley Wood Colliery, near Sheffield.

Four men were sinking a pit here; the engineman drew up the shaft a large tub of stones (weighing above half a ton), and he was about to lower it to the moveable stage or landing door at the pit top, when he lost his command of the winding engine; the tub then came violently down upon the landing door, which was forcibly removed; the tub was overturned, a portion of its contents fell into the pit, and killed two of the four miners who were working at the bottom.

The engineman declared that, if the engine had been furnished with an adequate break (as it ought to have been) he could have prevented the misfortune.

A break had been prepared, but it had not been attached to the winding machinery.

I represented to the proprietors the necessity of a speedy compliance with the "General Rules" of the Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 108; they urged in extenuation that as the statute was only passed so recently as August 1855, they had not had sufficient time and opportunity to fulfil all its requirements at every one of their pits.

*Accidents No.* 43 *and No.* 45 *in the Tabular List.*

These casualties were truly attributable to a deficiency of timber for the purpose of more securely propping the roof of the mine.

It should be stated, however, that the colliery owners did not stint the supply of prop wood; but their officers and workmen omitted to fix it in the right places, and at the right times, to avert fatal consequences.

Falls of roof and of coal, underground, are formidable agents of mortality: they caused during the past half-year nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number of deaths that occurred in the mines of my district.

In the collieries of Durham and Northumberland, the excavation of coal and the maintenance of the roof are appropriately and wisely divided into separate branches of labour: in Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, the two occupations are generally combined in the hands of the same individual; and it is common to find workmen who, from their physical strength and manual dexterity, are excellent coal-hewers, but who, from their inexperience, or heedless forgetfulness, or daring perversity, or from want of prudent foresight, vigilance, and promptitude, are unfit and unable judiciously to attend to the safe timbering, "packing," and propping of the mine.

*Accident No.* 48 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down the shaft, at High Green Colliery, near Sheffield.

An incompetent person was appointed to take charge of a winding engine, here; an underground labourer (contrary to orders) desired to be drawn up the pit, instead of walking out of the mine along a "day-hole" or tunnel, which led to the surface; the banksman and engineman wrongfully acceded to his request; the latter could not effectively control the machinery, the cage was violently lifted up to the pulleys, the rope was snapped by the shock, and the unfortunate labourer was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft.

The engineer alleged that his inability to check the speed of the machine arose from its being destitute of a counteracting break; and the proprietor attempted to excuse himself by saying that, as the engine was never intended to be "used for lowering or raising *persons*," he had not considered it imperative on him to comply with General Rule No. 6, contained in the fourth section of the Act of Parliament.

It was also proved that the workpeople had been positively forbidden to pass up or down the pit, which was designed solely for the drawing of coal; and although the banksman and the engineman were quite as blameable as was the deceased for having disobeyed the injunctions of the manager, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

The owner and agent of the colliery were also culpable for having employed an unqualified engineer, and for having neglected to attach a proper indicator and an adequate break to the winding engine; and, at my suggestion, these evident defects were soon afterwards remedied.

* * * * * * * * * *

It must not be left unrecorded that a few fatal accidents have occurred in the *ironstone* mines of my district; and these are not included in the tabular list.

I have been successful in my endeavours to prevail on sundry lessees and occupiers of old, exposed, and unprotected pits, to remove further apprehension of danger by securely fencing them according to law.

My efforts have been devoted, during several months, to advising and assisting the colliery proprietors of Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, to prepare plain and suitable "Special Rules" for the conduct and guidance of

the officers acting in the management of mines, and of all persons employed in or about the same, as required by the Statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 108, s. 5.

With this view, I have repeatedly met associations of owners and agents of collieries, and conferred from time to time with committees and with individuals at Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Derby, and other places;—in short, an ample amount of deliberation, discussion, and correspondence has been bestowed on the subject, though not more than its manifest importance demanded and deserved.

The result was, that a practical code of "Special Rules" was at length agreed on, which appears well calculated to prevent dangerous accidents; and in particular localities, or cases, such variations and modifications of the rules can be introduced, as the peculiar state and circumstances of the respective mines may render necessary.

I have appended to this Report a copy of the "General and Special Rules," acceptable to a large majority of colliery owners in Yorkshire; and the minority fully appreciate and are willing to adopt and establish another set of regulations, which is almost as effective and complete.

I have, &c.

CHARLES MORTON,
*Inspector of Coal Mines.*

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department, Whitehall, London.

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TABULAR List of FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, referred to in Mr. MORTON'S REPORT, for the Half-year ending the 31st December 1855.

| Number of fatal Accidents. | Dates of Accidents. | Number of Lives lost. | Names of the Persons killed. | Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred. | Where situate. | Names of the Colliery Owners. | Causes of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 16 July | 1 | Samuel Sweeting | Flockton Victoria | Wakefield | Sir J. L. L. Kaye, Bart. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 2 | 17 „ | 2 | Henry Bellamy (a boy) and Henry Oldfield (a boy). | Soap House | Sheffield | Hounsfield and Co. | Ditto. |
| 3 | 21 „ | 1 | William Marsden | Cinder Hill | Nottingham | Thomas North, Esq. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 4 | 27 „ | 1 | Richard Long (a boy) | Tong | Bradford | Bowling Iron Company | Falling down the shaft. |
| 5 | 31 „ | 1 | Thomas Froggett | St. Johns | Wakefield | Mr. B. Burnley | Breaking of a pit rope. |
| 6 | „ „ | 1 | George Wilmot | Hartshay | Ripley | Butterley Iron Company | Falling down the shaft. |
| 7 | 8 August | 1 | William Hartley | Balne Lane | Wakefield | Hattersley and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 8 | „ „ | 1 | Samuel Wheatley | Kilburn | Derby | John Ray, Esq. | Ditto. |
| 9 | „ „ | 1 | John Hutchinson | Birley | Sheffield | Hounsfield and Co. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 10 | 9 „ | 1 | Joseph Bullock | Hill Top | Nottingham | Fullwood and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 11 | 11 „ | 1 | Jonathan Bedford | St. Johns | Wakefield | Mr. B. Burnley | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 12 | 16 „ | 1 | Joshua Barraclough (a boy) | Darley Main | Barnsley | Darley Main Coal Company | Run over by corves in the mine. |
| 13 | 17 „ | 2 | Jabez Rider and John Dyer (a boy). | Victoria | Ditto | Mr. Elijah Sutcliffe | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 14 | „ „ | 1 | Richard Hullott | Portland | Alfreton | Butterley Iron Company | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 15 | 22 „ | 1 | William Howe | Cinder Hill | Nottingham | Thos. North, Esq. | Ditto. |
| 16 | 24 „ | 1 | Thomas Evans | Elsecar | Barnsley | Earl Fitzwilliam | Fall of coal in the shaft. |
| 17 | 30 „ | 1 | Thomas Gallagher (a boy) | Clifton | Halifax | B. Walker, Esq. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 18 | 1 September | 1 | John Parker | Clay Cross | Chesterfield | Clay Cross Coal Company | Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft. |
| 19 | 3 „ | 1 | William Norbome | Eagle | Leeds | Frankland and Co. | Falling into the machinery. |
| 20 | „ „ | 1 | Samuel Lockwood | Higham | Barnsley | Messrs. Charlesworth | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 21 | 4 „ | 1 | Joshua Limbert | Honey Well | Ditto | Thorps' Executors | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 22 | 6 „ | 1 | James Beresford (a boy) | Clay Cross | Chesterfield | Clay Cross Coal Company | Run over by corves in the mine. |
| 23 | 10 „ | 1 | George Winder | Darley Main | Barnsley | Darley Main Coal Company | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 24 | 13 „ | 1 | John Jones | Hostingley | Wakefield | Joshua Ingham, Esq. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 25 | 14 „ | 1 | Benjamin Cooke | Tong | Bradford | Terry and Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 26 | 24 „ | 1 | John Shaw | Riddings | Alfreton | Oakes and Co. | Crushed in the shaft. |
| 27 | 29 „ | 1 | Anthony Dawes | Coates Park | Ditto | Ditto | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 28 | 1 October | 1 | Joseph Wroe | Silkstone Main | Barnsley | Field and Co. | Ditto. |
| 29 | 11 „ | 1 | Samuel Oates | Kilncroft | Dewsbury | T. S. Brooke, Esq. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 30 | 12 „ | 1 | William Searson | Butterley Park | Alfreton | Butterley Iron Company | Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft. |

Tabular List of Fatal Colliery Accidents.—*continued.*

| Number of fatal Accidents. | Dates of Accidents. | Number of Lives lost. | Names of the Persons killed. | Names of the Collieries where Accidents occurred. | Where situate. | Names of the Colliery Owners. | Causes of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | | | | | | |
| 31 | 13 October | 1 | Matthew Limbert | Honey Well | Barnsley | Thorps' Executors | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 32 | 15 „ | 1 | Henry Armitage (a boy) | Flockton Moor | Wakefield | Jaggar and Co. | Fall of coal in the shaft. |
| 33 | „ „ | 1 | Bartholomew Newton | Hollingwood | Chesterfield | R. Barrow, Esq. | Crushed by a coal waggon in the mine. |
| 34 | 20 „ | 1 | Vincent Wagstaff (a boy) | Foxhouse | Huddersfield | Mrs. Wagstaff | Breaking of a pit rope. |
| 35 | 21 „ | 2 | Joseph Calverly, and Joseph Greenhaugh (a boy). | Neville Hill | Leeds | J. B. Faviell, Esq. | Explosion of firedamp. |
| 36 | 22 „ | 1 | James Mitchell | Doghouse, Liversedge | Ditto | Oates and Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 37 | 24 „ | 1 | John Gillott | Bell Ing | Barnsley | Mr. J. Mitchell | Ditto. |
| 38 | „ „ | 1 | Thomas Siddon (a boy) | Swannington | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Mr. W. Worswick | Crushed by a corf in the mine. |
| 39 | 1 November | 1 | Zachariah Farnsworth | Eastwood | Nottingham | Barber and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 40 | „ „ | 1 | Luke Barker | Ballifield | Sheffield | France and Sons | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 41 | 2 „ | 2 | Thomas Kelly and James Tissington. | Birley Wood | Ditto | Hounsfield and Co. | Fall of stones in the shaft. |
| 42 | „ „ | 1 | James Salisbury | Hollingwood | Chesterfield | R. Barrow, Esq. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 43 | 5 „ | 1 | Samuel Clark | Crigglestone | Wakefield | Miss Broughton | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 44 | 8 „ | 1 | Edward Rowbottom | Moira | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Moira Coal Company | Crushed by the cage at the bottom of the shaft. |
| 45 | 14 „ | 1 | John Jefferson (a boy) | Hunsworth | Bradford | Bowling Iron Company | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 46 | 16 „ | 2 | John White (a boy) and John Ashford (a boy). | Oaks | Barnsley | Firth and Co. | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| 47 | 21 „ | 1 | James Whitworth | West Silkstone | Ditto | Muschamp and Co. | Crushed by the machinery. |
| 48 | 22 „ | 1 | William Hoyland | High Green | Sheffield | George Chambers, Esq. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 49 | 26 „ | 1 | George Holmes | Hallam Field | Ilkeston | Stanton Iron Company | Fall of a corf in the shaft. |
| 50 | „ „ | 1 | Samuel Machin (a boy) | Butterley Park | Alfreton | Butterley Iron Company | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 51 | 30 „ | 1 | Samuel Granger | New Main | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | 3 December | 1 | Samuel Cooper | Clay Cross | Chesterfield | Clay Cross Coal Company | Fall of coal in the mine. |
| | 4 „ | 1 | S. Robinson | Langton | Alfreton | Coke and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| 54 | 12 „ | 1 | Thomas Bostock (a boy) | Rutland | Ilkeston | Messrs. Potter | Ditto. |
| 55 | 21 „ | 1 | Thomas Bottom | Ormonde | Alfreton | Butterley Iron Company | Crushed by the machinery. |
| 56 | 23 „ | 1 | Jonas Stainthorpe | Westgate Manor | Wakefield | Woodhead and Co. | Fall of roof in the mine. |
| 57 | 26 „ | 1 | Thomas Owen | Eagle | Leeds | Frankland and Co. | Falling down the shaft. |
| | Total | 62 | | | | | |

## YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.

*Copy of "General and Special Rules" (referred to by Mr. Morton, at page 8 of his Report).*

"General and Special Rules" to be observed by the Owner, Agent, Under-viewer, Deputies, and Workpeople of Colliery, near Yorkshire 1856.

### Preface.

The Act of Parliament 18 & 19 Victoria, c. 108, 14th August 1855, recites that coal-owners shall establish "special rules" for the conduct and guidance of persons acting in the management of collieries, and of all persons employed in or about the same; and that such "special rules" shall be approved by the Secretary of State, subject to the arbitration of one or more competent persons in the district, nominated by the coal-owner, and chosen by such Secretary of State.

The Act of Parliament, section 11, enacts that every person employed in or about a coal mine or colliery, who neglects or wilfully violates any of the "special rules" established for such coal mine or colliery, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding three calendar months, or to be proceeded against and punished according to the provisions of the Act Fourth George the Fourth, Chapter Thirty-four, intituled "An Act to enlarge the Power of Justices in determining "Complaints between Masters and Servants."

The Act of Parliament also recites, that the "general and special rules" shall be painted on a board, or printed on paper, to be pasted thereon, and shall be hung up or affixed on some conspicuous part of the principal office of the colliery, and that they shall be renewed and restored as often as they or any part of them become obliterated and destroyed; and that a copy of such "general and special rules" shall be supplied to all persons in and about the colliery; and the 13th section of the said Act recites that every person who pulls down, injures, or defaces any notice hung up or affixed, as required by this Act, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

### General Rules.

The following General Rules shall be observed by the Owner and Agent of the colliery:—

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such colliery shall under ordinary circumstances be in a fit state for working.
2. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air pit, shall be securely fenced.
3. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.
4. Every working and pumping pit or shaft where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe shall be securely cased or lined.
5. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.
6. A proper indicator to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water-power used for lowering or raising persons.
7. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve.

### Special Rules.

#### Agent, Under-viewer, Deputies, and Miners.

1. The agent or the underviewer shall see that competent deputies are appointed to superintend the underground works and workpeople, and that qualified engine-men, banksmen, and hangers-on, are employed to attend to the engines and pits, and shall be responsible for the general safety of the works, machinery, ropes and tackle, and for the adequate ventilation of the mines; and shall at least once a week measure with an anemometer the several air currents, and examine the workings of each pit, and see that the air is circulating in a proper manner, and in sufficient quantities to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent as that the working places and levels of the colliery shall under ordinary circumstances be in a fit state for working. The agent or the under-viewer shall also see that careful and steady men are employed every day and night at the ventilating furnaces, or other ventilating apparatus; that an adequate stock of safety-lamps is provided, and maintained, and that lamp-keepers are appointed to take charge of them, who must not allow a lamp to be used that has fewer than 28 parallel wires

in an inch, and without being previously locked, furnished with a shield and wire-picker, clean, and in good repair.

2. It is the duty of the agent or the under-viewer to see that a sufficient stock of ropes, timber, props, bricks, lime, and other requisite materials is always on the premises and ready for use.

3. The under-viewer, or his deputy, shall see that the air-courses and air-crossings are kept properly open; that tight stoppings and doors are fixed where needful; that air-pipes, brattices, danger-signals, fire-boards, pack-walls, and props, are put where required; that the ventilating furnaces, or other ventilating apparatus, are constantly attended to; that the various roads are well propped and in good repair; and shall also be responsible for the orderly and safe working of the mines underground. The under-viewer or his deputy shall remain underground until the day's work is finished.

4. The under-viewer or his deputy shall daily examine *every working place with a safety lamp*, before the miners descend, and if he find the workings well ventilated, and in other respects safe, he shall give a signal to the banksman; but if danger from gas or from any other source be apprehended, he shall not allow any person to work there until it is removed; and no other person shall descend the shaft (excepting the hanger-on, furnaceman, and horse-keeper,) until it has been signalled from the bottom that the underground works have been examined.

5. Should the under-viewer or his deputy find any part of the works unsafe, he shall immediately pull up two rails and lay them across each other in the entrance to such place, and all other persons are forbidden to go beyond the crossed rails. The under-viewer or his deputy must also personally warn the work-people concerning the danger.

6. The under-viewer, or his deputy, in addition to his daily examination of the working parts of the pit, shall at least twice a week visit the ventilating furnaces, or other ventilating apparatus, and inspect (*with a safety-lamp*) the goaves, abandoned roads, air-courses, and air-crossings; and if at any time a place be found "*fiery*," he must personally warn the men and boys not to enter it, and fix a bar across the entrance, and hang a board with the word "Fire" painted upon it.

7.—The under-viewer or his deputy must see that safety-lamps are used, and candles excluded, whensoever and wheresoever danger from fire-damp is apprehended.

8. The under-viewer or his deputy shall inspect the drawing-shaft every morning before the miners go down, and see that the conductors, stays, walling, tubbing, and sheeting are in safe condition, and shall on discovering anything amiss immediately warn the banksman, and report it to the agent, who shall direct all necessary repairs to be made as soon as possible.

9. The agent or the under-viewer shall place two deputies in each pit when working "double shift," one during the night, and the other during the day; and it will be the duty of the deputy on the night shift to examine the workings before the miners descend in a morning (as per rule 4); and before leaving the pit, he must see the deputy coming on the day-shift, and report to him whatever may require attention; and the deputy on the day-shift shall not leave the pit until the men and boys have given up work, and he must examine the drawing-shaft every morning (as per Rule 8). When there are two deputies in the day-shift, one of them must remain in the pit until the day's work is finished, and see that the doors are closed and everything safe.

10. The agent, under-viewer, and deputies shall have control over all persons employed at this colliery, and the latter must obey their lawful commands; and the deputies must report to the agent or the under-viewer any violation of these rules, or of their own orders, so that steps may be taken to insure discipline throughout the works, with a view to the preservation of life and property.

11. Every person descending the pit shall do so under the direction of the banksman, and ascending the pit under the direction of the hanger-on, and any person disobeying their directions, or giving a signal, (except the hanger-on or the banksman), must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

12. No person shall go into any other part of the mine than where he works, except by order of the under-viewer or his deputy, or under the circumstances mentioned in rule 13.

13. A person discovering any stoppage or derangement of the ventilation, injury to air-crossings, doors, stoppings, brattices, or air-pipes, or observing any obstruction in an air-course, or weakness in the roof, or deficiency of timber, or accumulation of gas or water, shall immediately give notice to the men and boys in that part of the mine, and to the under-viewer or his deputy, in order that speedy measures may be taken to remedy the evil.

14. The miners are to build pack-walls, and set a sufficient quantity of props for safely supporting the roof, and to renew them as often as necessary, or when ordered by the under-viewer or his deputy. Any person disobeying this rule must be reported to the agent.

15. The under-viewer or his deputy must see that the permanent stoppings are well built with stone, or bricks and lime, and plastered on one side, and supported by packing or stowing, and that the doors are hung so that they will fall to of themselves. Any person passing through a door must instantly close it, and any person injuring a door, or leaving it open, breaking down a stopping or a brattice, interfering with an air-crossing or an air-pipe, obstructing an air-course, or leaving gunpowder in a dangerous manner, must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

16. No person shall try the workings or the goaves for fire-damp with a candle; and any person smoking tobacco, or having a naked light or lucifer matches, where safety-lamps are ordered to be used, must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

17. No person shall place his light near to the roof, or behind the props; but if it be necessary to shelter it from the wind, a shade must be used. Any person placing his light near the roof, or leaving it in any part of the mine when giving up work, must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

18. When any person is ordered by the under-viewer, or his deputy, to put out a candle, and to use a safety-lamp, he shall instantly do so, and continue to use a lamp until he is ordered to light a candle again; and any person disobeying this rule must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

19. Persons working in headings, boardgates, or levels must not leave coal, slack, or rubbish in the face, and must not leave a corf or other obstruction in the air current.

20. Any person having the gauze of his safety-lamp full of fire, or unlocking or unscrewing the gauze, or blowing out the flame, or lighting tobacco or other substance at the gauze, or damaging or improperly using the lamp, must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

21. When a man is using a safety-lamp, he must see that his hurrier does not use a naked light in the same working place.

22. When a safety-lamp becomes unfit or unsafe for use, by having oil spilled upon the guze, or in any other way, the light must be extinguished by drawing down the wick, and the lamp taken to the lamp-keeper, who shall see that it is not used again until it is in a fit and safe state; and every person entrusted with a lamp must put out the flame by drawing down the wick when he has ceased using it.

23. The under-viewer, or his deputy, must see that all air-courses and air-crossings are made and maintained not less than square feet sectional area: and that air pipes and brattices are not more than feet from the face, and brattices not less than feet from the side.

24. The doors in the principal air-ways must be checked or doubled, and doors which are only used occasionally by the under-viewer or his deputy must be locked.

25. When headings, boardgates, or levels are approaching old works, the under-viewer or his deputy must order safety lamps and horizontal boring rods to be used, so as to guard against a sudden irruption of gas or water.

26. The method of holing or baring the coal shall be under the direction of the under-viewer or his deputy; and the miners must set a short prop, or "sprag," every two yards, to prevent the undermined coal from falling unexpectedly. Persons disobeying this rule must be reported to the agent or the under-viewer.

27. Boys under ten years of age are not to enter the mine; and any person evading this order, or misrepresenting the age, will be fined according to Act of Parliament.

28. Females are not to enter the mine; and no person, unless employed at the colliery, shall go into the mine, enter the engine-house, or remain on the pit-bank, without the permission of the agent or the under-viewer.

29. Persons not authorized by the agent or the under-viewer are forbidden to ride on any underground road.

30. No intoxicated person shall enter the mine, or remain in or about the colliery.

31. The pits are to be ready to draw coal at o'clock in the morning.

*Engine-men, Banksmen, and Hangers-on.*

32. The agent must not permit any person under the age of fifteen years to act as banksman, or as hanger-on, or to have the charge of a winding engine; and persons who desire to learn the working of engines must first obtain the agent's consent.

33. Every morning before the engine is started, the engine-man shall see that the engine, boilers, machinery, drums, ropes, breaks, indicators, and signal apparatus are safe and in good working order; the ropes, and loaded cages are then to be run twice up and down the pit before any person descends.

34. The engine-man shall not permit any person but himself to interfere with the engine or machinery, (while men or boys are descending or ascending the shaft,) without the permission of the agent or the under-viewer; and the engine-man must gently lift the cage from the pit bottom, and carefully drive the engine, at a slow speed, and remain at the handles, with his foot on the break, when persons are in the shaft; he must also pay particular attention to the indicator and signals, and if he perceives anything wrong in the pit or in the machinery, he must instantly stop the engine, and not proceed until the signal "to go on" is given; and he will be held responsible for any injury to person or property arising from his disobedience or neglect.

35. The engine-man shall keep the engine clean, and examine and oil the machinery and engine, and attend to the ropes, drums, boilers, steam-gauges, water-gauges, safety-valves, and feed-pump, with a view of keeping them in good and safe working condition; and if he sees anything amiss, he must immediately report it to the agent, or the under-viewer, in order that it may be put right, and he must clean the boilers once a . He must see that the ropes are securely attached to the drum, and when either cage is at the bottom of the pit, there must be not less than two rounds of rope upon the drum.

36. The engine-man must be at the pit not later than o'clock in the morning, to let down the under-viewer or his deputy, and be ready to draw coal at o'clock. The under-viewer or his deputy, and the banksman, must report to the agent every instance of neglect on the part of the engine-man.

37. When the engine ceases working at night, or at any other time, the cages and landing-doors must be left so as not to impede the ventilation. The engine-man and banksman are required to obey this Rule.

38. The walling and timbering of the pumping-pit, and the engine, boilers, pumping apparatus, fixed and suspended stages, cradles, man-loops, ropes, chains, gin, and capstan shall be examined at least once a by the pumping engine-man, who must report to the agent or the under-viewer any defect that he may discover; and the engine-man must place the fencing round the top of the pumping-pit when it is not at work.

39. The agent must provide two bells, or other signals, in every engine-house; one connected with the drum shaft will denote when the engine-man must cut off the steam; the other will be connected with the pit bottom, and the hanger-on shall with it give the following signals:—

| | |
|---|---|
| When the cage is to be raised from the pit bottom, the bell, or signal, is to be struck - - - - | Once. |
| When men are about to ascend - - - - | Three times. |
| When men are ready, the signal "to go on" - - - | Twice. |
| To stop the cage, if in motion - - - - | Once. |
| To lower down again - - - - - - | Twice. |
| To raise up, after being stopped - - - - | Once. |

40. The under viewer shall provide a bell, or other signal, in every pit porch, and connect it with the pit top, and the head banksman shall with it signal to the hanger-on as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| When any person wants to descend, and the hanger-on is to send up the empty cage, the banksman must strike the bell, or signal - - - - - | Three times. |

And the hanger-on must answer this by striking the bell, or signal, ONCE, when "to go on."

41. The engine-man, banksman, and hanger-on must use great caution, and pay particular attention to these signals when a person descends or ascends the pit, and if they perceive anything wrong they must immediately try to rectify it.

42. The banksman must be at the pit not later than o'clock in the morning, and provide a sufficient number of lights; and before the engine is started, he must see that the pulleys, ropes, cages, chains, and landing-doors or frames are in safe working condition; and he shall not allow any person to descend or ascend the pit until the ropes and loaded cages have been twice run up and down; and if any weakness or defect is found in anything belonging to the pit top, or in the ropes, engine, or machinery, he must not permit any person to descend or ascend until it is made secure: he shall then signal to the engine-man to let down the under-viewer, or his deputy, and he must not allow any other person (excepting the hanger-on, furnace-man, and horse-keeper) to descend until it has been signalled from the bottom that the under-ground works have been examined.

43. The banks-man shall not let a stranger go down the pit without the authority of the agent or the under-viewer; he shall not allow an intoxicated person to descend; he must not permit anyone but himself to give signals, or let inexperienced persons land the corves, or put them into the cages; he must listen at the pit top when persons are in the shaft, and instantly signal the engineman to stop the engine in case of alarm; he must remain at the pit top until all the men and boys are drawn out, and if he be absent from sickness or other unavoidable cause, he must leave another banksman in charge, who shall be responsible during the time.

44. The engine-man, banksman, or hanger-on shall not let a boy under 15 years old go down or up the pit, unless accompanied by a man: and shall not permit more than persons to descend or ascend at once; a person shall not descend when another is ascending; and shall not ascend with, or go down against, a loaded cage; and shall not take with him rails, props, or other bulky materials; and shall not get into or out of the cage until it rests upon the landing doors or frames.

45. The banksman must watch the pulleys, ropes, chains, cages, and landing apparatus during working hours; and on observing any defect or weakness, he must inform the agent or the under-viewer, in order that it may be repaired; he must see that wire-ropes are well coated with oil or grease, and whenever a rope requires capping or coupling, it must be done by a fitter or a smith: the banksman must cause the pulleys and rollers to be oiled daily, and see that materials on the pit bank are placed safely, conveniently, and in order.

46. It will be the duty of the head banksman to see that the fencing is placed round the top of the drawing-pit when it is not at work.

47. If any person receives a serious injury in or about the pit, the banksman must send instantly for a surgeon.

48. The head banksman shall have the control of the pit top, and of the assistant banksmen (subject to the agent); he must report to the agent any disobedience on the part of the miners, or of his own assistants, and he will be held responsible for any injury to person or property, arising from his disobedience or neglect.

49. The hanger-on shall have the control of the pit porch (subject to the under-viewer); he must be at the pit not later than o'clock in the morning, and go down before the miners: he must be in the porch, and attend carefully to his duty, when persons are descending the shaft, and remain there to see them all safely into the cage, and up the pit at the close of the day; he must himself give the signals, and also act in accordance with Rules 39, 40, 41, 44, 50, and 51.

50. The hanger-on must report to the under-viewer every person that gives a signal, or disobeys his directions, and remain at the signal when any person ascends or descends the shaft; he must not allow inexperienced persons to put corves into or take them out of the cages; he must see that coals or materials do not project over the cage; and he will be held responsible for any injury to person or property, arising from his disobedience or neglect.

51. Wherever there is a sump at the bottom of a drawing shaft, the under-viewer must have it securely covered with a scaffold; and when the water is drawn out of the sump, the scaffold must be replaced immediately by the hanger-on, who must see that the sump is never uncovered when the pit is at work.

*Furnace-men.*

52. The ventilating furnaces, or other ventilating apparatus, must be attended to both day and night; the furnace-men must change at the furnace, and in case of sickness or unavoidable absence, they must give early and sufficient notice to the under-viewer, so that a substitute may be provided.

53. The furnace-men must constantly keep clean brisk fires; the fires must not be smothered with fuel; ashes are not to accumulate upon or under the bars, but when cold they must be removed; the air-courses and passages about the furnace are to be kept clear and in good order by the furnace-men, who must obey the directions of the under-viewer or his deputy.

*Engine-men, and Breaksmen on Inclined Planes.*

54. The engine-man must carefully attend to the safe working of the engine and machinery; he must examine the engine, boilers, drums, ropes, chains, shackles, and other apparatus every morning before commencing work, and at least twice during the day; and if he finds any weakness or defect, or apprehends any danger, he must immediately inform the agent or the under-viewer.

55. The breaksman must be cautious in conducting the rolleys, or the waggons, and see that the wheels are sound, the axles greased, and the chains securely coupled.

56. No person shall ride on the rolleys, or the waggons, without the consent of the agent or the under-viewer; and the breaksman must see that this order is obeyed.

57. The engine-man must see that wire ropes are coated with oil or grease once a

*Conclusion.*

58. No person in a place of trust shall depute another to do his work, without the sanction of the agent or the under-viewer.

59. Every person employed in and about the colliery will be supplied with a printed copy of the General and Special Rules, which he must read and take care of.

60. The agent, under-viewer, deputies, and other officers are particularly enjoined to comply with, and enforce these Rules.

# VII.

## Report for the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Warwick and Leicester, from 20th November to 31st December 1855.—By J. Hedley, Esq.

Sir, Montpelier, Bristol, February 29, 1856.

I beg to report my proceedings in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Warwick, and Leicester from the date of my appointment as an Inspector of Coal Mines, 20th November last to the 31st December.

The leading colliery owners and managers of these counties had meetings previously to my appointment, with Mr. Morton, in order to settle rules. I am glad to say that there is much anxiety manifested to comply with the requirements of the Inspection Act of August 1855.

I have visited several collieries in my district, in some of which the ventilation and general arrangements are all that can now be desired for the safety of the workmen. Others are making considerable efforts to improve the ventilation, by increasing the area of the air-ways.

During my visits to the different collieries every facility has been afforded me; and any information I required has been willingly given.

There is a desire to receive and to carry into effect practical suggestions for the safety of the workmen.

I beg to inclose a list of fatal accidents.

I have, &c.

John Hedley,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

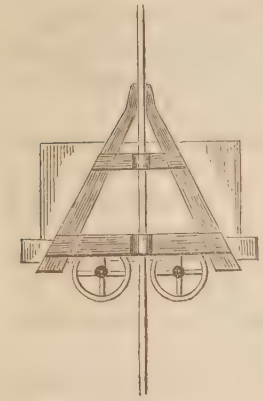
To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

List of Fatal Accidents in the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Warwick, and Leicester, from 20th November to 31st December 1855.

| Date. | No. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death. | Explosions. | Falls of roof and coal. | In shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 26 | 1 | Stanton Iron Works. | Near Derby. | Stanton Iron Company. | George Holmes. | Onsetter | 32 | Tram or tub falling down shaft. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ | 2 | Butterly Park. | Near Alfreton. | Butterly Company. | Samuel Machin. | Trammer | 13 | Fall of roof - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 29 | 3 | New Main Colliery. | Ditto - | Ditto - | Samuel Granger. | Collier | 35 | Fall of roof - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 30 | 4 | Langton Colliery. | Near Nottingham. | Messrs Coke and Co. | William Robinson. | Ditto | 30 | Falling down shaft, attempting to slide down the rope. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 2 | 5 | Clay Cross Colliery. | Near Chesterfield. | Clay Cross Company. | Samuel Cooper. | Ditto | 37 | Fall of coal - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 12 | 6 | Rutland Colliery. | Near Derby. | S. and P. Potter. | Thomas Bostock. | Trammer | 10 | Falling down shaft. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 14 | 7 | Hollingwood Colliery. | Near Chesterfield. | Rd. Barrow. | Pat. O'Neal. | Labourer | 13 | Crushed with railway waggon. | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 21 | 8 | Ormonde Colliery. | Near Alfreton. | Butterly Company. | Thomas Wagstaff. | - - | 28 | Carried round by fly-wheel of engine. | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | Total - - | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | |

*No.* 1. *Accident.*

By a tram or tub falling out of cage. The deceased was the onsetter or hanger-on at the pit where the accident occurred. It was his duty to be in attendance in a morning before any workmen descended, in order to see them safely down; and also to see that the tram or tub was properly in the cage when drawn up from the pit bottom. The cage is of the Yorkshire plan, viz., the wheels of the tram fall in between the bottom bars of the cage, thus—



When the cage rests on the floor the tram is apt to run out.

After a few loads of men had descended, the deceased came to the pit and descended also; when the ascending cage was near the top of the pit, tram fell out of it upon deceased. It appeared that the tram had run partially out of the cage when it was at the pit bottom, one pair of wheels being on the outside of the bottom bar, and in ascending caught the shaft side, and thus precipitated the tram upon the poor man.

*Nos. 2 and 3 Accidents.*

By falls of roof. There was a sufficient supply of timber in the pit, and competent men to set it. Unseen joints in the roof was the cause of it suddenly coming down.

*No.* 4. *Accident.*

The deceased was attempting to go down the pit by sliding down the rope, and lost his hold.

*No.* 5. *Accident.*

By fall of coal. Sufficient timber was provided, and vigilant supervision exercised. An unseen joint caused the coal to fall down suddenly, although there were sprags set.

*No.* 6. *Accident.*

Falling down shaft. The boy on coming to the surface at night, and dark (but a good fire was lighted on the bank), turned sharply from the cage, whilst in the act of talking to another on the pit bank. The pit top is now fenced, and such an accident cannot occur, so long as the fencing is in order.

*No.* 7. *Accident.*

Crushed between the railway trucks and walling of pit bank. The deceased was in a place he had no right or orders to go. Every care will be taken for the future to keep lads so young away from the waggons.

*No.* 8. *Accident.*

By being carried round by the fly wheel of an engine. The man was, contrary to orders, near the fly wheel when in motion, it caught his clothes and took him round with it, and instantly killed him. In order to prevent such an accident in the future, fencing has been erected.

# VIII.

## Report of Thomas Wynne, Esq., the Inspector of Coal Mines for the District comprising Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, for 1855.

Sir, Stone, January 1856.

It is painful to have to hand you so heavy a list of casualties producing violent deaths as the one I have now the honour of doing, and it confirms the opinion I have formerly expressed that nothing but stringent legislation can stop the current of carelessness and indifference to the loss of life that leads to so many fatal accidents in my district.

There have been several explosions during the year, causing 38 deaths.

No. 38 in the list occurred at Mr. Dawe's colliery, Westbromwich, by which three lives were, I may say, sacrificed. In 1854 I inspected this colliery and found that the upcast shaft had been filled up for about twenty yards, retaining about an area of 5 feet clear for an air course through this portion of the pit. This I pointed out as highly dangerous, and was promised that the desired alterations should be made; but on my again visiting the colliery after the explosion I found the upcast shaft still the same, and the return air course in such a state that I could not creep along it, nearly every stopping in the pit being in a leaky state. Hughes (who was called the manager) and four others went down the pit on a Sunday morning to look after the horses, when one of the men, who was said to be intoxicated, walked into the workings with his naked candle and fired the gas, two only who were in the stables at the time being saved. During a very lengthened inquiry before the coroner Mr. Dawes did not once make his appearance, or he must have found that those lives were lost through the want of some competent person to conduct his colliery operations.

No. 54 was an explosion at Portway Hall Colliery, the property of Darbey and Dawes (the same Mr. Dawes named above). Here the men were sent down on a Sunday night to clear out an old gait road without the butty or any one in authority to guide them in their dangerous occupation. They found an accumulation of gas, took no means to remove it, but continued their work until the introduction of fresh air by the removal of a dam brought the gas on to their candles, and the loss of three lives was the melancholy consequence, arising entirely from want of care and attention on the part of those who had the management of the work.

No. 72 is the most serious casualty in my district during the year, and occurred at the Old Field Colliery near Longton. There is a pair of shafts near together between 300 and 400 yards deep, and a "dip" or incline 600 yards to the deep. At the bottom of this a small quantity of work had been opened and but little gas perceived whilst the ventilation was in a proper state. The day before the accident the shaft of the engine at the bottom of the pit used to draw the coals up the incline broke, and the engineer suffered the fire under the boiler to go out, and the colliers ceased working. Next morning John Lloyd, the ground bailiff or manager, ordered a number of men to go down the pit, some to cleanse the airways, some the waggon ways, and others to do the general repairs in the mine, himself proceeding with a boy to "latch" or dial the workings, Shortly after 9 a.m. the explosion took place, caused, there is little doubt, by the naked light the boy was carrying, but this could not be placed beyond a doubt as both Lloyd and the boy were killed, and owing to the coal having taken fire before all the bodies were recovered it was some months before a proper inspection of the mine could take place, the pit mouths having to be closed up. I had previously inspected this colliery, and although the ventilation was then good there was but a small quantity of work open, and as I do not consider an engine capable of insuring an adequate amount of ventilation under every emergency, I recommended that a furnace

should be at once put in the pit, even if it were only used as an auxiliary. I cannot conceive how any man in his senses, possessing the smallest amount of mining knowledge, could proceed himself and direct others to perform work that is at all times attended with some amount of danger after the only means of obtaining ventilation was cut off. Lloyd was, I believe, a sober steady man, but was brought from South Staffordshire, the worst of all schools for miners; I am therefore led to the conclusion that his own life and the lives of six others were sacrificed to an entire want of knowledge on his part of the first and plainest principles of ventilation.

No. 73 was an explosion at Silverdale Colliery, caused by the recklessness of the men themselves, who were sinkers, bricking the portion already sunk. Although perfectly aware of the presence of gas under the scaffold one of them took his lamp top off to light his pipe, and ignited the whole mass. Still I could not but blame the manager for allowing 18 yards to be sunk below the brattice instead of putting a curb in at half the distance, and thus bringing the air down to that point.

No. 74 was caused by that baneful system of cautioning men not to go into a certain place on account of the presence of fire-damp, instead of removing the gas by passing a strong current of air through the place, which could easily have been done in this case. This colliery has attained an unfortunate eminence as regards the frequency of explosions, but I trust the manager is now convinced that it is not only disreputable but expensive to have frequent explosions when they can be so easily avoided.

No. 101 was an explosion at Foley Colliery, caused by a too free use of powder in blasting when gas was known to be floating near the roof of the mine, the air not being strong enough to carry it away owing to the damaged state of the return air course, the seam below having been lately gotten from under it.

No. 106, at Lord Ward's Salt Well Colliery, was one of those cases that of all others can be most easily avoided. A close scaffold was placed over the sump without any means being taken to carry off the gas that might be given off from the coal or strata below, when on the water rising the gas is forced through the crevices of the scaffold on to the candles placed by the hooker-on to perform his work by, as was clearly shown to be the case at Mabb's Bank Colliery near Bilston.

The inquiry into the cause of the explosion at Moseley Colliery, No. 125, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the "doggy," as the person is called having charge of the pit, who was committed to the next March assizes at Stafford. The evidence went to prove that he knew there was gas in the place, that one of the men burnt asked him to examine it with the lamp, instead of which he told the man to do it himself, and on being informed it was dangerous, accused him of a desire to leave the pit instead of going to his work, which goaded the man to rush into danger.

The list annexed shows several other explosions of minor importance, all evidencing a want of care and attention in ventilating "every working place in the pit," which the new rules state most distinctly must be done, and if done will prevent most of the explosions in mines, or at least reduce the number of deaths from that cause much below 38.

It would serve no useful purpose to enter into the particulars of the numerous falls of coals and roof, which have caused 116 lives to be lost during the year (more than half of the whole number). Out of these I find there are comparatively few colliers, or "pikemen" as they are termed, the heaviest mortality being amongst the loaders, clearly showing (as I think) that by a judicious system of timbering after the coals are brought down to support the superincumbent strata, much of this loss of life may be avoided; but at present, as soon as the coals have fallen, the men are sent to load them before those above have been secured. Now, I invariably suggest, that whilst the place is being cleared the roof be propped, even if it be but temporarily, and securely timbered afterwards.

The deaths in shafts is 49, a number that cannot be noticed but with horror by every person out of the district, and with shame by every one in it, whose feelings are not so blunted by such a sense of grasping gain as to regard a few pounds before the life of a fellow creature. For some years I have been asking, beseeching, and threatening coal proprietors about their old shafts and the dangerous state of their working ones, but all to no purpose. I have been told

in some cases the cost was more than the trade would bear, in others that the people should keep their children at home, and then they would not fall down the pits. Again, that the pits were on private property, and people had no business there, forgetting that the property is generally without any fence at all, with roads across it in every direction. The new general rule will go far to correct this disgraceful state of things, but it was a sad mistake, the rule was not made to apply to the public generally as well as to "every coal mine and colliery."

Winding men over the pulley is almost peculiar to this district, for in no other are the winding arrangements so defective, or so little regard paid to the qualifications of men *acting* as engineers; and I find the slower they wind the greater the danger, not one case having occurred where an improved system of winding has been adopted. I look to the compulsory use of a break, and the special rule "that the engineer shall not leave the handle," to prevent a recurrence of such sad accidents as I have had to record during the year under this head.

Several lives have been lost by the careless use of blasting powder, consequently I have neglected no opportunity of impressing on parties having the management of the pits the absolute necessity of making it up into cartridges or taking it into the mine in small quantities.

Five men have lost their lives by boiler explosions, each case being traceable to the entire absence of engineering knowledge on the part of every one connected with the colliery. At the Whymsey Colliery a so-called engineer was employed to put a new safety valve on a very old round boiler, and *guessed* the ball to be 7lbs.; the engine worked for some days and then blew up, when the ball was found to be 12lbs., and the boiler to have five stays on one side and none on the other. Even in a case of this serious nature, Mr. Williams, the proprietor, did not deem it of sufficient consequence to attend the inquiry, which was adjourned twice, partly to give him an opportunity of doing so. Such, I am sorry to say, is the case in almost every instance in South Staffordshire, loss of life being considered of far less moment than the every-day routine of business.

Having attended one hundred and fifty inquests during the year, I beg to tender my willing testimony to the indulgence I have received from the several coroners in my district, for they have not only courted my assistance in investigating the actual cause of death, but have allowed me to inquire into the more remote cause that led to the final sacrifice of human life.

Now that I am relieved from the South Stafford portion of my district, I shall be enabled to devote more attention to the remainder, and, with the assistance of such special rules as the proprietors have wisely adopted (a copy of which I enclose), I am strong in the conviction that fatal accidents in this district will materially diminish.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Thomas Wynne,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

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Special Rules, pursuant to 18th & 19th Vict. Cap. 108., to be observed by the Persons employed in the North Staffordshire Collieries.

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Special Rules pursuant to 18th & 19th Vict. cap. 108.

*The Overlookers or Bailiffs shall be responsible,—*

1. That the roads in the pit are in all cases well and properly secured, and timbered where required.
2. That the air-doors are good and proper, and that all stoppings are made of brick and mortar.
3. That where practicable, every place in the pit be ventilated, and that every air-way be travelled not less than once a fortnight.
4. That where practicable, the stables are in, or ventilated into, the return air course.
5. That the shafts are kept in repair, and the garland curbs cleaned out; and where a shaft is so far from vertical that the cages or tubs would drag the sides in going up or down, that there are conductors, or that the shaft be altered.

6. That all pits and insets are so constructed that the hooker-on can perform his duties without standing in the shaft.

7. That, where required, good and sufficient rollers are put up.

8. That over-worn or damaged chains or ropes are not used.

9. That a bonnet or cover, for the cage or tacklers, be provided at pits where persons descend and ascend.

10. That signals are put from the pit to the engine, in all cases where they are 50 yards apart.

11. That engines are put in or out of gear by a screw, or other sufficient mechanical contrivance.

12. That a charter-master, and underlooker, or fireman, fully competent to undertake the duties imposed upon them by these rules, are appointed at every pit.

*For the Colliery Engineer or Manager.*

13. The colliery engineer, or manager, shall examine, frequently, the state of every engine and boiler, and of the winding machinery, and winding ropes, or chains, at every pit under his control or supervision; and shall, on perceiving, or receiving notice of any defect in any rope or chain, immediately examine, and if found defective, stop the working of such rope or chain, until it shall have been repaired, or a new one substituted.

14. The colliery engineer, or manager, is to cause every steam-engine boiler in his charge, to be cooled down, emptied of water, and thoroughly cleaned out and scraped; and the flues of every such boiler to be thoroughly swept, at such times as may be necessary; and shall inspect as often as practicable, the state of the float or water-gauge of each boiler, and to cause them to be kept in good repair.

*For Bailiffs, Charter-masters, Underlookers, and Firemen.*

15. That the bailiff shall be the responsible manager of the pit or pits under his charge, or, in his absence, the charter-master, underlooker, or fireman; and if the charter-master shall have occasion to absent himself from the pit, he shall give previous notice to such bailiff, under-looker, or fireman.

16. Every bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, manager, or other person upon employing any workman, shall deliver to him a copy of these rules.

17. Every charter-master, underlooker, or fireman, shall frequently examine all parts of the pit under his charge, that may be accessible, whether frequented by other workmen or not; the state of the ventilation, and of the furnace, air-doors, and roof, and the direction and width of the drifts; and see that all air-doors are so fixed as to close of themselves, and will not stand open unless wilfully propped, or fastened back, and that, where necessary, double sets of doors are fixed; and shall take special care that all air-doors, stoppings, and brattices, are in proper and efficient repair and condition.

18. Every bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, or fireman, shall, in all parts of the mines under his charge, which may be near old falls, or old workings, producing, or likely to produce and retain fire-damp, order all workmen to be provided with safety-lamps; and shall prohibit them from taking into the workings any lights other than such lamps, after they have been examined by the person appointed for that purpose.

19. Every bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, and fireman, shall see that the air-furnaces at the pit in their charge, are kept in good repair, and carefully fed and attended to every day, Sundays included; and shall personally examine, as often as practicable, the state of the roof in the travelling-roads, and in the work places of the men; and also the state of the pits themselves, and the conducters therein; and shall cause the roof to be secured, where necessary, with props, or by other means; and they shall also see that sufficient props be provided, and take care that the props be drawn and removed at the proper time, and shall send to the surface all broken props, and shall take care of all tram-rails, nails, sleepers, and other material confided to their charge, and especially shall remove them from all danger of being buried, or laid under water; and all losses resulting from neglect of this rule shall be made good to the owner of the colliery, by the retention of all, or a sufficient part of their earnings.

20. Every bailiff, charter-master, and underlooker, in the exercise of his duties is hereby expressly ordered, in all cases, to give his first and chief attention

to insuring the safety of the lives and limbs of those under his respective charge; and to suspend any and all operations attended with unusual risk, until he shall have received special directions of the manager, and to stop the working or use of any pit, engine, ropes, machinery, or apparatus, that may not appear safe, until the removal of the danger.

21. Every charter-master, underlooker, or fireman, shall to go the pit of which he has charge every morning, before the usual hour of commencing work, and shall, before any of the colliers, or other workmen, go to their places of employment in the pit, descend such pit, and carefully examine, with a safety lamp, where fire-damp is known to exist, the state of the ventilation in all such places of employment, and if he shall find it in a proper state, he shall return to the pit eye, or other appointed place, and permit the colliers and other workmen to proceed to their work; but if not, he shall prevent their doing so, and send them up the pit, if any have descended, until a proper and safe state of ventilation shall have been restored.

*For Banksmen, Hookers-on, and Engine-tenters.*

22. Every banksman, hooker-on and engine-tenter, shall prevent any person not employed therein, from descending any pit, without an order from the bailiff, or manager; nor shall he allow any workmen to descend after the time fixed and notified to them by the bailiff, charter-master, underlooker or manager; nor any person to descend at any time, in a state of intoxication; nor any boy under the age of twelve years, to descend or ascend unaccompanied by a man.

23. The head banksman is carefully to examine daily the ropes, chains, and carriages or cages of the pit at which he may be stationed, from one end to the other, and the attachment of the ropes and chains to the carriages or cages; and shall cause the rope or chain to be run down and up the pit once every morning before the men begin to descend, and shall immediately report any defect in the same to the colliery engineer, or manager, who shall forthwith examine and, if necessary, repair the defect, or substitute a new rope or chain as soon as possible; and if the defect be of such a nature as to jeopardize the safety of the workmen employed in or near that pit, he must immediately give notice to the engineman, who shall cease using such rope or chain, until the defect be remedied.

24. Every banksman, or hooker-on, is to give proper notice or signal to the engineman, to lower or raise the cages or baskets of coal, or any person going down or up the pit; and he shall take care that the persons descending or ascending the pit, shall in no case exceed in weight half the load usually drawn in such pit, and he shall forthwith give notice to the charter-master, underlooker, or manager, of any person who may disregard his directions; and the banksman shall not leave the pit mouth, whilst any person is going up or down the pit, and the hooker-on shall see that the sump is covered, or where cages are used, that it is properly fenced, before the persons are allowed to go down the pit.

25. No banksman shall allow any person to descend any pit at which coal is being raised, without first giving the signal to the hooker-on, at the bottom of the pit, of somebody being about to descend, and receiving the corresponding signal back, when the hooker-on shall send up at the next winding, the empty cage or basket.

26. Every hooker-on, or other person appointed for that purpose, shall examine the safety lamps of the workmen who may be ordered to provide themselves therewith, and shall not allow any such workman to proceed into the workings, without having first examined and ascertained that their safety lamps, and the gauzes thereof, are in a good, safe, and proper state.

27. Every engine-tenter shall maintain a proper depth of water in his boiler, under all possible circumstances, and when anything shall happen to prevent it, he shall immediately take out the fire from under such boiler, and report the fact to the colliery engineer or manager; and he is not to raise the steam in any such boiler, until he shall have been enabled to maintain the water therein at the proper level; and he is to cool, empty of water, and thoroughly to scrape and clean the inside of every boiler from time to time, as the colliery engineer or manager shall direct, and shall on each occasion report the state of the inside of the boiler to the colliery engineer or manager, and in case of any defect in

the boiler, shall not refill the same, or put any fire thereunder, until the same shall be repaired.

28. Every engine-tenter is to examine at every opportunity, during any temporary cessation of winding, at the dinner hour, and after the winding shall have ceased for the day, the state of the engine, machinery, and boilers under his care, and shall report any defect therein to the colliery engineer, or manager, as soon as possible; and if the defect be of a nature to endanger the safety of the workmen employed, he is to discontinue working the engine until it be repaired; and he shall in no case carry more pressure on the boiler, than is authorized by the colliery engineer or manager.

29. Every engine-tenter is to keep his engine thoroughly cleaned, and to use the oil and tallow allowed him for greasing it with economy and effect.

30. Every engine-tenter shall, on receiving notice from the Banksman of the pit, cease to work any rope that may be unsafe; and shall assist to repair, or to substitute any new rope, if necessary, and shall also carefully examine at the time all ropes put upon the verticals or drums, and see that they be properly fastened thereto; and he shall not, without the express permission of the bailiff, underlooker, or manager, of the pit whereat the engine may be, allow any other person to work or handle the engine in his charge; and he shall not at any time, work more than two turns, or twenty-four hours, without rest; and no engine-tenter shall be out of reach of the hand gear of the engine whilst any person is going up or down the pit.

31. No engine-tenter shall, at any time, let any person down the pit at which he shall be employed, in the absence of a banksman, except at pits where cages and conductors are used.

32. No engine-tenter shall allow any person to come into the engine-house, except persons authorized by the colliery engineer, or manager.

*For all Workmen.*

33. The word workmen in these rules shall be held to include all persons employed in or about the colliery except colliery managers and bailiffs.

34. Every workman is engaged subject to these rules, and shall observe the same, and abide by the consequences of neglecting them, and shall receive a copy thereof from the manager, charter-master, bailiff, or other person who may engage him: and his commencing to work, after receiving a copy, shall be considered as an agreement, equally binding on the owner and himself.

37. No person shall descend, or ascend, any pit without an order from the bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, or manager, except workmen, at the proper time fixed; and no person shall descend any pit contrary to the directions of the banksman, nor ascend contrary to the directions of the hooker-on.

38. Every workman shall obey strictly all orders of charter-master, or underlooker, or other officer, under whose control he may happen to be, and his directions, as to the part of the workings of the pit in which he is to work; and he is not to work elsewhere, or on any account, without permission from such bailiff, charter-master, or underlooker, to enter or go into any other part of the workings, except such as he must necessarily traverse in passing to and from his place of work and the pit eye.

39. Every workman shall present himself at the pit at which he may work, at the usual hour for descending to commence work.

40. No workman, on descending the pit at which he may work, shall proceed from the pit eye, or other appointed place, in any direction until the bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, or fireman of that pit shall have found that his place of employment is in a safe state, and if found unsafe, he shall if so directed, re-ascend the pit.

41. Every workman shall, upon being ordered by the bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, or fireman, so to do, cease to use, in the pit in which he may work, any candle, or other naked light, and shall provide himself with a good safety-lamp, and in case of such lamp becoming damaged, or extinguished, he shall not open it, but proceed to the pit eye, or to some other appointed station, and the proper officer shall either provide him with a fresh lamp, or relight it for him, and in the event of the gauze of his lamp becoming smeared with oil, or clogged with dust, he is to cease working by or using the same until it shall have been properly cleansed; and he shall not in those places where lamps are exclusively

used, smoke tobacco, or take any lucifer matches, or on any pretence open or uncover his lamp, or do any other thing to endanger the safety of the mine.

42. Every workman shall securely prop, where necessary, the roof of the place where he may work, and, if upon application to the bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, or fireman, he shall not be provided with sufficient props for that purpose, he is to cease working, and report the same at the colliery office; and in case of his complaint being substantiated, he shall be paid for his time lost by so doing.

43. Every workman shall be bound to give information to the bailiff, charter-master, underlooker, or fireman, or other person having the underground charge of the pit, of the existence of any fire damp, or of any insecurity in the roof, shaft, or other part of the workings, or of any air-door being left open, or partially so, immediately on its being observed by him; and on any workman observing the presence of fire-damp, or on its existence coming to his knowledge, he is specially prohibited from entering the place where it may have been observed, or reported to be, with any other light than a safety-lamp, and then only in company with the charter-master, underlooker, fireman, or other person having charge of the pit.

44. No person is allowed to descend or ascend any of the pits with or against any full cages, skips, or waggons, nor with a dip-chain working in the pit with a full load; neither is any one permitted to carry any tools, timber, rails, props, or other things in their hands while riding in the tacklers, without express permission from the bailiff, charter-master, or underlooker so to do; and when men or boys are being drawn up or down any pit, they shall, in no case, exceed in weight half the weight of the load usually drawn in such pit, and no boys, under the age of twelve years, shall ascend or descend any pit unaccompanied by a man.

45. No workman shall be allowed to ride on any tram, waggon, horse, or donkey; nor shall any workman proceed along any jibrow, or dip, whilst the rope or chain is in motion, without permission of the bailiff, charter-master, or underlooker.

46. Any workman, or other person, found on or about the colliery in a state of intoxication, shall be liable to instant dismissal; and no intoxicating liquors shall be taken down the pits, or on to the works, without special permission of the owner or colliery manager.

47. No workman shall injure any air-course, brattice, or stopping; or leave open, wholly or partially, any door, or do any other thing whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the lives of the men, or the property of the owner, be endangered.

48. No person shall be allowed to "blast" coal without the express permission of the charter-master, underlooker, or manager; and all blasting powder shall be carried in tin canisters, or wood bottles; and no person shall take in the pit more than five pounds of powder at one time.

49. Every furnaceman shall carefully attend to the furnace under his charge, keeping, under all possible circumstances, a clean brisk fire, so that the ventilation of the mine be efficiently maintained; and where day and night furnacemen are employed, the one shall not leave the furnace until actually relieved by the other.

Note.—*The* 18*th and* 19*th Victoria, cap.* 108, *enacts that any owner or principal agent, who neglects or wilfully violates any of these rules, shall be fined any sum not exceeding five pounds, and any other person a sum not exceeding two pounds, or be imprisoned three months.*

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire District during the Year ended 31 December 1855.

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 2 | 1 | Brickhouse | Rowley Regis | Richard Davis | W. Shaw | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ | 2 | Shelton | Stoke | Lord Granville | W. Williams | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 5 | 3 | Groveland | Westbromwich | J. Bagnall and Sons | C. Tomkins | Thrown against the insett | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 6 | 4 | Chillington | Wolverhampton | Chillington Company | M. Noon | Fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ | 5 | Spon Lane | Westbromwich | Davis and Sons | E. Maxwell | Entangled in the dip chain | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 13 | 6 | Sneyd Green | Burslem | Silverdale Company | J. Collins | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 14 | 7 | Moors | Tipton | Wright and Williams | H. Baker | Walked out into the bye pit | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 15 | 8 | Lowlands | Tunstall | Williamson Brothers | J. Baxter and another. | Wirerope broke at a splicing | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| 16 | 9 | Shelton | Stoke | Lord Granville | W. Freeman | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 17 | 10 | Bradley Lodge | Bilston | W. Baldwin and Co. | J. Langley | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 19 | 11 | Madeley | Newcastle | Thos. Firmstone | W. Malam | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ | 12 | Old Park | Dudley | Lord Ward | G. Smith | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 24 | 13 | Rough Hay | Darlaston | Addenbrooke and Co. | E. Hancox | A gin driver fell down the pit | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 26 | 14 | Old Park | Dudley | Lord Ward | J. Stamford | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ | 15 | Chell | Tunstall | H. H. Williamson | Wm. Heath | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 27 | 16 | Talkfields | Ditto | Charles Rugg | A man | Fell out of tub whilst descending | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ | 17 | Coneygre | Dudley | Lord Ward | J. Wakelam | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 29 | 18 | Wolverhampton | Wolverhampton | Whitehouse and Co. | A. Bailey | Fell down the shaft | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 31 | 19 | Portway Hall | Rowley Regis | Darbey and Dawes | S. Stokes | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| Feb. 1 | 20 | Lays | Dudley | W. and G. Firmstone | H. Collins and another. | Ditto | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| 2 | 21 | Brettell Lane | Ditto | Hall and Company | G. Williams | A piece of timber fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ | 22 | Rose Hill | Willenhall | T. Rose and Co. | J. Glover | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. 2 | 23 | Herbert's Park | Darlaston | David Jones | A man | A piece of coal rolled on him | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 3 | 24 | Darlaston Green | Ditto | S. Mills | J. Harrison and three others. | Explosion of boiler to winding engine | 4 | – | – | – | 4 |
| 5 | 25 | Lewisham | Westbromwich | Heath Colliery Company | J. Smith | Fall of coals | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 6 | 26 | Darlaston Green | Darlaston | Saml. Mills | G. Smith | Ditto whilst holing | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 10 | 27 | Albion | Westbromwich | W. Williams | A. Collier | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 11 | 28 | Crook Hay | Ditto | Davis and Sons | J. Carter | Explosion of fire-damp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 29 | Corbyn's Hall | Dudley | Matthews and Bond | D. Hickman | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 15 | 30 | Tipton Green | Tipton | Roberts and Co. | S. Adcock | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 31 | Grace Mary | Oldbury | J. Percy | J. Hareis | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | 32 | Ketley | Dudley | Matthews and Bond | J. Blakeway | Banksman fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 33 | Stallings | Dudley | J. and W. Pearson | J. D. Hall | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 17 | 34 | Whimsey | Oldbury | J. Williams | D. Boliver | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 35 | Norton | Burslem | Adderley and Co. | S. Yates | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 18 | 36 | Russell's Hall | Dudley | Blackwell and Co. | S. Astley | Drawn over pulley | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 37 | W. Hampton | Wolverhampton | Whitehouse and Co. | W. Jones | Fell down the shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 26 | 38 | Lyttelton Hall | Westbromwich | W. H. Dawes | J. Hughes and 2 others. | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| 28 | 39 | Shut End | Dudley | J. Bradley and Co. | A man | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 26 |
| Mar. 2 | 40 | Blakenall | Wolverhampton | J. Williams and Co. | W. Evans | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| „ | 41 | Moxley | Bilston | Groucott and Co. | A man | Fell down the shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 3 | 42 | | Wednesbury | Lloyds, Fosters and Co. | G. Smallman | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 43 | Apedale | Newcastle | J. E. Heathcotte | S. Hilditch | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 44 | Old Park | Dudley | Lord Ward | T. Grainger | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Accident. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. 3 | 45 | | Bilston | W. T. Smith and Co. | F. Fellows | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 20 | 46 | Oak House | Westbromwich | Plant and Richards | J. Millington | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 23 | 47 | Dawley | Wellington | – | H. Taylor | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 26 | 48 | Netherend | Stourbridge | J. King and Co. | W. Dovey | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 28 | 49 | Tividale | Dudley | Lord Ward | R. Smith | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 29 | 50 | Level | Ditto | Ditto | J. Hurley | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 31 | 51 | Waterfall Lane | Corngreaves | Wm. Mills and Son | J. Plant | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 52 | Shelton | Newcastle | Lord Granville | T. Evans | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| April 2 | 53 | Buffery | Dudley | Wm. Haden | J. Perryman | A cask of powder exploded in pit | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 54 | Portway Hall | Oldbury | Darby and Dawes | T. Mosely and 2 others. | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | 55 | Haden Hill | Corngreaves | A. H. Barrs and Co. | Mason (14) | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 12 | 56 | Tividale Hall | Dudley | Hopkins and Bradley | Wm. Hackett | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 13 | 57 | New Rounds Green | Oldbury | Bennett and Taylor | S. Pearce | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 17 | 58 | Old End | Bilston | S. Groucott and Sons | Jno. Fleet | Fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 21 | 59 | Ockerhill | Tipton | Haines and Underhill | S. Slater and 2 others. | Fall of coals | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| 22 | 60 | Old End | Bilston | S. Groucott and Sons | R. Davies | Explosion of powder in the pit | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 23 | 61 | Moor Lands | Westbromwich | J. Bagnall and Sons | R. Morris | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 25 | 62 | Woodside | Dudley | Cochrane and Co. | R. Portsmouth | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 27 | 63 | Coal Leasow | Brierly Hill | Harris, Parrish and Co. | G. Wheelwright | Fell from a level on to scaffold | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 15 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1 | 64 | Pinnox | Tunstall | H. H. Williamson | G. Hammersley | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 7 | 65 | Ashenough | Newcastle | Thos. Emberton | John Rowley | Fall of stone whilst sinking | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 10 | 66 | High Lanes | Dudley | Blackwell and Company | Jas. Jukes | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 67 | Corngreaves | Ditto | New British Iron Company | A. Brettell | Fall of coal in gate road | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 11 | 68 | Saltwell | Ditto | Lord Ward | W. Bouser | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 17 | 69 | Coopers' Bank | Ditto | Blackwell and Company | Silas Jones | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 18 | 70 | Tantany | Westbromwich | Davis, Field, and Company | T. Wooley | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 25 | 71 | Oak Farm | Dudley | Sir S. R. Glynne | E. Flavell | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 72 | Old Field | Longton | W. H. Sparrow | J. Lloyd and 6 others. | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 7 | 1 |
| 27 | 73 | Silverdale | Newcastle | F. Stannier | | Explosion in sinking shaft | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| „ | 74 | Bucknall | Hanley | John Ridgway | Wm. Goodfellow | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | 75 | Osier Bed | Wolverhampton | W. H. Sparrow and Co. | J. Riches | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| June 1 | 76 | Osier Bed | Wolverhampton | W. H. Sparrow and Co. | J. Wright | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 2 | 77 | Willenhall Road | Ditto | George Jones | R. Snead | Fell off scaffold into water below | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 4 | 78 | Far Green | Hanley | Lord Granville | E. Mayer | Explosion over brick work in gate road | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 79 | Bilston New | Bilston | Blackwell and Co. | R. Dawson | Fall of coal in drawing prop | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 8 | 80 | Lyttleton Hall | Westbromwich | W. H. Dawes | J. Sheldon | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 81 | Swan Meadow | Ditto | Joshua Bailey | R. Holmes | Fell out of skip whilst ascending | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 13 | 82 | Chillington | Wolverhampton | Chillington Company | J. Brown and another. | Fall of coal | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| „ | 83 | Moxley | Bilston | S. Groucott and Sons | D. Connery | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 84 | Mount Pleasant | Wolverhampton | Aston and Corns | Job Neville | Scaffold gave way whilst repairing shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 85 | Darlaston Green | Darlaston | New British Iron Company | A. Sinern | Fell out of skep whilst ascending | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 15 | 86 | Porto Bello | Willenhall | W. Ward and Sons | John Pugh | Shaft fell in whilst taking bricks out | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 16 | 87 | Waterloo | Wednesbury | Jas. Bailey | John Green | Water broke in out of old working | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 |
| 22 | 88 | Hange | Tipton | Trustees of John Round | John Rhodes and 3 others. | Fall of coal | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| 23 | 89 | Bentilee | Longton | Hawley and Co. | T. Bulstone and another. | Explosion of powder | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| „ | 90 | Neachills | Willenhall | Davis and Sons | Jas. Jackson | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 26 | 91 | Bromley New | Dudley | G. Addenbrooke | S. Morris | Chain loosed from drum and ran | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 30 | 92 | Portway Hall | Ditto | Darby and Dawes | W. Beddard | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| July 5 | 93 | Bilston New | Bilston | S. H. Blackwell and Co. | John Priest | Empty skip fell down shaft and deceased with it. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 6 | 94 | Woodside | Dudley | Cochrane and Co. | J. Bailey and another. | Fall of coal | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 11 | 95 | Shelton | Stoke | Lord Granville | T. Chorlton | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 12 | 96 | Chapel Hill | Dudley | N. B. Iron Company | – Grover | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 14 | 97 | Fox Yards | Ditto | Lord Ward | E. Short | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 98 | Rose Hill | Willenhall | Rose Hill Company | B. Donelly | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 18 | 99 | Rough Hay | Darlaston | Addenbrooke and Co. | E. Foster | Fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 100 | Clough Hall | Stoke | T. Kinnersley | D. Plimley | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 28 | 101 | Foley | Longton | W. H. Sparrow and Co. | J. Edwards and another. | Explosion | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 11 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1854. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 1 | 102 | Reed's Wood | Walsall | Reed's Wood Company | J. Harris | Held the hook and was drawn part way up. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 5 | 103 | Willfield | Longton | Plant and Williams | G. Hollins | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 104 | Shut End | Dudley | John Bradley and Co. | T. Trivett | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 8 | 105 | Church Lane | Westbromwich | Chavass and Wilcox | G. Turner | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 10 | 106 | Salt Well | Dudley | Lord Ward | S. Pritchard and another. | Explosion | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| „ | 107 | Riddings | Ditto | Brettle and Co. | W. Stevens | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 108 | Blowers Green | Ditto | Brettle and Cartwright | J. Bissell | Struck by connecting rod whilst oiling | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 22 | 109 | Prior's Lee | Shifnall | Lilleshall Company | A boy | Held the hook and was drawn part way up | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 110 | Shelton | Stoke | Lord Granville | E. Chadwick | The rope broke and block struck deceased in pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 111 | Broadwaters | Wednesbury | William Tolley | D. Philbir | Fell out of chains down pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 26 | 112 | Lilleshall | Newport | Lilleshall Company | J. Bates | Explosion of powder in pit | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 28 | 113 | Porto Bello | Willenhall | Fletcher, Solly, and Company | J. Debney | Fell out of skip into sump of water | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 30 | 114 | Freeman's | Dudley | R. Gibbons | William Morris | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 31 | 115 | Whimsey | Oldbury | John Williams | J. Adkiss and another. | Ditto | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| Sept. 8 | 116 | Bromley New | Dudley | G. Addenbrooke | John Weyres and another. | Ditto | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 11 | 117 | Burnhill | Rowley Regis | James Griffin | J. Mason | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 12 | 118 | Clanway | Tunstall | Child and Clive | A man | A piece of iron fell out of skip on his head | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 14 | 119 | Old Park | Wednesbury | Lloyds and Foster | E. Trigger | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 14 | 120 | Dudley Wood | Cradley | Pargeter and Darby | G. Davis | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 121 | Hallfields | Hanley | C. J. Smith | J. Wright | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 21 | 122 | New Rounds Green | Oldbury | Bennett and Taylor | G. Moore | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 26 | 123 | Old Moss Field | Longton | John Ashwell | W. Hazledine | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 28 | 124 | Oldbury | Oldbury | W. Bennett | S. Milward | Drawn over pulley | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 30 | 125 | Moseley | Wolverhampton | Chillington Company | S. Angell and 2 others. | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| Oct. 4 | 126 | Bromley | Dudley | W. and G. Firmstone | E. Beecham | Walked into uncovered sump | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 6 | 127 | Prior's Lee | Shifnall | Lilleshall Company | – | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 128 | Porto Bello | Wolverhampton | Williams Brothers | J. Martin | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 129 | Cannock Chase | Walsall | McLean and Company | J. Cumberledge | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 130 | Rounds Green | Oldbury | W. Bennitt | T. Turner | Capstan rope broke and fell down pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 10 | 131 | Meadows | Wolverhampton | Williams Brothers | A. Tonks | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 11 | 132 | Netherton | Dudley | James Hudson | A. Wilson | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 14 | 133 | Broadfield | Fenton | Copeland and Company | F. Symcock | Explosion of firedamp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | 134 | Ridgacre | Westbromwich | Henry Parrish | T. Harvey | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 135 | Mabbs Bank | Bilston | Williams Brothers | J. Stanley and 2 others. | Explosion in sump | – | – | – | 3 | – |
| „ | 136 | Ketley | Wellington | Ketley Company | S. Rigley | The butty threw a slab down pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 17 | 137 | Prior Field | Bilston | H. B. Whitehouse | C. Dunn | Drawn into machinery in pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 138 | Far Green | Shelton | Lord Granville | T. Baglin | Waggon in tram road run over him | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 20 | 139 | Oak House | Westbromwich | Plant and Richards | R. Spires | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 140 | Essington | Walsall | S. Mills | S. Churm | Shaft fell in whilst bricking | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 141 | Hatherton | Ditto | T. and C. Highway | A. Higgins | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 25 | 142 | Rectory | Kingswinford | Hall, Holcroft and Co. | R. Powers | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 26 | 143 | Congreaves | Dudley | N. B. Iron Company | A boy | Kicked by a horse in the pit | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 27 | 144 | Meadows | Wolverhampton | Williams Brothers | S. Haubury | Fell out of skip whilst ascending | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 145 | Causeway Green | Oldbury | J. Hackett | W. Harris and another. | Suffocated with black damp | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 29 | 146 | Whymsey | Ditto | Jno. Williams | T. Pearsall | Explosion of boiler | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 31 | 147 | Tividale New | Dudley | Hopkins and Bradley | W. Gibbons | Fall of roof in gate road | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 148 | Bradley Lodge | Bilston | W. Baldwin and Co. | G. Ashley | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 26 |
| Nov. 1 | 149 | Coppice | Oldbury | Johnson and Company | T. Hughes | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 150 | Tividale Hall | Tipton | Josh. Bradley | J. Matthews | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 5 | 151 | Donnington | Newport | Lilleshall Company | C. Bucknall | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 152 | Havacre | Bilston | B. Gibbons, junr. | J. Drinkwater | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 153 | Ketley | Wellington | Ketley Company | A boy | Fell off skip whilst riding | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 154 | Hincks | Bilston | Wm. Greensill | Jno. Jones | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 9 | 155 | Clough Hall | Newcastle | Executors T. Kinnersley | T. Sharman | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 10 | 156 | Hurst | Tipton | S. Rowley, junr. | A boy | Fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 11 | 158 | Waterfall Lane | Dudley | W. H. Dawes | C. Davis and another. | Drawn over pulley | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| „ | 159 | Sneyd | Burslem | C. and J. May | T. Beech | Fell down old shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 13 | 160 | Shelton | Hanley | Lord Granville | R. Williams | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 161 | Elm Tree | Dudley | Elm Tree Colliery Company | W. Morgan and another. | Ditto | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 15 | 175 | Holly Hall | Ditto | Evers and Martin | S. Neath | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 17 | 162 | Broadwater | Wednesbury | J. Bagnall and Sons | John Evans and 2 others. | Fall of coal | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| 19 | 163 | Hayes Wood | Newcastle | Proctor and Rigby | C. Burgess | Struck by the fly wheel | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 21 | 164 | Railway | Walsall | – | A Boy | Fell down shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 22 | 165 | Bilston New | Bilston | S. H. Blackwell | John Mackey | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 23 | 166 | Ettingshall Park | Ditto | Jones and Murcott | J. Walters | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 26 | 167 | Old Park | Dudley | Lord Ward | T. Thompson | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 28 | 168 | Buffery | Ditto | Thos. Crew | H. Deshridge | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ | 169 | Bilston Meadow | Bilston | Jones and Murcott | Joseph Walters | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 25 |
| Dec. 1 | 170 | Hamill | Burslem | N. P. Wood | A Boy | Fell into sump in trying to ascend | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 3 | 171 | Goscote | Walsall | Josiah Smith | G. Knapton | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 5 | 172 | Church Lane | Westbromwich | Chavasse and Wilcox | W. Gorton | Fell into the sump | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 12 | 173 | Silverdale | Newcastle | Stannier and Co. | S. Holland | Skip fell upon him | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 174 | Bearmoor | Dudley | N. B. Iron Company | Jos. Perry | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 175 | Alston | Oldbury | Bennitt and Co. | T. Smith | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 13 | 176 | Brades | Ditto | T. and S. Hunt | W. Dunn | Fell down engine pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 177 | Tividale Hall | Ditto | J. Bradley | W. Newey | Explosion of fire-damp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | 178 | Rose Hill | Willenhall | Rosehill Company | J. Whitfield | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | 179 | Neachills | Ditto | Davis and Son | A Man | Explosion of fire-damp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 180 | Heath | Westbromwich | Heath Company | B. Wood | Fall of roof | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 181 | Barn Farm | Bilston | Williams Brothers | T. Dunn | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 19 | 182 | Bradley | Ditto | Fletcher and Rose | Jas. Lees | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 21 | 183 | Old End | Ditto | Groucott and Sons | T. E. Jeffries | Ditto | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 184 | Clay Hills | Tunstall | Jno. Booth | J. Turner | Fell out of bowk in descending | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners and Agents Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 23 | 185 | Moxley | Wednesbury | D. Skidmore | J. Yeomans | Fell down gin pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 24 | 186 | Tividale New | Oldbury | B. Gibbons, jun. | B. Morgan | Fell down the pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 29 | 187 | Lodge | Westbromwich | Davis and Son | J. Mansfield | Explosion of fire-damp | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | 188 | Birchey Coppice | Oldbury | J. and H. Haines | G. Owen | Fall of coal | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 189 | White's Farm | Westbromwich | Jno. Spittle | J. Archer | Fell down the pit | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | 20 |

SUMMARY.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Explosion of fire damp | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 38 |
| Falls of coal and roof | 10 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 116 |
| Falling shafts and falling substances in shafts | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 49 |
| Miscellaneous causes | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 24 |
| | 20 | 26 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 25 | 20 | 227 |

# IX.

## Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.)—By Lionel Brough, Esq.

Wolverhampton, 5th March 1856.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your favour of the 4th instant, calling my attention to the 16th section of the Coal Mines Inspection Act.

The fatal accidents that have occurred in the fraction of the last past year, from the 19th of November (the date of my appointment) to the 31st of December, will be found in Mr. Wynne's Report for 1855. This was the arrangement he desired me to enter into when we separated our Districts, in order that it might have the effect of preventing his annual Report from being a broken one.

Under these circumstances I shall not have to communicate at all until the 1st of March 1857 (unless I receive your commands to the contrary), when my Report will embrace the entire present year of 1856.

I have, &c.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

H. Waddington, Esq.
Whitehall.

# X.

## Report on the Mine Inspection in the South Western District. By Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

Sir, Clifton, February 29, 1856.

The separation of the South Wales Coal Fields from this district in December last gave to the recently appointed inspector and myself a nearly equal charge. The colliers in South Wales numbered at the last census 20,122, whilst those in Monmouthshire, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon amounted to 18,590, but by the further removal of the Rhymney Collieries from my inspection, the inequality between these numbers is increased to 3,182. The number of coal works, consisting of from one to 12 collieries each, are in the respective districts 190 and 143. The Coal Field of Monmouthshire and the Coal Basins of the Forest of Dean, Newent, Bristol, Nailsea, and Bideford, which now come within my inspection, being severed by the Bristol Channel, the inequality in the division of the district is partly compensated by the large area over which the collieries are dispersed.

The report which I now have the honour to make includes the whole of the fatal accidents in the original district up to the close of the last year, and the details of the accidents are given in the Appendix No. 1. The relative importance of the various sources of accident can be more readily appreciated from the following table (No. I.), which exhibits, in the first 10 columns, the comparative number of accidents and deaths during the last five years, classed under 22 heads. The 11th and 12th columns contain the average numbers during that period, and the two last columns the proportion which the deaths bear to every 10,000 persons employed, and to every million tons of coal extracted.

Table No. 1.

| | Cause of Accident. | Accidents causing Death. | | | | | Deaths ensuing. | | | | | Average No. of Accidents. | Average No. of Deaths. | Deaths per Annum per 1,0000 Persons employed. | Deaths per Annum per million Tons of Coals raised. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | | | | |
| 1 | Explosions of firedamp | 14 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 83 | 36 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 35 | 9 | 3·5 |
| 2 | Falls of coal | 22 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 44 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 44 | 25 | 26 | | |
| 3 | Falls of stone, &c., from roof | 28 | 38 | 43 | 48 | 61 | 29 | 38 | 43 | 49 | 62 | 43 | 44 | | |
| 4 | Total falls in mine | 50 | 56 | 63 | 68 | 105 | 54 | 57 | 63 | 69 | 106 | 68 | 70 | 18 | 7· |
| 5 | Overwinding | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 6 | Ropes or chains breaking | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | | |
| 7 | Whilst ascending or descending shafts. | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | | |
| 8 | Falling into shaft from top | 1 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 9 | Things falling from top of shaft | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 10 | Falling from part way down | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 11 | Things falling from part way down | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 12 | Sundries in shafts | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 | | |
| 13 | Total accidents in shafts | 22 | 20 | 34 | 34 | 27 | 41 | 26 | 39 | 42 | 39 | 27 | 38 | 10 | 3·8 |
| 14 | Explosions of gunpowder | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 15 | Suffocation by gases | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 16 | Irruptions of water | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | | |
| 17 | Falling into water | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 18 | On inclines underground | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 19 | By trams underground | 1 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 20 | By machinery underground | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 21 | Sundries underground | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 22 | Total miscellaneous underground | 7 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 25 | 9 | 39 | 15 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 21 | 5 | 2· |
| | Total underground | 93 | 102 | 130 | 132 | 172 | 119 | 205 | 153 | 146 | 191 | 126 | 163 | 42 | 16·3 |
| 23 | By machinery on surface | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 24 | Boilers bursting | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 25 | Sundries on surface | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 26 | Total on surface | 6 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1· |
| | Gross total | 99 | 112 | 140 | 139 | 181 | 130 | 216 | 163 | 153 | 200 | 134 | 172 | 44 | 17·2 |

If the total number of fatal accidents 181, and of deaths 200, in the last year, were alone compared with the corresponding numbers in preceding years, they would give a very unfavourable impression of the condition of the district, inasmuch as the accidents exceed the average of the two preceding years by 42. On entering into the details it will be seen that the explosions of fire-damp and accidents on the surface have not increased; that the accidents in shafts have decreased; but that the increase is due entirely to the accidents from falls of roof and coal being more numerous by 40, and to accidents by trams underground being six more than in the preceding years. These returns, therefore, point to a greatly increased activity in the extraction of coal from existing mines consequent upon the large demand of 1855.

It is precisely in these classes of accidents, as I have before stated, that the inspection has been most powerless, and further on I shall have occasion to refer to the remedies and cautions which may in time effect their reduction.

It is a question of the highest importance to the owners and managers of collieries, when the number of accidents from falls of roof and coal exceed those of all other descriptions added together, and lay a charge of a human life on every 100,000 tons of coal detached from the seam. In some mines the mortality goes on at a rate much higher than this.

In nine accidents out of the 181, or about 5 per cent., more than one life was lost, amounting in all to 27 deaths.

The most destructive accident in the year occurred on the 28th November at the Cwm Neol Colliery, when eight men were precipitated down the shaft by the cage being drawn against the pulley. The next in its tragical consequences was an explosion of firedamp, on the 18th April, at the Aberamman Colliery, belonging to Mr. D. Williams, which destroyed five lives.

In enumerating a few of the accidents which exhibit the most marked neglect, the first in order of date was an explosion of firedamp at the Cwmbach Colliery, Aberdare, belonging to Messrs. Wayne and Co., by which two men were killed and three severely burnt, on the 17th February 1855. There had been two persons killed at this colliery by explosion of firedamp on the 18th of October 1852, one killed on the 12th of September 1853, and two seriously burnt in October 1853, besides other accidents. The recommendations which I made, and the notices which I sent are given in the Notes B. C. D. E. F. and G. to Appendix II., and the disregard of them, notwithstanding the promise contained in Mr. Wayne's letter (see note H.), are shown by the evidence of Mr. Wayne and myself at the inquest contained in the same Appendix. It was hardly to be expected that a local jury would return a verdict reflecting against a person occupying so influential a position, but it was with some surprise that I found they had returned a verdict of manslaughter against one of the colliers. The evidence given at the criminal trial I have added under note K., as it is a useful case for future reference.

On the 23rd of February two persons were killed by the breaking of a guide chain in the land shaft of the Park End Colliery, in the Forest of Dean; the bailiff admitted that the chains had broken and fallen down the shaft 20 times before, from trams catching in the shaft, and the same chains were replaced without proper examination; I attributed the cause of the accident to the neglect of this and other common provisions of safety in collieries, such as not having a hanger-on to see the men go up, and the absence of a signal wire or a bonnet, each of which precautions might have prevented this loss of life; my evidence at this inquest will be found in the Appendix III.

An explosion of firedamp occurred in the Gelligaer Colliery, belonging to Thomas Powell, Esq., on the 12th of March 1855, by which one man was killed and three others were injured. Notwithstanding the great loss of life at Mr. Powell's collieries, the management of this colliery was lamentably defective.

The stall in which the explosion took place, though close to a fault and rising fast, was unventilated; there were no rules, no firemen to examine the workings before the men entered, and the firedamp was ignited by a haulier who went in the first thing in the morning to bring out a tram of coal; in the words of the manager, in short, "the men looked after their own safety, and I trusted to the discretion of the men as to the use of safety lamps." There had been two previous explosions of firedamp from similar causes, and the proprietor had not communicated my cautions to the manager; I was accordingly compelled to

attribute the accident partly to the neglect of the manager, but chiefly to that of the owner of the mine.

The explosion of fire-damp at the Aberamman Colliery, belonging to Mr. David Williams, by which five men were killed on the 18th of April, is another of the numerous accidents occurring within the year which would have been prevented if my previous cautions had been in some degree attended to: these cautions as in this instance have usually followed previous accidents, and my letter of April the 12th, 1852, laid these suggestions before Mr. Williams, but neither they nor the warning of accumulated accidents, nor great loss of life, have availed, until the requirements of the present Act came into operation.

My evidence in this case, with the able address of the coroner, Mr. George Overton, will be found in the Appendix III., and after it the notice which I found it necessary to serve in pursuance of the Act. At this inquest the managers of two adjacent collieries were brought forward to prove that working with locked safety lamps was unnecessary. Within a few weeks afterwards, there were explosions of fire-damp in the collieries managed by both these persons, also arising from the same neglect. After the fatal explosion on the 19th May at one of these collieries, the Aberamman, belonging to Mr. Crawshay Bailey, in going through the workings with the manager Mr. R. Jenkins, he took the top off his lamp, contrary to my request, in the place where the explosion had occurred, and subsequently admitted that it was the same recklessness on the part of the fireman which had caused the explosion.

On the 22nd of May 1855 the Tredegar Collieries were visited with the fifth fatal explosion which has occurred in five years. After an explosion in the preceding year, by which nine persons were seriously though not fatally injured, I visited the workings with Mr. Nicholas Wood, the consulting viewer, and the resident agents, and pointed out the obvious neglect to which the accidents were attributable. The fatal accident on the 22nd of May occurred from a collier being allowed to work with a naked light close to an old work containing firedamp without a daily and previous examination of the place by the fireman, and without a signal being set up to indicate the danger. I had also occasion at the inquest to comment strongly on the following facts: that there were no printed rules; that there was no supervision over the working places in the after part of the day; that the men were obliged to pay for safety lamps, and that brushing out the firedamp was still permitted.

At an inquest held to inquire into the explosion at the Rhymney Colliery, by which two men were killed and two others burnt, on the 16th of June, it was necessary for me to call the attention of the jury to the absence of several sufficiently common precautions, either of which might have prevented the accident, and to which I begged the attention of the manager in December 1853. Amongst these were the want of printed rules, which were decided on by the meeting of coal-owners, and recommended in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on accidents in coal mines in 1854. The explosion was caused by some men and boys going past the entrance of a stall where the plates had been taken up and laid across to indicate the existence of danger. The discipline which can be effected by proper rules was evidently wanting. The men were not prevented from entering the mine until the fireman had been round to examine the works and had returned, so as to caution them respecting places which they were not to enter.

An irruption of water from old workings took place in the Rock Colliery, belonging to Mr. Henry Marsh, on the 15th of September. The coal had been got from the place where the water accumulated, about 22 years ago, during the existence of the Old Rock Company. They had refused to give up the plans, and the agent had forgotten that the piece of coal which he was driving up to obtain at the time of the accident had been previously worked out.

As accidents from the breaking of combined pumping and winding steam-engines are not infrequent, I add in Appendix No. III the evidence given at an inquest respecting an accident at the Penyvan Colliery, belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell. One of the five fatal accidents from overwinding the cages in which men are ascending shafts that have occurred in the last five years, was attended with the loss of eight lives at the Cwmneol Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Carr and Morrison, on the 28th of November last. The engine is on the first motion, and makes $18\frac{1}{4}$ strokes whilst the cage is coming up the shaft. There

is an indicator inside the engine-house which rings a bell when the cage is at a distance of three strokes from the top. The engineman, Solomon Lloyd, did not slacken speed near the top, as it was afterwards found that the engine had gone two strokes beyond the usual number. He pleaded that the indicator bell did not ring. This there was no evidence to prove, but the fact that the indicator was out of order in the second trip before gave an air of probability to his statement. But this fact itself served to strengthen the case against him, as finding he could not always rely on the indicator he should have watched it more cautiously to see if it had stopped, and should have counted the strokes of the engine. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against him, but he was acquitted at the ensuing assizes. The construction of the indicator was defective, and the manager undertook to rectify it, and to adopt some means of preventing overwinding in future.

In Appendix No. IV. copies are given of some of the notices which I have served, viz., those on the owners of the Risca, Lower Dyffryn, and Lletty Shenkin Collieries. These I select in consequence of the collieries presenting dangers of the most serious kind, the very same as those which had previously caused fearful sacrifices of life, and which may at any moment repeat the catastrophe. The owners of the Risca Colliery, neglecting the cautions given and the verdicts returned after several destructive explosions, persist still in using naked lights; the manager of the Lower Dyffryn Collieries, Mr. Dobson, still carries the fire-damp in the return air over the furnace, a practice which had previously killed 65 persons in the adjacent colliery; and notwithstanding that a verdict of manslaughter was some years ago returned against the trustee of the Lletty Shenkin Colliery, (but quashed at the assizes,) the late manager considered it his duty to leave because the owners of the colliery refused to allow him to keep open certain air-ways, which were indispensable to the safety of the men.

The Appendix No. V. contains a list of the fatal accidents which have happened at each colliery during the past five years during which the inspection has existed, or at collieries belonging to the same proprietor. It affords an index to the dangers of each work and the defects in the system of management, and in many instances to the kind of special rules to be established under the Act of last session. The order of the collieries is from west to east, beginning with Pembrokeshire.

Non-fatal explosions of fire-damp are very numerous; but in the following collieries the explosions during the last five years have been attended with fatal results.

### Table No. 2.

List of Collieries in which Fatal Accidents have occurred from the Explosion of Firedamp, in the Five Years 1851–1855.

| | Names of Collieries. | Names of Owners. | Number of fatal Explosions. | Number of Lives lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Lodge | Mason and Elkington | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Gwendraeth | Alfred Watney | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Pwllylord | David Lloyd | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Llandafen | Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. | 3 | 3 |
| | Pencoed | Do. | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | Cwmllynfell | James and Aubrey | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Ynyscedwyn | Ynyscedwyn Iron Company | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Bryndewy | Neath Abbey Coal Company | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Pentrefelin | Swansea Coal Company | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | Weegfach | Evans, Gregor, and Co. | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | Primrose | Morgan and Co. | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Cwmavon | English Copper Company | 1 | 1 |
| | Wern Level | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| | Engine Pit | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Brynddu | Ford and Son | 2 | 9 |
| 13 | Yondu | Glamorgan Iron and Coal Company | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Abergwawr | Thomas Powell | 1 | 1 |
| | Middle Dyffryn | Do. | 1 | 65 |
| | Gelligaer | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Cymmer New Pit | George Insole and Son | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Llwyncelyn | David James | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Ystradyfodwg | Trustees of Marquis of Bute | 1 | 1 |

| | Names of Collieries. | Names of Owners. | Number of fatal Explosions. | Number of Lives lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Cyfarthfa | William Crawshay | 4 | 5 |
| | Glynderis | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| | Hirwaun | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Aberamman | David Williams | 2 | 6 |
| 20 | Aberamman | Crawshay Bailey | 2 | 2 |
| 21 | Cwmbach | Aberdare Coal Company | 3 | 5 |
| 22 | Gadlys | Gadlys Iron Company | 2 | 2 |
| 23 | Blaengwawr | David Davies | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | Graig | Graig Coal Company | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Llettyshenkin | Mrs. Rees and others | 1 | 3 |
| 26 | Plymouth | Antony Hill | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | 1 | 1 |
| | Cwmbargoed | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | Forsyfran | Penydarran Iron Company | 1 | 2 |
| 29 | No. 1 Coal level | Rhymney Iron Company | 1 | 1 |
| | Rhas Las | Do. | 1 | 2 |
| 30 | Tillerey | T. P. and D. Price | 2 | 2 |
| 31 | Tyr Nicholas | John Russell | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | Risca | Do. | 1 | 10 |
| 32 | Machen | Machen Coal Company | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | Sirhowey | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | 2 | 3 |
| | Ebbw Vale | Do. | 2 | 3 |
| | Victoria | Do. | 1 | 1 |
| | Abersychan | Do. | 2 | 2 |
| 34 | Coalbrookdale | Coalbrookdale Iron Company | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | Tredegar | Tredegar Iron Company | 5 | 5 |
| 36 | Nantyglo | Joseph and Bailey | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | Varteg | John Vipond | 2 | 2 |
| 38 | No. 2 Pit | Pontypool Iron Company | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | Cwmbrain | John Lawrence | 1 | 1 |
| 40 | Vobster | John Fussell | 1 | 1 |
| | | Total | 73 | 172 |

The number of deaths by each explosion has been in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{3}$ per each accident. Fatal explosions have occurred in 53 out of the 333 collieries in the district, that is, in about one-sixth of the whole.

These accidents form 11 per cent. of the entire number of fatal accidents of all kinds, and the deaths ensuing 20 per cent. The risk from explosion in this district is below the average of England, but this is due mainly to the fact that, with six exceptions, there is little or no firedamp in the 106 collieries of the Pembrokeshire, Forest of Dean, and Bristol coal fields.

Explosions have been most frequent in the Llandafen, Cyfarthfa, Cwmbach, Ebbw Vale, and Tredegar Collieries. They have all been remarkable for the same want of precautions, and that apathy on the part of the management which allows fire-damp to remain near the working faces, and the ends unventilated, and which neglects the use of locked safety lamps, printed rules, and proper discipline. With the exception of the Cwmbach Colliery, they are by no means to be classed amongst the most dangerous collieries. In the latter not a single fatal explosion has occurred since safety lamps were began to be used exclusively in them. This result is undoubtedly one due to the inspection.

The following Table, No. 3, contains a summary of those Collieries which have been visited with the greatest number of accidents during the five years ended December last.

TABLE 3.—LIST of COLLIERIES where ACCIDENTS have

| Number of Colliers. | Names of Collieries. | Names of Owners. | Explosions of Fire-damp. | Falls of Coal. | Falls of Stone. | Total Falls in Mine. | Overwinding. | Ropes and Chains breaking. | Whilst ascending or descending. | Falls into Shaft from Surface. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oldcastle, Llandafen, and Pericoed. | Sims, Willyams, Nevill, & Co. | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – |
| | Pentrefelin, Mynydd, and Tycend. | Swansea Coal Company | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | Llansamlet | C. H. Smith | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| 700 | Cwm Avon | English Copper Company | 3 | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | Abernant | Fothergill & Co. | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | – |
| | Twelve Coal Pits | Thos. Powell | 3 | 3 | 9 | 12 | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| | Cyfarthfa and Hirwaun | Wm. Crawshay | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| | Aberamman and Dare | David Williams | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 580 | Gadlys | Gadlys Iron Company | 2 | 12 | 1 | 13 | – | – | – | 1 |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 580 Colliers | | 1·1 | – | – | 5·1 | – | – | – | – |
| 270 | Werfa | Nixon & Co. | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | 3 | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 270 Colliers | | 0·5 | – | – | 2·4 | – | – | – | – |
| 350 | Graig and Lletty Shenkin | Rees and others | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 350 Colliers | | 0·7 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| 1,200 | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | 2 | 9 | 11 | 20 | – | 1 | – | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 1,200 Colliers | | 2·3 | – | – | 10·5 | – | – | – | – |
| 750 | Plymouth | Antony Hill | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | – | 1 | 3 | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 750 Colliers | | 1·4 | – | – | 6·5 | – | – | – | – |
| 825 | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | 2 | 12 | 5 | 17 | – | – | – | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 825 Colliers | | 1·6 | – | – | 7·2 | – | – | – | – |
| 1,400 | Ebbw Vale, Abersychan, &c. | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | 7 | 14 | 20 | 34 | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 1,400 Colliers | | 2·7 | – | – | 12·2 | – | – | – | – |
| 825 | Tredegar | Tredegar Iron Company | 5 | 4 | 10 | 14 | – | – | 1 | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in the District amongst 825 Colliers | | 1·6 | – | – | 7·2 | – | – | – | – |
| 450 | Risca | Jno. Russell | 2 | 10 | 4 | 14 | – | – | – | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents in District amongst 450 Colliers | | 0·9 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| | Nantyglo and Beaufort | Joseph and C. Bailey | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | – | – | 1 | – |
| | Cwm Celyn and Blaina | Cruttwell, Levick, & Co. | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – |
| | Kingswood | Geo. Brain & Co. | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 |
| | Pucklechurch | Wethered, Cossham, & Co. | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – |
| | Radstock | Countess of Waldegrave | – | – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 14,500 | | TOTAL | 43 | – | – | 202 | – | – | – | – |
| | Average Number of Accidents amongst 14,500 Colliers in the District | | 28 | – | – | 126 | – | – | – | – |

* No Accidents on

been most frequent in the FIVE YEARS, 1851—1855.

| Things falling from Surface. | Falling from part way down. | Things falling from part way down. | Miscellaneous in Shafts. | Total in Shafts. | Explosions of Gunpowder. | Suffocation by Gases. | Irruptions of Water. | Falling into Water. | On Inclines underground. | By Trams underground. | By Machinery underground. | Sundries underground. | Total { Miscellaneous. Underground. | By Machinery on Surface. | Boilers bursting. | Miscellaneous on Surface. | Total on Surface. | Total Number of Accidents in 5 Years, 1851—1855. | Total Number of Deaths in 5 Years, 1851—1855. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 11 | 17 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | * | 11 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 14 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | * | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 27 | 96 |
| – | – | 1 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 20 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | * | 17 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1·1 | – | – | – | 0·6 | 10 | 13 |
| – | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 11 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0·5 | – | – | – | 0·3 | 4·6 | 6 |
| – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | 1·2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0·7 | – | – | – | 0·4 | 6 | 7·8 |
| 1 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | 1 | 8 | 8 | – | – | 8 | 42 | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | 4·2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2·3 | – | – | – | 1·2 | 20·5 | 26·5 |
| – | – | 2 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 21 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | 2·6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1·4 | – | – | – | 0·8 | 13 | 16·5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | * | 21 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | 2·9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1·6 | – | – | – | 0·8 | 14 | 18·2 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | * | 48 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | 4·8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2·7 | – | – | – | 1·4 | 24 | 31 |
| – | – | 2 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | * | 24 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | 2·9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1·6 | – | – | – | 0·8 | 14 | 18·2 |
| 1 | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | * | 20 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | 11·6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 0·5 | 7·8 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | * | 11 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | * | 7 | 9 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 20 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 13 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 64 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40 | – | – | – | 22 | 372 | 503 |
| – | – | – | – | 51 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 | – | – | – | 15 | 249 | 320 |

Surface reported.

It is rarely that any record is kept at a colliery of the fatal accidents which have occurred, and the warnings of former experience are forgotten. After making many inquiries, I think I may assert that not at any one colliery in the district is a record to be found of the very numerous non-fatal accidents, in such a form as to be of any use in pointing out frequently occurring sources of danger, so that a timely remedy may be employed. Although a table of fatal accidents is less useful in this respect than one of non-fatal accidents, it is hoped that this table (No. 3,) from the marked character it stamps upon each colliery and its management, will show the advantage of reducing these valuable and dearly purchased lessons of experience into a similar form. From this table it appears that in relation to the size of the works it is the Gadlys, Dowlais, Rhymney, Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, and Risca Collieries in which the greatest waste in human life from falls of roof and coal occurs; in the Gadlys, Rhymney, and Risca Collieries the accidents being chiefly from falls of coal. The accidents on inclines underground are most frequent in the Lansamlet and Swansea Coal Company's Collieries. At Cwmavon one-fifth of the accidents are by trams underground.

The accidents at Gadlys, Werfa, Dowlais, Plymouth, Rhymney, Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, Risca, and Kingswood are the most numerous in proportion to the number of persons employed, being about double, and in 4 cases more than double, the average of the whole district. The total number of accidents at the works of the 22 owners named in the table, and employing 14,500 persons are 372, and the deaths 503, which are considerably more than the numbers which have occurred in all the rest of the collieries in the last five years. The number of persons employed in the rest of the colleries is 24,500.

If a comparison were instituted between these 22 works and the *rest* of the collieries in the district, the excessive mortality would be still more apparent. In considering the whole of these returns of deaths in which coroners' inquests have been held, (and there is reason to believe that some inquests have not been reported,) it must be borne in mind that a very large number of deaths occur in consequence of accidents, but at periods of two months and upwards, subsequently; on these, as a rule, no inquests are held. The tables contained in this report, do not, therefore, give by any means an adequate idea of the total and excessive sacrifice of life from accidents in coal mines. The only information yet obtained seems to indicate that it may be assumed, that about twice the number of killed, represents the number who are disabled for life by mine accidents.

There has not been a single instance in this district, in which the widows and children of colliers have derived any benefit from the provisions of Lord Campbell's Act. The misery which is caused to the survivors by their utter destitution, I have vainly endeavoured to describe. One instance of liberality deserves on the other hand to be recorded; 29 widows and 69 children were left by the 65 men killed at the explosion in the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, in May 1852. Up to the present time 971*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, has been expended in relief, of which the owner of the colliery, Mr. Powell has contributed 616*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

The Act of last Session is generally regarded as the first step towards an improvement in the management of collieries, and as a first instalment of legislative justice, which, will only have reached its full development when the same amount of precautions and supervision shall have been adopted in mines, as in any other dangerous occupation, and when the collier or his family shall obtain ready and impartial justice in inquiries into fatal accidents, and in all questions of compensation for injuries received. It cannot, however, be forgotten that the provisions of this Act fall short, in many important respects, of the resolutions passed by the meeting of the coal-owners in London in 1854, and against which some members of the body raised strong opposition, with a view of excluding them from the Act. It is difficult to trace in the clauses of the Act the provisions of safety advocated by the colliers, further than those which the masters, in the year 1854, were willing to allow. When in the previous year I gave evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, as to the Belgian law for the prevention of accidents in mines, and the manner in which it had been drawn up by a council composed of six colliery owners and six Government engineers, and advocated such

a mode of equal arbitration as applicable to the solution of the questions of safety of mines in this country; I did not contemplate the possibility of the judgment on these vitally important questions being absorbed by the overwhelming influence of the coal owners. At the meeting, in London, they were represented by 49 members, and as the colliers numbered four, and the Government inspectors six, it was impossible to test the fairness and justness of the resolutions by the vote of the majority. Their printed report of these proceedings contains some important inaccuracies, and omits some of the most valuable proposals which emanated from their own body. The resolutions come to, although leaving many important questions, (for example, those of supervision and the safety lamp) untouched, are valuable decisions, and would be of much benefit, to the colliery population, if carried out by the promoters.

It is necessary thus to trace the preliminary steps to the formation of the new Act, in order to establish clearly that it is, in essential points, the Act of Parliament proposed by the coal owners, and in whose success for the prevention of accident they are, therefore, directly interested. It will also serve to explain how it occurs, that under this Act colliers can be placed under the strictest rules and heavy penalties, whilst the managers of collieries, on whom the safety of the mines chiefly depends, are enabled to avoid those regulations with a view to safety which in other countries it has been found necessary to place almost entirely on the manager, and not upon the workman. In Appendix No. VI will be found a translation of the general law for the safety of mines in Belgium, and also a translation of the additional rules adopted at one of the best managed mines of that country, which it is instructive to contrast at the present moment with the general and special rules of any colliery in England. Other laws which regulate the qualification of the inspectors, the granting of mine concessions, and the certificates of workmen, also contribute to the safety of the foreign coal mines.

One of the principal features of the present Act is the mode of arbitration fixed by the clauses 5 and 7, for the establishment of rules, or the removal of existing dangers. The effect of the wording of the clause No. 5 has been already tested in the case of two collieries, the managers of which, after I had left the South Wales District, were dissatisfied with the amendments which I had proposed to the rules, and applied for an arbitration. The arbitrators named by them were not the managers of any of the ten adjacent collieries, who had already established their rules, but those who were applying for an arbitration in their own cases, or who had not taken any step to comply with the Act. Seeing that the arbitration is practically in the hands of the manager himself, I have been prevented from suggesting, in the first instance, all those amendments to rules for the guidance of the manager which constitute the really important portion of safety rules, and I have been careful to avoid the risk of failure whilst the formation of rules was in agitation throughout the district.

The penalties to be leviable on the managers and on the workmen for any breach of the rules are disproportioned, and will, I fear, prejudice the fairness of the enactment, in the eyes of the colliers. A penalty of 2*l.* or three months' imprisonment is a heavier penalty in the eyes of a hard-working man than 5*l.* without the alternative. In his case the manager is daily present to ascertain the infraction of the rules, whilst it is at distant intervals that any examination takes place into the manager's compliance with the Act, and it is far more difficult in his case to obtain the amount of evidence necessary to insure a conviction. One coal-owner has publicly proposed to disregard the Act and pay the penalties when compelled to do so.

In previous reports there was no subject on which it was necessary to make stronger or more frequent remarks than on the great injury done to the lives and health of the colliers by the common neglect to ventilate the working faces. Much misapprehension has been caused by the resolution of the coalowners on this point being made still less precise in the present Act.

Two resolutions were proposed by them; the one which was carried was worded in the following manner:—

"That adequate artificial means of ventilation be provided at all collieries, "and that there shall be at all times a sufficient current of pure air through "the workings to dilute and render innocuous all noxious and deleterious gases; "and that the number or situation of shafts, length of air-channels, &c. be left "to the discretion of the responsible manager of the mine."

The other resolution, which met the views of the minority, was couched in the following terms:—

"That some effectual means of ventilation should be provided in every coal "mine, so as to ensure at all times a sufficient current of pure air through the "workings, to dilute and render innocuous all noxious and deleterious gases."

Although differing in opinion as to the necessity of artificial means of ventilation, it is evident that the whole of the meeting was unanimous in the decision, "That there shall be at all times a sufficient current of pure air "through the workings to dilute and render innocuous all noxious and delete-"rious gases."

It is desirable to record the opinion of the most influential coal-owners and managers, as it will tend to mitigate the evil caused by the misapprehension of the first general rule of the Act. Had this general rule not existed at all, nearly all the collieries would have consented to a special rule, at least as precise as the resolution which was carried at the coal-owners' meeting.

To determine and prove what are the ordinary conditions of the ventilation of a colliery, would require several visits from the inspector, and the penalty itself, when inflicted, would be quite incommensurate with the expense and the amount of attention on the part of the manager necessary to make the ventilation effective, and to keep it up as the work advanced.

The following are the regulations for ventilation applicable to every coal and other mine in Belgium, of the 1st of March 1850.

"Article 1st. In every underground working every part of the work accessible "to the workmen shall be rendered healthy by an active and regular current "of pure air.

"The velocity and abundance of this current, as well as the area of the "galleries, every part of which must be readily accessible, shall be regulated "according to the number of the workmen, the extent of the works, and the "natural effluvia of the mine.

"Article 2nd. The ventilation shall be effected and maintained by means that "are efficient and free from all danger.

"Article 3rd. Every current of air considerably vitiated by the mixture of "deleterious or inflammable gases, shall be carefully separated from all working "places and travelling roads. The extent of the different working places shall "be so far limited and in such a manner as to protect the workmen placed in "the return current from the injurious effects of air which has become foul.

Articles 7, 8, 9, and 10 go on to prescribe ascensional ventilation, separate shafts, dumbdrifts, and the exclusion of air-pipes or trunks from fire-damp mines. These regulations are not confined to coal mines, but being applicable to every description of mine, must necessarily embrace a greater contrast and variety of conditions than any coal mines in England. They form a commentary on the interested motives or inadequate information of those persons who oppose a proper regulation for the ventilation of mines.

I have been particular in stating some of the chief difficulties in connexion with the present Act, lest too much success may be expected from it. It is doubtless an advantage for the future working of the Act, that it embodies the suggestions, and has been passed at the instigation of the colliery proprietors themselves, and much good will be effected by the necessity of having printed rules at each colliery. Many managers who objected to them before, have shown themselves ready to adopt them now that the adjacent collieries have to do the same. A difficulty of this kind seems to have existed even with some well-intentioned persons, for until long after the Act was passed, special rules were not in force at the Dowlais, Tredegar, and Rhymney collieries, where the mortality was excessive, and for which Mr. Nicholas Wood had been the consulting viewer. Mr. Hutchins acted as the chairman of the Rhymney Company, but my correspondence with him did not lead to the desired result. These facts afford another proof that well-defined enactments of the legislature will alone secure a due measure of safety in coal mines.

It is to be regretted that in a large proportion of instances, the managers, in drawing up the rules, instead of recollecting that the men have no voice at all in the present arrangement, have considered this an opportunity to be taken advantage of, to impose upon the workmen stringent regulations respecting hours of work, wages, and quality or quantity of work, which would be immediately resisted if attempted in a more open manner.

The special rules as well as the Act, notwithstanding my efforts, bear more hardly on the workmen than on the managers, and the attempt to trench on questions which have produced such lamentable strikes at former periods, is calculated to destroy the confidence of the workmen, in measures adopted solely for their safety. These rules, which are a matter of contract or agreement between master and workmen, are generally of the following form :

" Every workman is held responsible for the tools or any other things used " by him (the property of the company), until the same be delivered up to the " person in charge from whom he received them.

" The hewers to use their utmost endeavours to work the coal as large as " possible, and keep it free from stone, shale, and foul coal, and any tub when " containing more than six pounds of stone when brought to land will not be " paid for.

" No workman to be discharged without one week's notice being given " (except in cases of misconduct), and no person employed on these works to " leave without giving one week's previous notice to the clerk of the works.

" Any workman absenting himself from his usual place without previous " notice or a satisfactory reason, and causing thereby delay and inconvenience, " will be fined."

In other cases, after the rules have been allowed, an equally objectionable practice has been followed in printing the commercial rules on the same notice with the safety rules, so as to give to ignorant or illiterate workmen the idea that they have equal force.

It is alleged on the other hand, that the men consent to them, but generally because the manager has power to compel submission. The contract or commercial rules not having been enforced with any of the provisions required by law in such cases, are wholly illegal, and on this ground also I have remonstrated against the contract rules being in any way associated with the safety rules.

Appendix No. VI. contains a copy of the rules proposed for the Mamhole and Hafod Van, Tyr-Adam, and Old Place collieries; they illustrate the want of information which exists on the subjects of accidents.

In reporting upon the rules proposed by the owners of collieries, it was soon apparent that they were not drawn up with due reference to the frequency of the various classes of accidents or the special dangers of each colliery; the most frequent source of accident, for instance, viz. falls of roof or coal, being seldom provided against with any further regulation than that timber would be furnished to the colliers at the top of the shaft. On referring to the other colliery rules, which have been at various times published, I met with the same obvious defects, and it became necessary specially to classify and analyse the accidents which have occurred; with this view I prepared the three tables given in Appendix VIII., which include 3,057 accidents, classified under 22 heads. The first table exhibits the number of accidents in four years throughout Great Britain, the second shows the number of deaths which have occurred in the same time, and in the third table is a summary for comparing the accidents with the number of men employed, and the quantity of coal worked.

Referring for the present to the south-western district, in five years the accidents were, from

| | |
|---|---|
| Falls of roof | 217 |
| Ditto of coal | 124 |
| In shafts | 138 |
| Explosions of fire-damp | 74 |
| Other causes underground | 76 |
| Causes on the surface | 42 |
| Total | 671 |

Amongst the minor classification it appears that risk of accident is in the following proportion :—

| | |
|---|---|
| By trams underground | 30 |
| By falling into shaft from surface | 29 |
| Whilst ascending or descending shafts | 28 |
| By things falling from the shaft itself | 18 |
| By ropes and chains breaking | 17 |
| By falling from stages or sides of the shaft | 16 |
| By machinery on the surface | 15 |

| | |
|---|---|
| On inclines underground | 11 |
| By explosions of gunpowder | 10 |
| By irruptions of water | 8 |
| By boilers bursting | 7 |
| By overwinding | 5 |
| By things falling from the surface down the shaft | 5 |
| By suffocation from gases | 4 |
| By machinery underground | 4 |

From these details, it appears that if the precautions contained in the general rules of the Act had been in all cases adhered to, they could not have prevented more than 86 accidents out of 761. The remainder therefore, 675, are left to be provided for by special rules, and about one-half of these, or 341, have occurred from falls of roof and coal.

These are a few of the considerations which I have taken into account in weighing the degree and precision to which the amendments proposed to any rules should be carried.

It has been obviously impossible to meet these conditions as well as the views of the manager of each colliery, especially in the two most essential points of guarding against falls of roof, and exercising a proper amount of supervision, both of which in this district are in their infancy. It is by frequent supervision that the most careless men may be trained to habits of foresight and prudence.

In the Aberdare collieries, numbering some of the most dangerous in South Wales, most of my amendments have been adopted. I beg leave to append a copy of these rules in the Appendix No. IX., as offering, with the exception of the management, and the degree of supervision, the nearest approach I have been able to obtain to a proper standard. The other set of rules in this Appendix are those which have been determined on by a committee of coal-owners in the Forest of Dean, who did me the honour to request my attendance at their meeting. They are deficient in some essential points, besides those above mentioned, the chief of which are, that the workings are not necessarily examined before the workmen come in, and that the airways are not required to be travelled. The airways in the Forest of Dean being chiefly two-feet culverts cannot be travelled, but these defects will have to be remedied without delay.

Many of the colliery owners have been very tardy in framing special rules; the following is a list of those collieries where, six months after the passing of the Act, authorized special rules are not yet established and in operation. In some of them rules have been established without having been transmitted to you as required by the Act.

| Collieries. | Owners. |
|---|---|
| Rhymney Works | Rhymney Iron Co. |
| White Rose | Marshall, Knowles, and Co. |
| Brithdir | Brithdir Coal and Coke Co. |
| Gilvach Bargoed | Cope and Latch. |
| Carngethin | Crawshay Bailey. |
| Glanddu | Cope and Latch. |
| Rhos wen | Messrs. Marshall. |
| Gellydeg | Rees Price. |
| Bedwas | J. P. Price. |
| Machen Works | Machen Coal Co. |
| Sirhowy Works | Ebbw Vale. |
| Rock | Rock Coal Co. |
| Upper Rock | John Yem. |
| Mamhole | Sir Thos. Phillips. |
| Gwrhay | Roger Lewis. |
| Penycoedcae | Carr and Co. |
| Waterloo | W. S. Cartwright. |
| Ty yn y llyn | Thomas Thomas. |
| Barcella | Cope and Latch. |
| Kendon | Edmund Jones. |
| Trinant | Carr and Co. |
| North | William Harries. |
| Cwm Myrddarch | Brithdir Coal and Coke Co. |
| Victoria Works | Ebbw Vale Co. |
| Ebbw Vale Works | Ditto. |
| Coalbrook Vale Works | Coalbrook Vale Co. |
| Cwmcelyn and Blaina Works | Cruttwell, Allies, and Co. |
| Cwmtelery | John Russell. |
| Cwmtillery | T. P. Price. |
| Gilvach | Phillips & Prothero. |
| Risca Works | Risca Coal Co. |
| Henllis | Hanson and Co. |
| Blaenavon Works | Blaenavon Iron and Coal Co. |
| Varteg Works | John Vipond. |
| Golynos Works | Crawshay Bailey. |
| Blaenacwm | William Phillips. |
| Pluckpenny | J. I. Woodhouse. |
| Redding's Level | John Knight and Co. |
| Speedwell High Delf | John Davis and Co. |
| Victory | Timothy Bennett. |
| New Strip and at it | James Henry Harris. |
| Worral Hill | William Lewis. |
| Cooper's Level | Paragon Co. |

| Collieries. | Owners. |
|---|---|
| Bixslade | Executors David Mushet. |
| Hopewell in Wimberry | Peter Teague & Co. |
| Thatchpit | John Lewis. |
| Wellett's Level | Trotter, Thomas, & Co. |
| Spero | Paragon Co. |
| Potlid | Peter Teague & Co. |
| Success | Trotter, Thomas, and Co. |
| Win all, or Upper Success | Ditto. |
| Princess Royal | Thomas Dyke. |
| Oaken and Churchway | J. Matthewman. |
| Gentlemen Colliers | J. Hawkins and Teague. |
| Cross Knave | John Nelmes & Co. |
| Paragon | Paragon Co. |
| Haywood | William Crawshay. |
| Collingwood | Edmund Hale & Co. |
| Whitecroft | Harper and Moore. |
| Addis Hill Level | William Crawshay. |
| Bridewell | Gwillam and Biby. |
| Edenwall | Henry Burgess. |
| Brooming Hall | J. Nelmes. |
| Pluckpenny, No. 2 | Henry Phipps & Co. |
| Quidchurch | W. F. Corbett. |
| Old Croft Level | W. Morgan and Co. |
| Light Moor | William Crawshay. |
| Nag's Head | John Jordan. |
| Cromhall | Earl Ducie. |
| Coal Pit Heath Wks. | Coal Pit Heath Co. |
| Brandybottom | Jefferis, Walters, and Co. |
| Pyle Marsh | Morgan, Walker, and Reynolds. |
| Nailsea Works | White and Co. |
| Radstock Works | Countess of Waldegrave. |
| Clandown | James Hill and Co. |
| Camerton | Pickwick, Davis, and Co. |
| Paulton Engine | Evans, Hill, and Co. |
| Conygre | Smith, Samborne, and Co. |
| Hayswood | Ditto. |
| Grove Pit | Ditto. |
| Withey Mills | Ditto. |
| Radford | Savage, Mills, & Co. |
| Fry's Bottom | Dudding, Collings, and Co. |
| Norton Down | Savage, Parsons, and Co. |
| Nettlebridge | Sir John Hippisley. |

Among the useful results of the present Act will be the test it will afford of the so-called recklessness of colliers. I have frequently remarked that the more ill-managed the colliery, the more frequently are accidents set down by the manager to this source.

Where a bad example is set, and where the means of education are not provided, the manager is responsible for a large share of the consequences; as the degree of recklessness is in proportion to the want of education of mind and habit. Without these, workmen, continually in the presence of danger, gradually lose all but the instinct of self-preservation; and a careful man placed amongst careless men, who are subjected to no other supervision than a visit from a sub-agent once in each turn, finds it of little avail to take precautions.

In those collieries where the ventilation is defective, the various functions of the body are maintained by an unnatural effort, and the exhaustion produced or the tendency to stupor so far obscures the faculties, that I have found the men, in such cases, complained of as being more reckless than usual. These men undergo what may be termed a partial intoxication by the noxious gases, and on coming to the surface, a small quantity of intoxicating liquor, for which the lowered system has a natural craving, produces a serious effect. It is a sufficient refutation of this accusation of recklessness, which is so often brought against the colliers as a body, and which has tended much to retard improvements by the owners, to allude to the fact, that during the 40 years that so many thousand colliers have been using the Davy lamp, not one well-authenticated instance has occurred of a collier having caused an explosion by a safety-lamp which was given to him locked and in proper condition.

On the other hand, it is fair to estimate the value set upon the average caution of colliers, that they are often allowed to work with unprotected lights in dangerous places, and that a visit once a day is considered adequate supervision. To those managers who make this stereotyped accusation, I propose the natural remedy of increased supervision. It is to the want of supervision that a great number of accidents are, directly or indirectly, to be traced.

Many owners complain that efficient managers cannot be obtained; thealternative is to have a greater number, so as to visit the colliers and examine the working places more frequently. This cardinal defect of collieries I have had in previous reports, and at very many inquests, to expose; but it remained for the discussion of the special rules to establish the fact, that no colliery proprietor in this district will require his overmen or deputies to visit every working place more than *twice* a day, and but few will consent to its being done more than *once* a

day. This, then, establishes the broad principle on which the system of management is based, and accounts without difficulty for the great destruction of life in colliery operations. It is usual in operations of a parallel kind in daylight (when the foreman is not constantly present) to see the workmen at least four times a day. It appeals to the simplest understanding as inconsistent for any employer to lay claim to a proper degree of practical humanity who does not exercise at least the same amount of supervision underground as he does upon the surface. In what state would be a factory which the overlooker went through but once in five or six hours? What would be the result to the master if his iron-furnaces or his forge received the same minimum of attention? And yet, in their cases, as in coal mining, the work is by contract. There are many commercial considerations, such as getting the coal large, keeping the work straight and square, economizing timber, and checking idleness, which would repay the small cost of more frequent supervision. Its cost may be estimated at from $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1d.$ a ton on the coal. Without this supervision all rules are comparatively of little use.

It is a step gained in the prevention of accidents, to place clearly and decidedly before the owners of collieries this deficiency, which may fairly bear the blame of numerous colliery accidents; and it has always been one chief object of my exertions to get it remedied.

Inquiries into the use of safety-lamps, and the causes of explosions, lead to the conclusion that the most important part about a safety-lamp is the lock. The lamps have been usually locked by a screw, which a collier may open with a nail or the point of a pick.

Mr. Christopher Smith, of the Cwm Neol Colliery, has recently contrived a mode by which the lamp locks itself, and can be opened by a female screw-key of the proper thread, passed up the oil-box of the lamp. It is the simplest and strongest lock which I have seen.

My system of locking safety-lamps by means of a lead rivet, which detects every attempt to open them, has been adopted, amongst other places, at Lord Fitzwilliam's and the Dyffryn Collieries, and has been introduced into the Prussian mines, by an engineer who visited this district.

During the last 12 months, the coal proprietors, more especially of the Bristol coal-field, have exerted themselves to form a mining school, chiefly with a view to raise the standard of colliery managers and bailiffs. With this object, they have employed Mr. Hedley, until his appointment as Inspector of Coal Mines, to travel through the district and give lectures in the evening, on mining subjects, at the chief centres of mining industry.

As a member of the committee of the Bristol Diocesan Trade School I was empowered to make an advantageous proposal to the coal masters of this neighbourhood for the establishment of a mining school, and at a meeting on the 21st of this month, it was decided to commence a coal mining school forthwith at Bristol, chiefly for the instruction of working colliers, at a cost of $8d.$ per week. It is the first local school of the kind established in England, and appears to be an example likely to be followed elsewhere. It may be also regarded as a step towards the permanent improvement of the mines in this district.

My attention has been much directed to the best means of carrying out the provisions of the general and special rules established by the present Act. Even with the present diminution in the inspection districts, it will not be possible to visit every colliery oftener than once in several years. The Act can be carried into effect in two ways—either by such visits at distant intervals, accompanied by a rigid examination and enforcement of the penalties, or by frequent visits, and more gradual means. The latter course would be the most effective, but it would require the assistance of several sub-inspectors.

The opinions and feelings of the colliers have been so little represented in the provisions of the Act and the appointment of inspectors, that such a class of men would satisfy the colliers that their interests were consulted, besides being the mcs 1efficient in the actual examination of the collieries. It is to such men that colliery managers delegate the daily and heavy responsibilities of the underground workings; and amongst them are to be found men far better qualified than the majority of colliery managers, who are usually chosen for other qualities than the ability to provide for the safety of men. It would be indispensable for a proper discharge of their duties, that they should be entirely unconnected with the district to which they are appointed.

This class of men is found necessary to the carrying out of all public works, as well as mines, and the Gardes Mines in France offers an example of the employment of them for the purposes of the inspection of coal mines. The provisions of the present Act augment the amount of work which will fall on the inspectors, and the great vitality and expansion in the coal trade will in a few years render the present district equally important with the former districts, at the time when the inspection was originally contemplated.

The saving of a single life is, in my opinion, worthy of no mean sacrifice. In reporting the causes of the death of 200 persons annually and the means of arresting them, I feel that the duty I owe is of too sacred a character to allow any personal considerations, however powerful they may be, to disguise or palliate the truth.

In this report, which I have now the honour to submit for your approval, I have felt it my duty, in accordance also with the recommendation contained in the report of the last committee of the House of Commons on Coal Mines, to bring forward some of the most serious cases of neglect which have come under my notice, in the hope that it may conduce to increased attention to the condition of working colliers at large. I have also endeavoured to lay before you an impartial judgment on those questions of safety for life and limb, in which, according to the spirit of English laws, each party should be entitled to equal right and hearing.

I have, &c.

The Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., G.C.B.
Secretary of State, &c. &c.

HERBERT MACKWORTH.

## Appendix No. I.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Southern District, during the Half Year ending 30th of June 1855.

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof | In shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 2 | 1 | Nos. 1 and 2 Pits | Pontypool | Pontypool Iron Company | Samuel Vaux | Haulier | 15 | Tram of Coal passed over his leg | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 3 | 2 | Pwll y Lord | Llandybie | D. Lloyd | Thos. Griffiths | Fanworker | 13 | Explosion of firedamp driven out by fan | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 5 | 3 | Cwmbargoed | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | Daniel Williams | Hitcher | 35 | Knocked into sump by wheel of tram falling | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 8 | 4 | Cinderford | Forest of Dean | William Corbett | J. C. Terrett | Collier | 15 | Fall of coal from side of level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 8 | 5 | New Pit | Llansamlet | C. H. Smith | William Richards | Collier | 20 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 16 | 6 | Nettlebridge | Stratton on the Foss. | Nettlebridge Coal Company | Henry Norman | Collier | 15 | Struck by windlass on incline | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 20 | 7 | Clay Level | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | Evan Jones | Collier | 15 | Fall of rubbish from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 23 | 8 | Abergwawr | Aberdare | Thomas Powell | William Rees | Collier | 28 | Fall of coal for want of propping | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 25 | 9 | Graig | Plymouth | Antony Hill | William Hughes | Collier | 13 | Fall of coal in face of heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 27 | 10 | Ashton Vale | Bristol | Baynton and Knight | James Flew | Labourer | 16 | By flywheel of engine | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 29 | 11 | Upper Dyffryn | Aberdare | Thomas Powell | John Thomas | Collier | 24 | Fall of stone from roof of stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 30 | 12 | Hoare's Pit | Beaufort | J. and C. Bailey | David Davies | Collier | 14 | Sliding down guide chain of balance pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| February 6 | 13 | Varteg | Pontypool | John Vipond | William Lewis | Collier | 47 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 7 | 14 | Cwmtillerey | Aberystwith | J. P. and D. Price | Isaac Thomas | Collier | – | Fall of earth from heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 14 | 15 | Troedyrhiw | Pontypridd | Troedyrhiw Coal Company | Benjamin Burr | Mechanic | 26 | Fell down shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 16 | 16 | No. 4 Coal and Mine Pit. | Merthyr Tydfil | William Crawshay | Thomas Evans | Miner | 35 | Fell off carriage in ascending shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 17 | 17 | Cwmbach | Aberdare | Thomas Wayne and Co. | Thomas Morgan<br>David Meredith | Collier<br>Collier | 11<br>17 | Explosion of firedamp from naked light, and neglect of Inspector's cautions. Three others severely burnt. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 20 | 18 | Easton | Bristol | Leonard Bolt and Co. | William King | Trammer | 14 | Lowered into water in sump | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 22 | 19 | Nantyglo | Aberystwith | J. and C. Bailey | James Steadman | Collier | – | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 23 | 20 | Park End | Forest of Dean | Nicholson, Trotter and Co. | Christopher James<br>William Denning | Collier<br>Collier | 30<br>15 | Breaking of guide chain. The chains frequently broken before. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| „ 23 | 21 | Pantywann | Gelligaer | Dowlais Iron Company | Thomas Jones | Labourer | 60 | Fall of ground | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 26 | 22 | Abercarne | Newport | Abercarne Coal Company | Edward Edwards | Timberman | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 24 | 23 | Cwmbargoed | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | Hugh Thomas | Sinker | 25 | Fall of roof after firing shot | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 27 | 24 | Maesteg | Glamorganshire | Maesteg Iron Company | James Jones | Hitcher | 21 | Drowned | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 27 | 25 | Cwmllynfell | Swansea | James and Aubrey | Thomas Thomas | Collier | 28 | Explosion of firedamp while driving an air-hole into old workings. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 28 | 26 | Llywn y pwll | Llanelly | Brecon Boat Company | James Evans | Collier | 26 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| March 10 | 27 | Pontypool | Monmouthshire | Pontypool Iron Company | John Harding | Collier | 19 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | | | | 4 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 2 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 12 | 28 | Gellygaer | Near Cardiff | Thomas Powell | Isaac Edwards | Collier | 20 | Explosion of firedamp from naked light. No fireman, ventilation, nor rules. Three others injured. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 14 | 29 | Upper Dyffryn | Aberdare | Thomas Powell | William Beadman | Collier | 25 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 15 | 30 | Werfa | Aberdare | John Nixon and Co. | James Price | Collier | 40 | Jumping out whilst passing landing | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 19 | 31 | No. 3 Pit | Abercarne | Abercarne Coal Company | Charles Watkins | Haulier | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 20 | 32 | No. 2 Pit | Abercannaid | Antony Hill | Benjamin Jones | Collier | 29 | Fall of roof of yard vein | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 20 | 33 | Blaenpig | Llanelly | Llydach Iron Company | John Davies | Collier | – | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 27 | 34 | Varteg Hill | Newport | John Vipond | Daniel Carpenter | Collier | 16 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 28 | 35 | Parkfield | Bristol | Wethered, Cossham and Co. | William Powell | Collier | 60 | Fall of roof in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 28 | 36 | Emily Pit | Llansamlet | C. H. Smith | Daniel Davies | Collier | 28 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 31 | 37 | Lower Dyffryn | Aberdare | Thomas Powell | James Davies | Collier | 32 | Crossing bottom of pit, crushed by cage | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| April 12 | 38 | Ty-cenol | Swansea | Swansea Coal Company | John Sampson | Overman | 59 | By trams on incline | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 12 | 39 | New Pit | Llansamlet | C. H. Smith | William John | Wheeler | 12 | Fall of stone from heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 13 | 40 | Aberamman | Aberdare | David Williams | George Collins | Labourer | 32 | Crushed between buffers of waggons | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 16 | 41 | No. 1 Coal Level | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | Thomas Roberts | Doorboy | 10 | Tram passed over him | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 17 | 42 | Pentwyn | Pontypool | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Moses Milling | Collier | 54 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 18 | 43 | Aberamman | Aberdare | David Williams | James Williams | Haulier | 16 | Blown into sump by explosion | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | | Thomas James | Haulier | 12 | Burnt and suffocated by explosion of firedamp caused by naked lights in pillar workings. No rules. Inspector's cautions neglected. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Evan Thomas | Collier | 23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Richard Lovett | Collier | 23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | William Davies | Collier | 26 | | | | | | |
| „ 21 | 44 | Llandafen | Llanelly | Sims, Willyams, Neville and Co. | William Howell | Fireman | 21 | Struck by flywheel of engine | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 24 | 45 | Rock Vein Pit | Risca | Russell and Co. | Morgan Jones | Engineer | 21 | Clothes caught in machinery | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 25 | 46 | Cwmbach | Aberdare | Aberdare Coal Company | James Lewis | Doorboy | 11 | Fall of stone in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 25 | 47 | Gorse | Swansea | Richards and Glassbrook | Mary Price | – | 7 | Tram passed over her on incline | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 27 | 48 | Primrose | Pontardarwe | Primrose Coal Company | Noah Lewis | Overman | 35 | Drowned in tapping an old work | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| May 1 | 49 | Sirhowy | Bedwellty | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | John Francis | Labourer | – | Stone fell from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 5 | 50 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Gadlys Iron Company | William Hughes | Collier | 17 | Fall of coal in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 5 | 51 | Victoria | Bedwellty | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Samuel Bevan | Collier | 12 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 8 | 52 | Gethin | Cyfarthfa | William Crawshay | David Roberts | Collier | 24 | Fall of coal whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 9 | 53 | Abercannaid | Plymouth | Antony Hill | David Watkins | Collier | 31 | Fall of Rhas Las coal in ripping back | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 10 | 54 | Penycoedcae | Mynyddyslwyn | Carr and Co. | Job Howells | Collier | 11 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 30 | 9 | 6 | 5 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 11 | 55 | Ebbw Vale | Monmouthshire | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Henry Drury | Collier | 18 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 11 | 56 | Fry's Bottom | Clutton | Dudden, Rossiter and Co. | Abraham Beacham | Collier | 42 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 14 | 57 | Grove Pit | Kilgetty | Pembroke Iron and Coal Company. | Isaac Howells | Collier | 47 | Fell out of the bucket | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| | | | | | Isaac Beaver | Collier | – | Fall of roof in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 16 | 58 | Jack Pit | Varteg | John Vipond | Richard Harris | Hitcher | 53 | Coal fell on him from tram | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 16 | 59 | Forsyfrane | Merthyr | Penydarran Iron Company | John Price | Collier | 41 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 17 | 60 | No. 5 Balance Pit | Sirhowy | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | David Webb | Collier | 31 | Fall of coal in holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 17 | 61 | Cwmbach | Abernant | Abernant Iron Company | Ishmael Davies | Haulier | 31 | By trams in heading from sprag breaking | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 17 | 62 | Cwmneol | Aberdare | Carr and Morrison | Thomas Samuel | Roadman | 52 | Explosion of firedamp from open lamp. Door left open. No printed rules. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 20 | 63 | Aberaman | Aberdare | Crawshay Bailey | James Williams | Collier | 14 | Explosion of firedamp. Not examined by fireman, no safety lamp, no printed rules. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 22 | 64 | No. 8 Pit | Tredegar | Tredegar Iron Company | John Price | Collier | 40 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 29 | 65 | Wayn Pound | Bedwellty | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | William Hopkin | Collier | 14 | Fall of roof in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 30 | 66 | Graig Cwm | Llangefelach | I. T. Strick | William Propper | Collier | 58 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 30 | 67 | No. 4 Pit | Sirhowy | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | David Thomas | Collier | 66 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 31 | 68 | Garn Pit | Blaenavon | Blaenavon Iron Company | David Jones | Roadman | 58 | Explosion of firedamp. Not examined by fireman, no danger signals, no rules. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| June 4 | 69 | Bryndewy | Neath | Neath Abbey Coal Company | Henry Ashman | Collier | 13 | Fall of shale | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 6 | 70 | Coal Barton | Frome | Coal Barton Coal Company | Job Rich | Collier | 70 | Fall of roof in road | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 11 | 71 | Shortwood | Mangotsfield | Wethered, Cossham and Co. | Richard Foley | Doorboy | 13 | Crushed between trams | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 13 | 72 | 4 Foot Coal Pit | Abercannaid | Plymouth Iron Company | Richard Williams | Collier | 35 | Explosion of firedamp. No printed rules | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 16 | 73 | Rhas Las | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | John Jones | Tipper | 47 | Engine passed over him | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 20 | 74 | Dowlais | Merthyr | Dowlais Iron Company | David Daniel | Collier | 38 | Fall of stone from roof of stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 21 | 75 | Hendreforgan | Swansea | Evan Jones | Robert Williams | Collier | – | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 22 | 76 | Nantyglo | Aberystrutb | Bailey and Co. | Samuel Rees | Collier | 25 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 25 | 77 | Blaenavon | Monmouthshire | Blaenavon Iron Company | David Jenkins | Doorboy | 13 | Tram of coals passed over his head | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 27 | 78 | Gyfeillon | Pontypridd | Macdougall Smith | Henry Allen | Collier | 14 | Fall of coal from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 30 | 79 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Gadlys Iron Company | James Davies | Roadman | 57 | Struck on head whilst riding in trams | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 30 | 80 | No. 2 Coal Level | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | | | | Total | 14 | 45 | 11 | 10 | 6 |

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTHERN INSPECTION DISTRICT, during the Half Year ended 31st of December 1855.

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 2 | 1 | No. 1 Level | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | James Davies | Stower | 56 | Whilst riding on tram, crushed against the roof | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| " 3 | 2 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Wayne and Co. | Henry Allen | Collier | 12 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 6 | 3 | Blaengwawr | Aberdare | David Davis | John Jenkins | Collier | 27 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 7 | 4 | Pentwyn | Abersychan | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Richard Cooper | Collier | 27 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 13 | 5 | Clandown | Near Bath | James Hill, Magg and Co. | George Carpenter | Collier | 12 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 14 | 6 | Blaengwawr | Aberdare | David Davis | John Hopkins | Collier | 27 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 15 | 7 | Rhas Las | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | Isaac Evans | Horsedriver | 11 | Explosion of firedamp by going past a danger signal on 16th June. Rules and discipline wanting. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| " 19 | 8 | No. 3 Tunnel | Ebbw Vale | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Benjamin Jenkins | Collier | 33 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 19 | 9 | Wernddu | Neath | John Morgan and Co. | Thomas Thomas | Collier | 38 | Fall of coal in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 21 | 10 | Abernant | Aberdare | Fothergill and Co. | James Harris | Collier | 63 | Fall of earth | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| " 28 | 11 | Morfa | Taibach | Vivian and Sons | Evan Evans | Collier | 22 | Crushed between tram and arch in level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 28 | 12 | Blaengwawr | Aberdare | David Davis | William Davis | Collier | 21 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 31 | 13 | No. 1 Bute Level | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | James Powell | Collier | 28 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| August 4 | 14 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Wayne and Co. | Thomas Davies | Collier | 28 | Fall of coal | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| " 8 | 15 | Hendreladis | Yniscedwin | Yniscedwin Iron Company | John Thomas | Haulier | 20 | Crushed between trams | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 8 | 16 | Kilvey | Near Swansea | H. Brown | William Daniel | Trammer | 19 | Fall of stone from roof of level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 8 | 17 | Gorllwyn | Hirwain | Francis Crawshay | Rees Rees | Collier | 26 | Fall of rubbish | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| " 11 | 18 | Bryndu | Pyle | Ford and Sons | Evan Edmunds | Haulier | 14 | Kicked by a horse | – | – | – | – | – |
| " 14 | 19 | Cyfarthfa | Merthyr | William Crawshay | William Lewis | Collier | 35 | Explosion of firedamp | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| " 16 | 20 | Broominghold | Forest of Dean | John Nelmes | John Nelmes, jun. | – | – | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 16 | 21 | Gorse | Swansea | Richard and Glassbrook | Isaac Knight | Trammer | 12 | Fall of stone from roof | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| " 20 | 22 | Cwmamman | Aberaman | Shepherd and Evans | Miles Williams | Collier | 41 | Fell down the pit | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 20 | 23 | New Penyvan | Bedwelty | Tredegar Iron Company | Thomas Price | – | – | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 21 | 24 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Wayne and Co. | John Lewis | Collier | 40 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 22 | 25 | Pleskynaston | Glamorgan | John Dukes | Edward Thomas | Collier | 21 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 23 | 26 | Penllwyn gwynne | Llangennech | Moses Seymour | Isaac David | Collier | 36 | Fall of coal in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| " 28 | 27 | Level | Cwmtillerey | J. P. and D. Price | William Wilson | Collier | – | Fall of stone | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| " 29 | 28 | Cymmer New Pit | Pontypridd | George Insole and Son | William Stradling | Collier | 24 | Explosion of firedamp from leaving open door. No rules, overman, nor double doors. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| September 6 | 29 | Engine Pit | Cwmavon | Gov. and Co. of Copper Miners. | Rees Jenkin | Collier | 26 | Explosion of fire damp from defective lamp, firedamp allowed to remain in and near working-places. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| " 7 | 30 | Sguborwen | Aberdare | Thomas and Joseph | Morgan Evans | Collier | 40 | Fall of coal | 4 | 21 | 1 | 4 | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September 9 | 31 | Cefn Cwse | Bridgend | British Banking Company | Edward David | Collier | 54 | Coal fell from roof of level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 10 | 32 | Oldcastle | Llanelly | Sims, Williams and Co. | John Hughes | Collier | 20 | Jerked off carriage whilst ascending shaft. No cover to carriage, and chain caught in frame. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 12 | 33 | Dowlais | Merthyr | Dowlais Iron Company | John Francis | Mason | 36 | Fall of rubbish whilst arching an air pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 14 | 34 | Rock | Blackwood | Henry Marsh | Edwin Roberts | Collier | 19 | Drowned by irruption of water. Plan of former workings insufficient. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 17 | 35 | Machen | Newport | Machen Coal Company | William Morgan | Collier | – | Explosion of firedamp by removing it into contact with naked lights. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 18 | 36 | No. 4 Balance Pit | Sirhowy | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | John Jones | Collier | 21 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 20 | 37 | Cwm Celyn | Monmouthshire | Cruttwell and Levick | David Richards | Haulier | 14 | Fell into the sump | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 21 | 38 | Dowlais | Merthyr | Dowlais Iron Company | John James | Collier | 22 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 21 | 39 | Llynvi-vale | Maesteg | Maesteg Iron Company | William Hopkins | Collier | 36 | Run over by trams on incline | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 22 | 40 | Llynvi-vale | Maesteg | Maesteg Iron Company | Griffith Lloyd | Collier | 11 | Crushed by cage whilst crossing bottom of pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 24 | 41 | Lletty Shenkin | Aberdare | Lletty Shenkin Coal Company. | John Thomas | Labourer | 15 | Knocked down by connecting rod of engine | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 24 | 42 | Black Vein | Risca | Risca Coal and Iron Company. | Henry East | Collier | 23 | Fall of coal from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 25 | 43 | Cyfarthfa | Merthyr | William Crawshay | William Williams | Collier | 18 | Attempted to jump into trams in motion | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 27 | 44 | No. 2 Pit | Kingswood | George Brain and Co. | Isaac Burgess | Haulier | 13 | Lost his way and fell into an old tip | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 29 | 45 | Fycenol | Swansea | Swansea Coal Company | Thomas Lewis | Collier | 52 | Fell down pit by attempting to get into the carriage after it had started. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| October 1 | 46 | Henwain | Blaina | Cruttwell and Levick | Samuel Sharland | Collier | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 3 | 47 | Machen | Newport | Machen Coal Company | William Thomas | Collier | – | Fall of coal from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 3 | 48 | Dowlais | Merthyr | Dowlais Iron Company | Banfield Vaughan | Unemployed | 7 | Tram passed over him | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| „ 9 | 49 | Penyvan | Aberbeeg | Thomas Powell | John Thomas<br>John Phillips | Collier<br>Collier | 24<br>29 | Key of plummer box of pumping and winding engine came out. Machinery defective. Four others injured. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| „ 9 | 50 | Thomas Chapel | Kilgetty | Pembrokeshire Coal Company. | George Phillips | Collier | 38 | Fall of stone from roof of stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 10 | 51 | Beaufort | Monmouthshire | Beaufort Iron Company | John Thomas | Collier | – | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 10 | 52 | Cymmer New Pit | Pontypridd | George Insole and Son | William John | Collier | 50 | Fall of roof in airway | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 11 | 53 | Lightmoor | Forest of Dean | William Crawshay | Charles Williams | Haulier | 16 | Skull fractured by handle of windlass | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 12 | 54 | New Pit | Llansamlet | Charles H. Smith | William Morgan | Collier | 19 | Fell through hole in staging of a staple | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 14 | 55 | Cethin | Cyfarthfa | William Crawshay | John Emanuel | Collier | 25 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | | | | 5 | 31 | 11 | 7 | 3 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15 | 56 | Bryndu | Pyle | Messrs. Ford | William Jenkins | Collier | 35 | Fall of stone in level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 17 | 57 | Rhas Las | Dowlais | Dowlais Iron Company | John Davies | Collier | 40 | Fall of coal in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 17 | 58 | Rock Vein | Risca | Risca Coal Company | John Carter | Collier | 12 | Fall of coal in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 17 | 59 | Black Vein | Risca | Risca Coal Company | Robert Yendall | Hitcher | 32 | Fall of coal whilst crossing bottom of shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 18 | 60 | No. 3 Pit | Abercarn | Abercarn Coal Company | David Davies | Labourer | – | Crushed by tram | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 18 | 61 | Cwm Pit | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | Thomas Rees | Collier | 11 | Fell on mandril which he was carrying | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 19 | 62 | No. 3 Pit | Abercarn | Abercarn Coal Company | William Phillips<br>William Thomas | Collier<br>Collier | –<br>– | Fall of roof in heading | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| „ 22 | 63 | Engine Pit | Abersychan | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | William Cartwright | Collier | 12 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 24 | 64 | Crown | Warmley | William Marsden | James Stone | Trammer | 10 | Breaking of incline chain. Chain too light | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 26 | 65 | Cwmbargoed | Penydarran | Dowlais Iron Company | John Griffiths | Sinker | 40 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 29 | 66 | Little Haven | Pembrokeshire | Dr. Reed | Martha James | Winder | 44 | Fell backwards down the shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 31 | 67 | Aberaman | Aberdare | Crawshay Bailey | John Hughes | Collier | 25 | Explosion of firedamp | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| November 1 | 68 | No. 2 Pit | Beaufort | Messrs. Bailey | James Lewis | Haulier | 13 | Crushed between the trams | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 1 | 69 | Blaennant | Aberdare | Aberdare Iron Company | John Jones | Collier | 23 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 3 | 70 | No. 1 Pit | Kingswood | George Brain and Co. | Samuel Jeffreys | Haulier | 15 | Fall of roof from want of timber | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 3 | 71 | New Tredegar Level | Monmouthshire | Thomas Powell | William Richards | Collier | 42 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 3 | 72 | Ram Hill | Coalpit Heath | Coalpit Heath Company | Job Dando<br>George Rolph | Collier<br>Collier | 43<br>40 | Breaking of rope from swinging over arm of drum by weight of hinge. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| „ 6 | 73 | Rowland's Old Pit | Pontypridd | — Rowland | Zephaniah Williams | Haulier | 11 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 8 | 74 | Dowlais | Merthyr | Dowlais Iron Company | Thomas Lewis | Doorboy | 11 | Fall of coal from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 8 | 75 | Lower Level | Kilgetty | Pembrokeshire Coal Company. | David Griffiths | Engine Assistant | 15 | Blow on head from pump rods | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 9 | 76 | Nantyglo | Monmouthshire | Messrs. Bailey | Abraham Davies | Haulier | 14 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 12 | 77 | Dinas | Pontypridd | Hunt and Co. | Thomas Bevan | Haulier | 18 | Fell under trams during a run | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 16 | 78 | Dyffryn | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | David Jones | Collier | 40 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 17 | 79 | Cornhwrdd | Llangennech | John Rees | Daniel Davis | Trammer | 14 | Drowned by irruption of water from old workings. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| „ 21 | 80 | Trevane | Pembrokeshire | James Higgon | – | Collier | 47 | Stage fell upon him | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 22 | 81 | Maesteg | Glamorganshire | Maesteg Iron Company | Moses Bevan | Collier | 20 | Fall of stone in level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 22 | 82 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Gadlys Iron Company | Benjamin Evans | Collier | 58 | Explosion of firedamp. Lamps unlocked | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| „ 23 | 83 | No. 2 Pit | Pontypool | Pontypool Iron Company | Mark Tucker | Collier | 28 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 26 | 84 | Gadlys | Aberdare | Gadlys Iron Company | David Jones | Collier | 54 | Fall of coal from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 27 | 85 | Cwm | Aberbeeg | Brithdir Coal Company | J. Ferret | Collier | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | | | | 7 | 49 | 17 | 13 | 3 |

## List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above-ground. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 28 | 86 | Curraway | Pembrey | Abraham and Edmonds | William Williams | Trammer | 19 | Fall of coal in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 28 | 87 | Cwm Neol | Aberdare | Carr and Morrison | Thomas Jones | Collier | 30 | Thrown down the shaft by the cage being pulled. Verdict of manslaughter against the engine driver. | – | – | 8 | – | – |
| | | | | | Philip Kelly | Collier | 25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Daniel Thomas | Collier | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Samuel Thomas | Collier | 25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | William Thomas | Collier | 17 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Jenkin Davies | Collier | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | William Hopper | Collier | 17 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Richard Weeks | Collier | 23 | | | | | | |
| „ 27 | 88 | North Dyffryn | Merthyr | Plymouth Iron Company | David Thomas | Collier | 12 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 6 | 89 | No. 5 Balance | Sirhowy | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Lewis Parry | Collier | 45 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 11 | 90 | Lletty Shenkin | Aberdare | Rees and others | William Thomas | Labourer | 22 | Fall of stone from pit side whilst sinking | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 11 | 91 | Ashton Vale | Bristol | E. Knight and Co. | James Hall | Collier | 25 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 12 | 92 | Main | Neath | Neath Abbey Coal Company | Thomas Samuel | Collier | 25 | Foot slipping, fell down the shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ 12 | 93 | Tytrist | Tredegar | Tredegar Iron Company | George Green | Collier | 40 | Fall of coal whilst cutting | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 14 | 94 | Dare | Aberdare | David Williams | Thomas Jones | Collier | 34 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 14 | 95 | No. 3 Pit | Kingswood | George Brain and Co. | George Cordy | Hitcher | – | By ascending shaft in tub with only one hook attached. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | | John Daniels | Hitcher | – | | | | | | |
| „ 15 | 96 | Bryn Pwllog | Rhymney | Rhymney Iron Company | Evan Jones | Collier | 48 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 15 | 97 | Pluckpenny | Forest of Dean | C. and T. Brain | James Roberts | Collier | 29 | Fall of coal on head | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 15 | 98 | Old Castle | Llanelly | Sims, Willyams and Co. | Thomas John | Collier | 19 | Fall of roof while holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 20 | 99 | Hirwain | Aberdare | F. Crawshay | David Davies | Collier | 22 | Fall of rubbish | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 21 | 100 | Little Haven | Pembrokeshire | Dr. Reed | – | Collier | 34 | Fall of rubbish | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 24 | 101 | Grove | Kilgetty | Pembrokeshire Coal Company. | George Thomas | Pitman | 38 | Stepping on to scaffold in pit whilst insecure, and without signalling. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | | John Barnett | Sinker | 31 | | | | | | |
| „ 27 | 102 | Weeg Slaut | Swansea | G. B. Morris | John Daniel | Trammer | 18 | Crushed between trams in level | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| | | | | Total number of Accidents, 182. Total number of Deaths, 201. | | | | Total | 7 | 60 | 31 | 14 | 3 |

## Appendix No. II.

Evidence given at an Inquest held by George Overton, Esqre., Coroner, on the 8th of February 1855.

Thomas Wayne: I was a partner of the Aberdare Coal Company. I signed a deed on the 13th February selling the property. I was the manager of the accounts and payment of wages, but not of the underground works. Mr. David David took upon himself the charge of the underground work for eighteen months, and had a beneficial interest in the same. I considered Mr. David David responsible if anything occurred, and had a perfect understanding with him. Mr. David has been very unwell, so as not to be able to go out, for four or five months.

A medical certificate by Edward Davis, Esq., Surgeon, was then handed in, that David David was unable to attend.

Mr. David's letter to Mr. Mackworth was then read. (See note A.) I did not undertake the management, as stated in Mr. David's letter. I agreed to give him £50 a-year for attending to it. He has signed the receipt produced for salary paid for the management of underground work up to February 14th, 1855.

I never heard of the rules being abandoned till this moment. I do not know whether there were ever any printed rules. I gave no instructions about them. I did not interfere at all with the underground department. I was not consulted about abandoning the rules. I don't recollect writing to Mr. Mackworth. I recollect receiving a letter from Mr. Mackworth about November, 1855. The last time I went down to the Cwmbach Colliery I took David Thomas, the overman, to David David. I showed Mr. Mackworth's letter to them, and arranged there and then, and told David Thomas to look to David David for instructions. Since that time I have not interfered. I have not made any inquiries whether the recommendations contained in Mr. Mackworth's letter, and promised in my letter, were being carried out.

Herbert Mackworth, having been sworn, stated: I am Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the Southern District. I have held the appointment for about three years. I examined the Cwmbach Coal Pit on the 1st March. I first examined the part of the colliery where the explosion took place, and found although there was a small quantity of air passing along the further part of the level, that hardly any air found its way into the actual working places where it was requisite to dilute the fire-damp escaping from the coal.

Fire-damp I found existing in most of the working places, and in some in so large a quantity as would be calculated to produce a still more serious explosion than the one we are inquiring into. At these places there was no danger signal to point out the risk, and one of the largest bodies of gas was less than six yards distant from the travelling road, and the current of air passed in this direction and then passed on through the stalls. In short, the workings were thus rendered foul to such an extent, that a slight inadvertence might cause an explosion of great extent in the colliery, and I have seldom seen any colliery workings in a more neglected and reprehensible condition. I found locked safety lamps being used in parts of the colliery, almost, I may say, alternately with the naked lights, and depending simply on the fact of whether the fireman happened to go into every working place in the morning, and whether gas happened to exist there at that moment.

In this seam there seems to be something of the same character of discharge as in the upper four-foot coal, and it is notorious that the discharge of fire-damp is very uncertain. Any discharge of gas between the time of the fireman going in and the colliers going in might cause an explosion. An excessive discharge of fire-damp at anytime on the leaving open of the door would be also likely to cause an explosion. I have seldom gone into a colliery where unlocked safety lamps are used, without finding some of them with the tops taken off. These facts show the necessity of using locked safety lamps, and the accidents in this and the neighbouring collieries show that the duty devolves upon the proprietor to have no other than locked safety lamps admitted into the mine. I attended an inquest in October, 1852, on an accident at this colliery, by an explosion of fire-damp, caused by a man taking the top off his lamp, after being cautioned. (See note B.) On the 18th October, I addressed a letter to Messrs. Wayne and Co., Aberdare. (See note C.) On the 28th of October I inspected the colliery again, and wrote to Mr. Wayne certain recommendations for the management of the colliery. (See note F.) I again inspected the colliery on November 5, 1853, after two explosions had occurred, and on the 11th I addressed a letter to Mr. Thomas Wayne (see note G.);—and on the 14th I received a letter—(see note H.)—acknowledging the receipt of mine, and stating that immediate steps should be taken to carry out my suggestions. From my examinations of the colliery, and the evidence given, I have found that the proprietors have not carried out any one of the precautions to the absence of which the previous explosions were attributable, and which neglect has again resulted in loss of life, as I told them it would, if persisted in. It is clear that this accident could not have occurred if ordinary precautions had been adopted. The explosion might have occurred from the faulty condition of the lamp tops, which is commonly the condition when colliers are allowed to take them home and clean them themselves.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—

"The Jury find that Thomas Morgan and David Meredith came to their death in consequence of William Hopkins taking off the top of his lamp, contrary to cautions given him by the fireman before entering the pit, and that he is guilty of manslaughter.

"The Jury cannot separate without an earnest recommendation that, for the future, the proprietors will not permit their workmen to enter the pit without a locked lamp, under any circumstances. That a competent engineer be appointed to the management. That the workmen be not allowed to take these lamps home, but leave them with a proper person to be cleansed, in the interval between their hours of labour; and that the excellent suggestions made by the Government Inspector may be strictly carried out."

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Note A.

Abernant y gwes, near Aberdare,
March 3rd, 1855.

SIR,

In reply to yours of 3rd inst., requesting my attendance at the inquest at Aberdare, on Tuesday next, I beg to say that I am not able to attend, owing to my bad state of health; my medical attendant will prove the same. I have likewise to inform you that I had nothing to do with the management of the Cwmbach Colliery; Mr. Thomas Wayne had the entire management of this colliery from the time I was taken ill until the accident had taken place.

H. Mackworth, Esq.

I am, &c.,
DAVID DAVID.

Note B.

Extract of David Jones's evidence at inquest on explosion of fire-damp in the Cwmbach Colliery, on the 13th October, 1852.

David Jones, "Fireman."—"I cautioned David Llewellyn (the deceased) not to open the lamp, and for God's sake to take care. As I was returning I met a haulier who went up into the stall and found David Lewellyn was with his lamp top off."

Note C.

SIR,

Cardiff, October 18th, 1852.

At the inquest held on Wednesday last, concerning the death of David Llewellyn, at your Cwmbach Colliery, I had occasion to remark as to the following points, which it is my duty to request your serious attention to—

1st. The apparent want of discipline and control on the part of your officers. This no doubt arises from—

2nd. The want of printed or other rules read out to the men once a month.

3rd. The want of proper bratticing and distribution of the air.

4th. The dangerous arrangement relatively of the in-take and return aircourses, so that a severe explosion would lay dead the colliery. I marked the worst points in pencil on the plan. I have just heard that William Griffith has also died from the same explosion. I went on Thursday afternoon to the colliery to try the ventilation by measurement, but it was not at work.

Messrs. Thomas Wayne & Co.
Aberdare Coal Co.

I am, &c.,
HERBERT F. MACKWORTH.

Note D.

Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

Gadley's Iron Works,
October 19th, 1852.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, and read the contents to our agent; Enoch Williams; he will be very glad to meet you at our Cwmbach Collieries, if you will fix an early day for so doing.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS WAYNE,
for Aberdare Coal Co.

Note E.

Herbert Mackworth, Esq.

Gadley's Iron Works,
October 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR,

Our Enoch Williams has just informed me that you accompanied him through some of our coal workings at Cwmbach yesterday. I will be very glad to know what state you consider they were in, and any suggestion that you may make shall be strictly attended to.

I am, &c.
THOMAS WAYNE.

Note F.

DEAR SIR,

Cardiff, Oct. 30, 1852.

The notes which I made of several matters to which I directed Enoch Williams' attention are as follows:

1st. That the hollows in the falls should be tried every morning by the fireman, and sloping brattice or other means used for preventing any indications of fire-damp.

* * * * * * * * *

5th. Brattice should be carried up to the working face before any cap is seen on the flame of a light.

* * * * * * * * *

6th. I understand that you are having rules printed, which being read over to the men once a month before the pay, will introduce more system amongst them, and enable you to mark those who are neglectful or reckless.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, &c.,
HERBERT MACKWORTH.

Note G.

DEAR SIR, Nov. 11, 1855.

I take the earliest opportunity, after inspecting your Cwmbach Colliery, of communicating to you by letter the conclusions at which I have arrived respecting it. The 5th and 6th paragraphs of my letter to you of the 30th October last year have not, apparently, received the attention which is necessary for the safety of the men, or indeed, I fear, any attention at all.

The chains are in a bad condition. Fire-damp is standing in most of the working places which I examined, through want of proper bratticing. This is the case even in those parts of the mine where two explosions of fire-damp have, within the last few weeks, occurred; and had I received notice of the holding of the inquest on the first of those accidents, I should have attributed the cause to the neglect of the bratticing, and animadverted strongly upon it. The want of air in the working parts is partly attributable to the careless manner in which openings are left in the gob, and to the contraction of the airways, which should never be less than 4 feet by 4 feet, but which, in some cases, were so small that I could hardly creep through.

The arrangement of the air in the working faces or stalls is on the most vicious principle, as the current is made to descend through them instead of ascending, so that the gas has every assistance in accumulating, and the chance of accident is at least five times as great. The discipline of the colliery appears to be defective, as I found the colliers using candles when the fireman had told them to use safety lamps, and close to the site of one of the two late explosions. This is a breach of discipline which cannot be too seriously punished; and if it is true that the officers of the mine cannot account for the cause of these accidents, it is an additional proof that the mine is in a most dangerous state.

A careful examination of the nature of the gas and the high state of tension in which it exists, coupled with the statements of your agents, convince me that it is highly dangerous to work either of the two seams now at work in the Cwmbach Colliery but with locked safety lamps exclusively.

The uncertain escapage of the gas, and the possibility of a door, by being left open, causing an explosion, will, in addition to the above details, I am sure, convince you of the responsibility you labour under in continuing to work that colliery with naked lights. The lamps should be locked in a manner difficult to open, either on Watson's plan or with a padlock; under the proposed arrangement it will, of course, be necessary to conduct the foul air into the shaft at least fifteen yards distant from the furnace.

The doors in the colliery are far too numerous and very badly arranged; the main doors and those between the level and the furnace should be removed altogether, as they may cause, in the event of an explosion, a most fearful loss of life.

I could find neither a proper plan nor rules at the colliery, and I must beg you to remedy this deficiency without delay: and here let me submit to your judgment whether it is right, and adequately considerate of the lives of the workmen in your employ, to leave the Cwmbach Colliery without the superintendence of a well-qualified engineer.

I am sure no one deplores more than yourself the lamentable accidents which have occurred, and that I have only to mention the foregoing facts to you to insure your serious attention to them.

I am, &c.,
HERBERT MACKWORTH.

Thos. Wayne, Esq., Aberdare.

Note H.

DEAR SIR, Glandare, Nov. 14, 1853.

I am in receipt of your favour of 11th date, and feel much obliged for the suggestions you have made to secure greater safety in the working of our Cwmbach Colliery; and immediate steps shall be taken to carry out your recommendations.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS WAYNE,
For Aberdare Coal Company.

Note K.

EVIDENCE given on the TRIAL for MANSLAUGHTER.

William Hopkin, whose face and hands bore marks of severe injury, was charged with the manslaughter of William Meredith, on Feb. 8th, 1855, at Aberdare.

Mr. Grove, Q.C., and Mr. T. D. Evans appeared for the prosecutor; attorney, Mr. Simons. Counsel for the defence, Mr. Giffard and Mr. Ward; attorneys, Messrs. C. and F. James, of Merthyr.

Mr. Grove briefly stated the case. The death of the deceased was caused by an explosion, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the prisoner, in going into a dangerous part of the pit with a naked light. Mr. Grove then called

Hopkin Hopkin, who was sworn and examined by Mr. Evans. He said: I am a collier, working at the Cwmbach Colliery. I have been there for seven or eight months. I was working on the 8th of February last at the extreme rise of the Rosfaskin heading. The deceased was also working there. The prisoner at the bar was also working there. Between twelve and one o'clock the prisoner came up from the heading to fetch a tram of coal. The prisoner came up to within two or three yards, and I saw the fire proceeding from him, the prisoner, up the heading. An explosion took place, and I fell down. J. and D. Davies and the deceased were working with safety lamps by order. We used safety lamps in dangerous places. There are "blowers" in that heading. It was not the practice to lock the lamps. We put a top on the lamps when we are working in dangerous places. I did not say anything then to the prisoner, but I told him in the morning when he was going in with a tram to be careful, as there was fire there. I did not hear or see David Davies there.

Cross-examined: We work with the naked light when it is not dangerous. The prisoner is a haulier. Every haulier has a "door boy," whose duty it is to open the doors before the haulier and shut them after him. I cannot say that the prisoner had a boy that day. I saw the prisoner about nine o'clock, and a boy, Thomas Morgan, was with him then. I do not know that this boy had any light. Some of the boys have safety lamps and others have not. A man named Arthur was working that day. I cannot say whether he was working with a naked light or not. It is no person's duty to see that our lights are properly covered in dangerous places. When the top is on the Davy lamp it does not give so much light as when naked. Some manage to work in the large veins when the top is on, but it is difficult. I worked with the top on my lamp. When I said I saw the fire coming from the prisoner I meant coming from that direction where he was.

Re-examined by Mr. Grove: In dangerous places both men and boys were required to use safety lamps. The fire came from where the prisoner stood up to where I stood. I cannot say whether the prisoner had his lamp in his hand then.

Amos Thomas sworn: I am a fireman at the Cwmbach Colliery. Have been there for nearly eighteen months. The practice of the colliery was to have a fire-lamp when there was a little fire there. I know the heading called Hopkin Hopkin's heading. There were "blowers" in that heading on some occasions. On the 8th February there were "blowers" there, and I gave orders to the colliers and the hauliers, the prisoner included, that morning. Prisoner came to me and asked for a fire-lamp. I told him to remember not to open it, because there was fire in the heading. Hopkin Hopkin's heading is the place where the accident occurred. There was a practice in the colliery to put a mandril up. He must then take care that no one else comes on there. I saw some lamps which were found after the explosion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Giffard: It was the general custom of this pit to work with naked lights. The dangerous places were marked as I have described. The mandril or shore was placed as a danger mark. After the mandril had been taken away there was nothing left to show danger. Thomas Morgan was the door-boy to the prisoner on this occasion. He had a naked light. He was killed by this explosion. He went on to open the door before the haulier. He did not go further than the door. The place where the explosion took place was about seven or eight yards from the door. I cannot say where the haulier was who was working in Hopkin Hopkin's heading. A place might become very dangerous if a door is left open. It would become safe very speedily if properly ventilated. A place might be dangerous in the morning and safe in the evening. The air course in this particular mine was rather narrow, the earth having given way. It is my duty and that of my partner to attend to the air course. There was sufficient room for a man to get through the air course. The air course was in a neglected state. Two people were employed to keep the air course free. It was myself and partner who had to give out the lamps. I did not give Thomas Morgan a lamp that morning.

Several other witnesses were examined. Their evidence merely went to show that it was the custom in the pit to work with safety lamps where it was considered dangerous. All dangerous places were marked with a mandril or shovel, and if these marks were removed there was nothing left to show that the places were dangerous.

Mr. Giffard then addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that the evidence did not prove that the accident was caused from the prisoner's lamp, many of the other workmen and a boy killed by the explosion also working with a naked light.

His Lordship was about summing up, when he was stopped by the jury, who said they were not satisfied that it had been clearly made out that the accident had been caused by the prisoner's lamp. The jury added that they thought blame was to be attached to the proprietors of that colliery, in not having adopted greater precautions indicating danger.

His Lordship said that the jury were right in stopping the case if they were not satisfied on this point. At the same time he was glad that the investigation had taken place, so that all colliers and other persons might know that if the death of a fellow-creature resulted from their negligence, they would be amenable to the charge of manslaughter.

A Verdict of Not Guilty was then taken.

## Appendix No. III.

Inquest at Yorkley touching the Death of William Denning, killed by the breaking of a Guide Chain at the Park End Colliery, on the 23rd February 1855.

Herbert Mackworth, on his oath, said: I am Government Inspector of Coal Mines. I have examined the top of the land pit, where the accident occurred. I find that it worked by means of a flat rope carrying a sliding cross bar, through which two single link guide chains pass. The other pit is worked in a similar manner by one engine placed between the pits. The guide chains are not of the best make externally. The quality of the iron seems to be unequal; some of the iron has been very much crystallized, and I also detect some considerable flaws. These causes may not have been sufficient to have produced the accident, if it had not been for the manner in which the chains are stated to have broken at different times, and fallen down the pit. On considering the number of times these occurrences have happened, and that the chains were very strained and otherwise injured by the fall, I certainly think that those chains ought to have been entirely removed and new ones substituted. An alteration should also be made in the mode of winding the shaft, to prevent the trams catching, and thereby breaking the chains. Considering the condition in which the chains were in, I think there was great neglect in not having the chains carefully examined over before every shift of men went up or down. I do not think that the shaking of the chain at the bottom by the deceased, when not screwed down, could possibly have broken the chain, unless the chain had been in a very bad state. I think, therefore, the accident has entirely arisen from not providing proper materials, and from the want of ordinary care and attention to the safety of the men. Everything shows that this was almost entirely neglected both by Mr. Gething and by William Wintle. On looking at the guide chains at the other pit, I find at the top of the guide chains, in the part which has to bear the greatest strain, there are no less than 14 new joining links in 10 yards. Another source to which this accident is attributable is the want of the ordinary precaution of giving the control of the bottom of the shaft into the hands of the hanger-on, who has to make all the signals, especially when men are going to ascend. Great neglect is also shown by there not being a wire, or other similar proper means for communicating between the bottom and the top of the pit. Another precaution, very common in collieries, which might at least have mitigated the results of the present occurrence, is the providing a cover or bonnet for the men who ascend or descend the shafts. I must also comment strongly on the want of printed rules, without which collieries cannot be carried on safely. I cannot conceive it possible that the manager of these works, Mr. David Gething, can be ignorant of any one of these precautions. They were, in the main, resolved on by a meeting of the coal-mining interest of England in May last, in London. I think, consequently, that the blame in this case rests chiefly on the manager of the works.

Herbert Mackworth.

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Inquest on the 9th March, before George Overton, Esq., Coroner, respecting an Explosion of Fire-damp in the Aberamman Coal Pit.

Herbert Mackworth, of Clifton, in the county of Gloucester, said: I am the Government Inspector. I examined this colliery two days after the accident, and again yesterday. The part of the colliery where the explosion occurred exhibits conditions of the nine-foot coal which renders it the most dangerous part of the works. There appears to be a considerable discharge of gas there, and I believe that the gas that caused the explosion in question proceeded partly from the coal and partly from the fall. The accumulation of the gas was assisted by the brattice having been broken down by the fall, but it is difficult to say that the subsequent fall of part of the roof may not have forced the gas down on to one of the lights of the men near the mouth of the stall. There appear to have been two accidents in this same vein in this pit caused by open lights, which confirmed my opinion that it is a dangerous seam to work with naked lights, and it is fortunate that this explosion occurred near one of the upcast pits, or it is probable that the results would have been far more disastrous. The objections that are raised against safety lamps not giving sufficient light, experience in those collieries where they are constantly used, and constantly cleaned by a proper man, are shown to be invalid. In my opinion, when an unlocked safety lamp is entrusted to a collier working in a stall, it is, if anything, more dangerous than a candle. This instance shows the necessity of having safety lamps locked; it was a dangerous part of the colliery, and a part where pillar working was commencing. The pillar working had already produced a fall of roof, which is the reason locked safety lamps are used in pillar workings. The explosion happened because the fireman could not always be there at once to rectify any danger. There was nothing to prevent a naked light being taken into the gas. It is probable that the doors also were open—a neglect that might at once neutralize the effects of the best ventilation if locked safety lamps were not used. There is no part of my district where it would be easier for the proprietor to adopt printed rules than at this colliery, as the most serious accidents have occurred there, and printed rules and locked safety lamps are exclusively used in some of the adjacent pits; and yet in this colliery the pillar workings even are not always carried on with safety lamps. In fact, the same system appears to be adopted now as before these serious accidents occurred, and after all my cautions both verbal and written.

In a letter written to Mr. Williams in 1852, I recommend printed rules and locked safety lamps. The colliers in this instance appear to have exercised a certain amount of caution further than they have had any directions, and in my opinion, the death of these men is attributable to the owners and managers of the colliery, who would not adopt those precautions which have been printed in the rules that were at one time introduced to the colliery, and are adopted at the adjacent works.

This closed the evidence: the Coroner then addressed the Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury—We have now terminated our inquiry and examined all the evidence that can be procured on the subject, and it becomes my duty to draw your attention to such parts of the evidence as appears material for your consideration, so as to enable you to come to a correct and just decision as to the causes that produced the death of the persons upon whom we have been holding this inquiry; and it will be also my duty to point out to you the law upon the subject, so that you may be able to judge whether any criminal liability attaches to any of the parties implicated in the transaction, and discharge your duties, as I know you will, honestly, conscientiously and fully. I feel it my duty on the present occasion to be more particular and minute than usual, because, I regret to say, there have recently been several serious explosions in the neighbourhood, and it therefore becomes doubly imperative upon us to investigate every case of the kind most strictly. This immediate neighbourhood, as you are all too well aware, has become already notorious, in consequence of the very melancholy and extensive sacrifice of life that has taken place, unequalled, I believe, in any part of the kingdom, and I may add the world, and it therefore behoves us to investigate most strictly every occurence of the kind. I need not remind you, as I am sure they are deeply engrafted on your memory, of the serious events that occurred in this valley alone, in 1845, 1849, 1850 and 1852, when 159 lives were lost on four occasions, by explosions in the Upper Dyffryn, Lletty Shenkin, and Middle Dyffryn Collieries, within less than a mile of space, but as I shall have occasion to refer to them again, I cannot pass them over in silence. I am happy to state that during the last two years there have been comparatively few lives lost by explosions, and I fain did hope, that the searching inquiries that had been made on the important occasions I have alluded to, added to the very sensible and able suggestions that were then made by the Government inspectors, and the scientific gentlemen who were then examined, had the effect of inducing the coal proprietors to adopt an improved system of working, and greater precautions, and to that cause might be attributed the favourable results that had taken place; but I regret to state that my expectations have been deceived, and I have lately had a repetition of the occurrences more frequent, though, fortunately, not attended by so great a sacrifice of life, within the last two or three months. I feel it, therefore, my duty to impress upon you the importance of the present inquiry. The facts in the present case, as appears by the evidence, are these:—The deceased, Evan Thomas, appears to have been working, together with a boy of the name of Rees Jeremiah, in a stall in the nine-feet vein, in the Aberamman pit, and continued working all day, up till about four o'clock in the afternoon, with naked lights; he was working a "skip," that is to say, a part which previously formed a side or pillar of the stall. The stall having been previously driven or worked to the usual extent or length of about seventy yards, and the width of about seven yards, it was thought proper to take a piece, or "skip," as it is termed, off the side, or pillar, and the deceased had been employed in working this skip, and had advanced to within about eight yards of the face or extreme end of the stall, when all of a sudden a large extent, from eight to ten yards, of the top began falling down behind him; he immediately desired the boy, Rees Jeremiah, to put out his light, and did the same himself, and they remained stationary in the place where they were at work, until Richard Lovett and William Davies, who happened to be working in a heading near, heard the noise of the fall, and suspecting that something had happened left their work and went first of all to a stall where Edward Jeremiah and his two other sons were at work, and induced Jeremiah and his sons to accompany them to the stall, where the deceased man, Thomas, and Rees Jeremiah, another son of Edward Jeremiah, worked. When they got there they found there had been a fall of the roof, so they called out to the deceased to know if he had been injured, he answered them; they then desired them to remain quiet until they had examined it, and considering there was a chance of escaping they told the deceased, Evan Thomas, and Rees Jeremiah, that they might pass under the fall in safety, if they kept on one side; they followed the directions given them, and both came under the fall in safety to the mouth or entrance to the stall, where the four others were standing. When they joined the other persons they consulted together, and it was thought necessary to send for John Williams, the fireman, to ascertain what ought to be done, and the boy, Rees Jeremiah, was despatched in search of the fireman, and to that circumstance no doubt his safety is to be attributed. When Rees Jeremiah was despatched for the fireman Edward Jeremiah and his two sons returned to their work in an adjoining stall, and fortunately escaped uninjured, but the two other men, Richard Lovett and William Davies, remained with Evan Thomas, awaiting the arrival of the fireman, and it would appear, that during this interval the explosion took place, which produced the melancholy consequences which we are now investigating; they were all severely burnt and injured, and had all since died. Thomas James, a haulier, who was with his horse in the main level, between the heading in which Evan Thomas's stall was situated, and the pit, was severely burnt and injured, is also since dead; and another haulier of the name of James Williams, who was with his horse near the bottom of the pit, was blown into the sump, together with the horse, and was found

there dead; so that it would appear that five persons have met with their deaths altogether, and one more seriously injured, and the two horses are also dead. It appears that Evan Thomas and Rees Jeremiah were working with naked lights at the time of the fall, and that they immediately put them out as soon as the fall took place, and remained in darkness until the other men came to their assistance; and it would appear by the evidence of Edward Jeremiah, that when Richard Lovett, William Davies, and Edward Jeremiah went into the stall they left the naked light behind them on the heading, and used only safety lamps, and shortly afterwards, before the explosion, Edward Jeremiah and his sons took away the naked lights and left the other three with nothing but safety lamps; but it appears doubtful, from the evidence, whether they continued to keep the tops on their safety lamps, or whether or not they were working. You have heard the evidence, and it is for you to deduce your own conclusions on that point; but it appears certainly very doubtful how the gas could have taken fire; it might, as was suggested by Mr. Mackworth, have taken fire from one of those men having taken off the top from their lamps and the gas came in contact with them, or it might have taken place in the other manner suggested by Mr. Smith and some of the other witnesses, from one of those men venturing back again into the stall with a naked light after the fall. This hypothesis, at first view, would appear improbable, as well as imprudent, were it not for the fact that Evan Thomas' clothes were found the next day, or the following, removed from the place where the boy Rees Jeremiah proved they were left before the fall, and a considerable portion of the fall was under them, and scarcely any over, which certainly strongly indicates that the clothes must have been removed after the fall by some one; and while to the fact is added the circumstance that the gauze on the top of Evan Thomas' lamp was found in the place where the men had left, but the bottom, or lamp itself, has not been discovered, there certainly do appear some grounds for supposing that he might have gone back with a naked light to fetch his clothes, and by that means ignited the gas, however rash and imprudent such an act would be. With regard to the law on the point, I fear it is not sufficiently known, and I will endeavour to expound it as clearly as I can. The rules of law may be laid down thus: If the death of a fellow creature arises from the wilful negligence or omission of any person, then the party guilty of such negligence or omission is guilty of the charge of manslaughter. It is your province to decide what does or does not amount to wilful negligence or omission, and all I can do is, assist you with any decisions or *dicta* that have taken place; and I find two of a recent date that I think it important you should be informed of. Mr. Justice Maule, in the case Rex v. Hains, 2 Con. and K. 368, stated, "When it appeared that it was the duty of the defendant, who was the underground bailiff of a mine, to direct the ventilation, and direct where air heading should be placed, but in consequence of his neglecting to do so, there was an explosiou of fire-damp in the mine, and nineteen men were killed, held this to be manslaughter." And at the last Swansea Assizes, in the case of the Queen v. Hopkins, Mr. Justice Crompton stated, "He was glad the investigation had taken place, so that all colliers and other persons might know, that if the death of a fellow creature resulted from their negligence, they would be amenable to the charge of manslaughter." It is, therefore, for you to decide in the present case whether any person or persons have been guilty of such gross negligence as was contemplated by these decisions. If you consider any one has been guilty of such gross negligence, it will be your duty to return a verdict of manslaughter; on the other hand, if you think the unfortunate circumstance has not arisen from any wilful neglect or default of any one, but that it arose from one of those unforeseen casualties or misfortunes which must necessarily attend all mining operations, then, however, fatal or serious the consequences might have been, you will only be justified in returning a verdict of accidental death. Unfortunately, the law, as it at present stands, is exceedingly indefinite as to what constitutes the charge of manslaughter, and what does not, and it is very difficult to draw the distinction between that and accidental death; and I think it is much to be regretted there is not some clearer definition, or, what I conceive would be more beneficial, a medium offence, as I find the ends of justice are seriously affected by the uncertainty of the law in deciding whether the present charge amounts to a criminal one or not. It is very important for you to consider whether the parties had received any admonition or caution by the Inspector, or any one in authority. The same rule must apply to them as in all other cases, that any offence committed after notice or admonition is far more serious. And I must proceed a step further and say, that if similar occurrences have taken place in the same neighbourhood, it is the duty of those situated in similar circumstances to take warning by what has taken place in their neighbourhood, and to take such precautions as are advised and approved to avoid a similar catastrophe. I am led to these observations from experiences I have had in cases of the kind. I find in all the serious inquiries that I have had, they have nearly all emanated from the same cause, and the evidence adduced before me generally indicates that they might have been avoided if certain precautions had been taken. It was clearly shown in the case of the Middle Dyffryn explosion by the evidence of Mr. Blackwell, the former, and the present Government Inspector, Mr. Mackworth, that the coal in this district was peculiar, and subject to sudden and violent excessive discharges of gas, which the ordinary mode of ventilation was not sufficient to dilute, and which partook more of the appearance of an eruption than an ordinary discharge of gas, and they strongly urged the using of nothing but locked safety lamps. On that occasion also, four of the most experienced and eminent mineral surveyors in the district, whose opinions I had solicited, unhesitatingly declared that they did not consider it safe to work in the vein of coal in question with naked

lights, and in consequence of that decision several of the collieries in the valley adopted safety lamps entirely, and the result has been that there have been no accidents whatever in those pits that adopted safety lamps entirely; but, unfortunately, several others did not follow their example, and the consequence has been as was anticipated, that I have lately had the several accidents to inquire into to which I have alluded. The occurrence in the present case did not take place in the same vein of coal as the more serious ones to which I have referred, but you have heard from the Government Inspector how near it approaches in its qualities and attributes to the other, and how far the precautions suggested in one are applicable to the other; and if they are applicable and necessary, it certainly does reflect seriously upon all persons who neglect to avail themselves of those precautions, as they not only expose their own men to unnecessary danger, but they create disaffection and dissatisfaction in the minds of the men employed in other collieries, where a more rigid and more prudent system is adopted. There is also another circumstance which the Inspector has mentioned as amounting to a charge against the proprietor, that is, the absence of printed rules. It appears that there were very good rules introduced into these works, and afterwards abandoned for the reasons you have heard. If there is one point upon which all parties, even the coal owners themselves, are agreed upon more than another, it is the necessity of rules. The last Committee of the House of Commons strongly urged it in their Report, and it certainly does reflect considerably upon the owner of any colliery who omits such a necessary precaution; more particularly if he allows himself to be dictated to by his men where the safety of his men is concerned. The Coroner then referred to the last Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Explosions of Mines, and concluded his address.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NOTICE to David Williams, Esq., owner of the Aberamman Colliery, in the parish of Aberdare and county of Glamorgan.

In accordance with the second clause of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 100., it becomes my duty to give you notice, that I found your colliery at Aberamman dangerous and defective, and on the following grounds:

The works are not under the direction of a qualified mining engineer.

The lives of the workmen were not safe in the hands of a manager who indulges in intemperance.

The safety of the mine was in many respects left to the workmen, who cannot possibly understand or provide for the dangers.

The firemen are not employed exclusively in looking after the safety of the miners during the hours of labour.

The plans were not in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

The current of air in the majority of the working faces was hardly appreciable, or entirely wanting.

The airways through the pillars were too small.

The brattices and gob walls were not tight, and were not carried in far enough.

Fire-damp was also allowed to accumulate in the work, from parts being left without any brattice.

The men were not withdrawn from the working places, and the current of air doubled as, soon as the flame of the lamp indicated the presence of fire-damp.

There were too many doors, but no safety doors. The door-frames were too weak. The stoppings leaked, were very weak, and not walled, so that they were blown out by an explosion.

The arrangement of the ventilation was very defective, in the return air being brought along main roads, in air which had passed through one district being used to ventilate another, and in air being made unnecessarily to descend in the working parts, and in the whole system being a system of leakage.

The goaves were not properly ventilated along the rise side.

Parts of the mine where men should not enter were not barred off, and proper signal boards of danger were not put up, where it was known to exist.

The return air of the mine should not be brought into contact with any ventilating furnace, or fire, nor within twenty yards of it.

All naked lights and unlocked lamps should be prevented from entering any part of the colliery in the three seams of coal now in work.

Two explosions have occurred in this colliery from the tops having been taken off the safety lamps.

The lamps and gauzes should not be cleaned by the collier. The other conditions for the safe use of safety lamps, blasting, and the necessary precautions against the effects of after-damp, so fatal at the adjacent colliery of Middle Dyffryn, are fully given in the clauses numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11, in the accompanying printed list, which enumerates the danger to which this colliery is liable.

I also beg to refer you to the reports of Mr. Blackwell and myself, on the Middle Dyffryn explosion, which I now enclose for the second time, as they do not appear to have received any attention before.

The lamps in which the gauze has less than twenty-eight holes to the inch, which have lost the inside ring, or which lock with the simple screw, are not safe.

Adequate precautions are not adopted against falls of roof, by requiring the props to be set by experienced miners selected for this duty, or under their supervision, and by making the overmen and their deputies responsible for the safety of the roof and for the use and supply of sprags.

The shafts and underground staples are dangerous and defective, chiefly in the following respects: the flat chains were bad, chain guides were used, the shaft was not walled, the tops of the shafts were not made secure, the nuts of the holding-down bolts were not visible, there was no break to the drum shaft, there were no covers to the cages.

There were no printed rules read over at least once in two months to all the men, and enforced by fines; the printed rules shown me were not sufficiently precise nor complete.

In conclusion, I must point out, that the recent explosion of fire-damp, by which five persons and two horses were killed, and one person severely injured, was caused by open safety lamps, and due to neglect of cautions given to you in my notice of the 12th April, 1852, in my report on the Middle Dyffryn explosion which I sent to you, and in my printed list of regulations also sent to you more recently. The accidents in your own and neighbouring collieries seem equally without any effect on the management of your works.

I must beg you to communicate this notice to all your managers and agents, at this or any future time, in charge of your colliery works.

Aberdare, May 23rd, 1855. HERBERT MACKWORTH.
Inspector.

INQUEST on John Phillips and John Thomas, killed in the Penyvan Colliery, belonging to Thomas Powell, Esq., on the 9th October, 1855.

Charles Lawrence having been sworn, said: I am engine driver of the underground engine at the top of New Penyvan shaft in the Penyvan colliery, belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell. On Tuesday the 9th October, about a quarter past six in the morning, I was at the engine to let down the first journey of men, no one had been down before. I found them waiting at the pit when I got there. They asked me if I was ready; I said no, not quite; I was then slipping the winding barrel into gear. I put it in, and then put the key in to keep the plummer box in its place. I then screwed the screws up, and I told the banksman I was ready. I lifted the carriage up off the fans about three or four inches, whilst the men were on. I then lowered them down at the same rate as usual, and when the carriage had got about 15 yards from the bottom I heard a jerk, and looked at the wheels. The drum wheel I saw going very fast, and sparks flying from the wheels, and I stopped the engine as quick as possible. After I stopped the engine, I threw myself down the ladder from the engine; when I looked up again the wheels were stopped, except the drum wheel which was still running round without the chain. I examined the wheels and found them uninjured. I then found the plummer box had got out of its place owing to the key having come out. I can't tell whether the cogwheel arms in turning had knocked the key out or not. The chain had broken away from the drum and fallen down the pit, and broken some of the arms of the drum. I called down the shaft, Is any one hurt? Something was said about a person being killed. It was three hours before the men were brought out. They were brought out by a crab and chain as soon as we well could. Thomas and Phillips were both dead, and the other four were hurt, but are now about again.

I have been working the engine for 3 years since it started. There has been no accident with it. We generally throw the winding wheel into gear in the mornings and at dinner time. It is thrown in by working a lever against the cheek of the bed-plate, and thrown out by pushing a bar between the teeth of the wheels. I found after the accident that the key had got out of its place, and was resting on the cheek of the bed-plate. About nine days before the accident, I found the key had worked out of its place lengthways and outwards. I wiped the oil off it, and expected that would prevent its slipping again. I have seen that the key had worked inwards towards the wheel within $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch, about two months back. I think the arm of the wheel struck it out into the place where I found it, but it could not have been struck out without breaking the cheek if the latter had been properly bevilled. I found the key at the other end of the shaft, after the accident. The banksman David Price saw me put the key in. The break is on the flywheel. I put it on after stopping the engine. If there had been a break on the drum barrel, and there was enough power, it might have prevented the accident. I did not run the carriage up and down the shaft before the men went down. I don't generally do it, I have had no orders. There are no covers or bonnets over the cage to protect the men in going down. The efficacy of a cover in this case, depends on the weight of the chain. There have been two jaws put since on to the key to prevent its slipping. When I spoke to George the fitter some time ago about its slipping, he said he did not think it would come out. I am sure I put it in right.

David Price: I am banksman at the new Penyvan underground pit. I was there at the time of the accident. I was holding the drum barrel steady whilst Charles Lawrence shifted the drum barrel into its place. I saw him put in the key and screw down the plummer-box. I watched the men part of the way down, and when I saw the chain signal I turned back and signalled to the engine-man with my hand. I then saw the pit run, and got out of the way. I saw one of the arms of the drum barrel flying. Four are broken. The chain was not broken, it broke away from the glands.

David Davies, contractor to the Penyvan Colliery, under Mr. Thomas Powell: Mr. D. Llewellyn is the engineer who comes once a month. If anything has to be done he sends a report to Mr. Powell, and Mr. Powell sends an order to have it done; he attends to machinery as well. I send to Mr. Hodge or to Mr. Watson if anything is wanted, and they get things done. I have not to repair anything on the engine, but I have to look after everything underground. I am generally in the pit in the morning. I was not that morning. I stopped in the office to write an order, and I had a candle in my hand ready to go in when the accident happened. There has been nothing said to me about having printed rules. I have never given any orders to have a carriage run up and down the shaft. The men all preferred Charles Lawrence to Richard Lewis as the engineer.

If a new break or covers to cages are wanted the order must come from Mr. Powell, but it is Mr. Watson's business to suggest it.

Herbert Mackworth, having been sworn, said: I am Government Inspector of Mines for the Southern District. I have inspected the place where this accident happened in the Penyvan Colliery, and coincide with the witnesses in believing that the vibration of the engine caused the key to work out further than it had done before, and that the arm of the drum-wheel drove it out of its seat. The drum-wheel thereby became detached from the rest of the machinery, and the fall down the pit followed. I think that the engineer ought not to have been satisfied with wiping the key free from oil, and he ought to have run the carriage once up and down the shaft before any men were allowed to descend. My object in giving evidence is to show how these accidents may be prevented; and I will now point to five common precautions at collieries, any one of which, had it been adopted in this instance, would either have prevented the accident or mitigated its results. The cheek of the bed-plate, and consequently the key, are made square, instead of being made as they usually are, to dovetail, in which case the key would not have been liable to slide, and would not have been knocked out. I find that a large proportion of accidents in shafts occur from using winding machinery, which has to be thrown in and out of gear. When this practice is unavoidable, it should always be effected by means of a powerful square threaded screw. The third common precaution is to have a break on the drum-wheel. In accordance with the new Act of Parliament relating to Coal Mines, which has been in operation two months, such an adequate break ought to have been provided, or at least commenced. It is evident that in underground engines greater care should be exhibited, and better contrivances used than in those used in daylight. If the carriage had been run up and down the shaft, a practice required by the printed rules at many collieries, this accident would not have occurred. These rules are required by the Act of Parliament I have named. The fifth point in which neglect of the safety of men is exhibited, is in not having strong covers to the cage or carriage, to protect the men in the event of anything falling down the shaft. The great frequency of colliery accidents having attracted the attention of Government, it has been my duty to endeavour to induce the proprietors to exercise proper care, and to adopt proper means of safety in their collieries. With this view, about a year ago, I sent to Mr. Powell some printed recommendations, which I had compiled from the regulations of the best-managed collieries, and very earnestly entreated him to carry them out as far as he could in his collieries. About six months ago, at the last inquest at one of Mr. Powell's collieries, I was compelled to point out that the accident had happened from a neglect of these recommendations. The four latter precautions which I have enumerated as calculated to have prevented this accident, are in those printed recommendations minutely described, and they are, moreover, commonly adopted at well-managed collieries.

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## Appendix No. IV.

Notice to John Russell and G. R. Hookey, Esquires, and the other owners of the Risca Collieries, in the parish of Risca and the county of Monmouth.

Having during my inspection of the Risca Collieries, on the 10th inst., found them still in a dangerous state, and having thereupon summoned before me the manager, Mr. William Bedlington, I hereby give you notice, in accordance with the Act 13 and 14th Victoria, cap. 100, that they are dangerous and defective, chiefly on the following grounds:—

Notwithstanding the numerous explosions of fire-damp, and the sacrifices of life which occurred in the years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1853, fire-damp is still allowed to stand in many of the working places, and candles or unlocked lamps are still employed.

It is my opinion, as well as that of the Government officers who have examined the workings in the black vein coal, confirmed by the evidence at the inquests, that as long as properly locked safety lamps are not exclusively used in these pits, explosions are certain to recur.

The responsibility of allowing any other lights or any exposed fire or flame to be used, rests now, after what has passed, with the proprietors of the colliery; and I am surprised to learn that my previous letters, and the cautions and information given at each inquest, or published by the command of the Government, have not been communicated to the colliery manager.

The safety lamps should not be locked with the common screw, but with a padlock or some other equally safe manner, and given locked to the men before they enter the pit.

Blasting should not be allowed as long as there is any accumulation of fire-damp in the colliery; the shots should only be fired by careful men appointed to this duty, and after a minute examination of the surrounding works.

Smoking, except in appointed places, should be strictly prohibited.

The return air from the black vein should not pass within 20 yards of the furnace.

The amount of ventilation is very inadequate, many of the working places have no current of air, even for 20 or 40 yards in length, going into them. The air which has passed through one range of working places is used for airing a second range.

Many of the working places are not examined by the firemen for 12 hours before the men come in.

Danger signals are not put up so as to prevent men going into places where there may be fire-damp, and into abandoned works. These signals should consist of props with a painted board secured to them.

The men are not withdrawn until the air becomes explosive.

Brushing out the fire-damp is still continued.

Adequate means, such as stoppings, working in panels, &c., are not adopted to prevent a repetition of the destruction of life which has been caused by after-damp. More extra doors are required for the same object.

The printed rules at all the collieries are far from being sufficiently precise, complete, or carried into effect.

The props and other timbers should not be set by inexperienced hands.

The safety of the roof in each working place should be examined several times each day by the firemen and overmen; they should be held responsible for its safety, and for the proper supply and use of timber and punch props.

The tops of the shafts require fencing.

The hitchers and other persons should be prevented from crossing the bottom of the shaft whilst the shaft is in work.

The chains are in bad order, and the placing of the guides does not allow sufficient play for the cage in descending the shaft.

There are no breaks to the engines; the bearings are out of order; there are no covers to the cages; there are no shaft indicators in the engine-house.

No person should be allowed to ride or be upon the inclines when they are at work.

I beg to call your attention to my letters addressed to Mr. Russell, on the 5th of May and the 3rd of December 1853, respecting the danger of the Risca Collieries, which apply with almost equal force to its present condition. I remark that the colliery boys, under 14, do not go to school on week days, that there is no benefit society attached to the works, and no accident room for keeping simple remedies, and the speedy relief of cases of accident, which on former occasions might have been the means of saving lives.

The plans are not yet in conformity with the Act. I must beg you to communicate the contents of this notice to those persons who may now or at any future time be in charge of the colliery works.

Clifton, July 25, 1855.

HERBERT MACKWORTH,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

NOTICE to Thomas Powell, Esq., owner of the Lower Dyffryn or Cwm Pennar Collieries, near Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan.

Having ascertained that the dangers and defects, which I pointed out during my inspection of the Cwm Pennar Collieries on March 29th 1854, have not been removed, I hereby give you notice, in conformity with the Act 13th & 14th Victoria, cap. 100., that I found your collieries dangerous and defective, chiefly on the following grounds.

Being a new winning it is particularly liable to those sudden outbursts of gas, which in the adjacent collieries have in a few years caused the loss of upwards of 100 lives, and exposed the absence of well-known precautions.

The current of air passing through the working faces was in no case sufficient and in some inappreciable, the air nearly reaching the explosive point.

The men are not withdrawn from their working places until the air reaches the explosive point. The air descended unnecessarily, after having become impregnated with fire-damp, a chief source of the accidents in mines.

Accumulations of fire-damp are allowed to remain in the work.

That proper measures are not taken to prevent exposed flame from entering the work, is evident from the continuance of smoking, and the proof which the lamps bore of being frequently opened by the colliers. It is highly dangerous to use lamps which are so easily opened, and which do not deserve the name of locked safety lamps. I have repeatedly pointed out that Watson's contrivance, or a padlock, would check the continuance of the above practice, for which the management of the collieries is responsible.

Great care is required to prevent the access of unprotected flame to the air of the mine. Precautions such as working in panels, strong stoppings, extra doors, and rules to be followed in the event of an explosion, are not adopted to prevent the effect of after-damp, so disastrous at the adjoining colliery.

There were no accident rooms, no benefit society, no school, such as are found at some collieries, and established with a view of preventing or mitigating the consequences of accidents.

The printed rules are insufficient, and inappropriate to the colliery.

The printed description of the means adopted at various collieries for the prevention of ordinary accidents in mines, which I have sent you, will afford the means of improving the rules.

Due precautions are not adopted against accidents from falls of roof and coal, the props are not set by the most experienced miners selected for this duty or under their supervision, and they are not held responsible for the safety of the roof, and the sufficient supply and use of props and sprags.

Each working place should be examined by the overman or his deputy at least three or four times a day.

The working of the shafts is defective, chiefly in the stalls not being sufficiently protected from the falls of stone or coal, in proper covers or bonnets for the cages not being used, and in chains or rods not being fastened across the cages, and in men not being prevented from crossing the bottom of shafts whilst the cages are in motion.

The printed rules should be read over to the men at least once a month.

Persons should be prevented as far as possible from being on the railway or incline whilst they are at work.

I beg that you will be pleased to communicate these cautions to the agents of the collieries, now or at any future time responsible for the safety of the mine.

Clifton, June 19, 1855. HERBERT MACKWORTH,
Inspector of Mines.

NOTICE to Mrs. Rees and others, proprietors and trustees of the Lletty Shenkin Colliery, in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan.

In accordance with the 2nd clause of the Act 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 100, I hereby give you notice, that I am not satisfied that since the last five explosions of firedamp which have occurred in this colliery, the necessary precautions for safety have been or are being carried out.

I beg to refer you to my letter of the 23rd of June 1852, addressed to the principal agent of the Lletty Shenkin Coal Company, given in evidence at the trial of David Sims; and also to my report of January 31st 1854, printed and presented to both Houses of Parliament as evidence of the neglect at this colliery.

I have to call your attention to the following dangers and defects, as well as to the precautions, the absence of which gave rise to them.

Firemen neglect the most important duty of examining the stalls in the morning, unless each collier leaves a numbered ticket in the face of his stall, and without finding which at the top of the shaft he must not descend to his work.

The persons employed in looking after the safety of the men, should not be allowed to do any other work, but should visit each working place at least three or four times a day.

All the places which colliers must not enter should be rendered inaccessible.

The men should be withdrawn from each working place as soon as the least trace of gas is perceptible in the air.

The air from old workings, or which has aired one range of work, should not be used to air a second range.

Air should not descend in parts of the mine where gas is being given off.

The places where a current of air is most wanted are in the faces of the stalls, and exploring drifts, and along the rise side of the goaves.

The return air should not be taken over the furnace.

No naked lights, &c., should be allowed to be in the pit, unless chained to their places in the main intake airways.

The locks of the safety lamps now in use are almost worthless, and are opened by the colliers; Watson's lock, or a padlock, is much more secure.

The 8th clause of the printed list of safety rules adopted at collieries, which I enclose, will point out the only conditions under which blasting should be permitted.

The precautions necessary against after-damp, which has destroyed so many lives, both here and at Middle Dyffryn, are not adopted; they are pointed out in the 9th, 10th, and 11th clauses, and also in the printed Reports by Mr. Blackwell and myself, which I also enclose.

The lives of the men are unnecessarily endangered from falls of roof or coal, by the props not being set by experienced colliers selected for this duty, and from the overmen and deputies not being held responsible for the proper setting, and the supply and use of sprags or punch props, as stated in the 14th clause.

In many respects the shafts are defective, chiefly in those pointed out in the 6th, 9th, 11th and 14th heads of the 17th clause, and in the chain guides, which are still used.

The existing printed rules of the colliery are not sufficiently complete or precise. The points necessary for their completion will be found in the accompanying printed list.

After the neglect which occurred in a previous instance, I cannot conclude without cautioning you that it will be necessary, for the safety of the workmen, to communicate these cautions to all persons who may at this or any future time have charge of the colliery, and the safety of the men.

May 26th, 1855. HERBERT MACKWORTH,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

## Appendix No. 5.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Southern Inspection District, during the Years 1851 to 1855.

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Aug. 2, 1854 | Trevano | Pembrokeshire | Jas. Higgon | David Thomas | Collier | - | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 21, 1855 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Collier | 47 | Stage fell on him | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| 14, 1852 | Land Pit | Little Milford | Sir J. Pakington | Mary Brock | Collier's wife | 52 | Fell down shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 9, 1853 | Engine Pit | Ditto | Ditto | John Thomas | Trammer | 14 | Fell down pit from winding slipping over hook. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| ,, | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Edwards | Trammer | 15 | | | | | | |
| May 14, 1855 | Grove | Kilgetty | Pembrokeshire Coal Comp. | Isaac Howells | Collier | 47 | Fell out of the bucket | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 8, 1855 | Lower Level | Ditto | Ditto | David Griffiths | Engineer's Assistant. | 15 | Blow on the head from pump-rod | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 24, ,, | Grove | Ditto | Ditto | George Thomas | Collier | 35 | Fell from platform which was being lowered down the pit. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| ,, | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Barnett | Collier | 31 | | | | | | |
| July 24, 1854 | Thomas Chapel | Ditto | Ditto | John Griffiths | Contractor | 32 | Drowned in workings by a sudden flood on surface, which came in by adit level and old pits. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| ,, | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Geo. Sebburn | Collier | 19 | | | | | | |
| Oct. 9, 1855 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Geo. Phillips | Collier | 38 | Fall of stone from roof of stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 4, 1851 | Moreton | Pembrokeshire | Ditto | A lad | - | - | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 29, 1855 | Littlehaven | Ditto | Dr. Reed | Martha James | Winder | 44 | Fell backwards down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 21, ,, | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | - | Collier | 34 | Fall of rubbish | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 7, ,, | New Lodge | Nr. Pembry | Mason and Elkington | Thos. William | Collier | 12 | Explosion of firedamp in a top hole | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 2, 1853 | St. David's | Llanelly | Stanley and Co. | Thos. Rees | Carter | 14 | Stepping out on wrong side fell down the pit. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 19, ,, | Curraway | Pembry | Abraham and Edmonds | Wm. Harris | - | 7 | Crushed by a coal-waggon | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 28, 1855 | Ditto | Pembry | Ditto | Wm. Williams | Trammer | 16 | Fall of coal in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 10, 1852 | Gwendraeth | Llanelly | Alfred Watney | 26 men and boys | - | - | Eruption of quicksand from valley | – | – | – | 26 | – |
| Sept. 26, 1853 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | David Davies | Collier | 49 | Explosion of firedamp in old working lamps not locked. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Oct. 11, 1854 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | David Davies | Collier | 24 | Fall of stone from roof of stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 3, 1855 | Pwlly Lord | Llandybie | David Lloyd | Thos. Griffiths | Fan-worker | 13 | Explosion of firedamp driven out by fan. No locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above ground. |
| Jan. 6, 1851 | Oldcastle | Llanelly | Sims, Willyams and Co. | Three | Colliers | - | Breakage of winding tackle | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| June 29, „ | Llandafen | Ditto | Ditto | - - - - | Collier | - | Explosion of firedamp; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Jan. 1, 1853 | Pencoed | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Evans | Collier | - | Fall of roof in the heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 15, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | David Philip | Collier | - | Flat wire-rope got off drum | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Apr. 21, 1854 | St. David's | Ditto | Ditto | John Davis | Driver | 12 | Crushed by tram | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 11, „ | Pencoed | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Evans | Colliers | 26 | Explosion of firedamp in brushing out, resulting from neglect of Inspector's cautions. No locked lamps. | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | John Evans | | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Chas. Evans | | 50 | | | | | | |
| Aug. 5, „ | Llandafen | Ditto | Ditto | David Morgan | Collier | 18 | | | | | | |
| Oct. 28, „ | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | Thos. Richards | Collier | 18 | Explosion of firedamp; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 21, 1855 | Llandafen | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Howell | Fireman | 21 | Explosion of firedamp from neglect of Inspector's cautions. No locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 10, „ | Oldcastle | Ditto | Ditto | John Hughes | Collier | 20 | Struck by fly-wheel of engine | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Dec. 15, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Daniels | Collier | 19 | Jerked off carriage while ascending; chain caught; no cover to carriage. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 30, 1854 | Llangennech | Ditto | Llangennech Coal Comp. | Thos. Mammey | Collier | 22 | Fall of roof whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 23, 1855 | Penllwyngwyn | Ditto | Moses Seymour | Isaac David | Collier | 36 | Stone fell from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 20, „ | Blaenpig | Ditto | Clydach Iron Company | John Davies | Collier | - | Stone fell from roof in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 28, „ | Llwyn y pwll | Ditto | Brecon Boat Company | Jas. Evans | Collier | 19 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 3, 1852 | Gwaencaegurwen | Ditto | Townsend Kirkwood | David Isaac | Smith | 31 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 17, 1855 | Cornhwrdd | Llangennech | John Rees | Dan. Davies | Trammer | 14 | Stone fell in the shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 16, 1853 | Maesyquarrey | Bettws | Williams and Co. | Jonathan Jones | Collier | 35 | Drowned by irruption of water from old works. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Aug. 28, 1854 | Lone | Clydach | John Strick | John Morgan | Driver | 11 | Suffocated by choke-damp whilst removing pumps. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| May 30, 1855 | Graig Cwm | Llangefelach | T. T. Strick | Wm. Hopkin | Collier | 14 | Crushed under team of coal in level | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Aug. 21, 1854 | Onllwyn | Dylais | Llewellyn and Son | Jno. Jones | Collier | 28 | Fall of roof in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 27, 1853 | Cwmllynfell | Swansea | William James | Evan Powell | Collier | - | Fall of stone in level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owner's or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death, and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Aug. 31, 1854 | Cwmllynfell - | Swansea - - | William James - - | Thos. Lodwick - | Collier - | 50 | Crushed between platform and side of pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 27, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | James and Aubrey - - | Thos. Thomas - | Collier - | 28 | Explosion of firedamp whilst driving an air-hole. No locked lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 22, „ | Amman Level - | Ditto - - | Amman Iron Company - | Jno. Davis - | Labourer - | 25 | Struck by handle of windlass - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 21, „ | Hendreforgan - | Ditto - - | Evan Jones - - - | David Daniel - | Labourer - | 38 | Fall of stone from roof of stall - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 2, 1851 | Ynyscedwyn - | Ditto - - | Ynyscedwin Iron Compy. | - - - | Labourer - | - | Explosion of firedamp - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| June 24, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Labourer - | - | Fell whilst descending shaft - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 16. 1852 | Hendreladis - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | George Bunn - | - - - | 6 | Crushed by waggon on railway - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Dec. 18, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Thomas - | Miner - | 23 | Fall of roof whilst escaping - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 10, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Richd. Davis - | Labourer - | 20 | Railway trams passing over him - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Aug. 8, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Thomas - | Haulier - | 11 | Crushed between trams - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 5, 1851 | Wernbach - | Ystalyfera - - | Ystalyfera Iron Company | - - - | Lad - - | - | - - - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dec. 4, 1852 | Wernfawr - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Sam. Jones - | Collier - | 38 | Explosion of blasting materials - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Aug. 29, 1853 | Wern New Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Bowen - | Collier - | 21 | Stepping from cage fell down the pit - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 24, 1852 | Aberdare - - | Glamorganshire - | Fothergill and Company - | Wm. Edwards - | Collier - | 58 | Coal fell from slip - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 10, 1852 | Blaenant - - | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Hughes - | Collier - | 19 | Top of nine-feet coal fell - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 28, „ | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Lewis - | Collier - | 22 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 16, 1853 | Cwrthouse - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Howard - | Collier - | 23 | Fall of coal whilst holing - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 9, „ | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Williams - | Collier - | 21 | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 3, „ | River Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Lewis Griffiths - | Collier - | 52 | Fall of coal in level - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 28, 1854 | No. 9. Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Griffiths - | Haulier - | 15 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 16, 1855 | Cwmbach - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Webb - | Collier - | 31 | Fall of coal in holing - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 21, „ | Abernant - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Harris - | Collier - | 63 | Fall of earth - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 1, „ | Blaenant - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Jones - | Collier - | 23 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar 5, 1852 | Pwllfaron - - | Neath - - - | Neath Abbey Coal Compy. | Wm. Evans - | Driver - | 13 | Clift fell from roof - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 4, 1855 | Bryndewy - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Jones - | Roadman - | 58 | Explosion of firedamp, not examined by fireman; no danger signals, and no rules. No locked safety lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Dec. 12, 1853 | Main - - | Neath - - - | Neath Abbey Coal Comp. | Thos. Samuel - | Collier - | 25 | Foot slipped and fell down the pit - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 15, 1851 | Pentrefelin - | Swansea - - | Swansea Coal Company - | - - - | Collier - | – | Struck by descending cage - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 15, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Collier - | – | Explosion of firedamp - - - | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Dec. 5, „ | Mynyddnewydd | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Philip - | Collier - | 20 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 11, 1853 | Tycenol - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Matthew - | Collier - | – | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 18, 1854 | Pentrefelin - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Jenkins - | Mason - | 74 | Blow from pumping engine - - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Mar. 28, „ | Tycenol - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Charles - | Engineman | – | Run over by tram on incline - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 9, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rich. Rees - | Collier - | 68 | Fall of stone from roof of heading - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 2, „ | Mynyddnewydd | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Cornelius - | Driver - | 13 | Fell off tram on incline, which passed over him. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Apr. 12, 1855 | Tycenol - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Sampson - | Overman - | 59 | By tram on incline - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 29, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Lewis - | Collier - | 23 | Fell down pit in attempting to get into carriage after it had started. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 16, 1852 | Gorse - - | Swansea - - | Joseph Fletcher - - | Hen. Williams - | Mason - | 40 | Brick fell down shaft whilst walling - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 14, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Richards and Glasbrook - | Nath. Evans - | Trammer - | 14 | Crushed by fly-wheel of engine - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Apr. 25, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Mary Price - | - - - | 7 | Tram passed over her on incline - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Aug. 16, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Isaac Knight - | Trammer - | 12 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 27, „ | Weeg Slant - | Swansea - - | George B. Morris - - | John Daniel - | Ditto - | 18 | Crushed between trams in level - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Apr. 9, 1852 | Mynyddbachyglo | Swansea - - | Mynydd Coal Company - | Daniel Morgan - | Trapper - | 12 | Hook of incline chain gave way - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 22, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Edw. David - | Gatekeeper | 12 | Kicked by cart horse - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 23, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Philip Lewis - | Carter - | 13 | Prop forced on him by fall of roof - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 24, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Rees - | Collier - | 11 | Breaking of incline chain - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| May 30, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jonah Griffiths - | Ditto - | 26 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 31, „ | Weegfach - | Ditto - - | Evans, Gregor, and Co. | David Thomas - / John Davies - / Wm. Davies - | Haulier - / Collier - / Ditto - | – | Explosion of firedamp from naked lights; all precautions neglected by the proprietor and manager. | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 18, 1853 | Penclawdd - | Ditto - - | J. Benson - - - | - - - | - - - | – | Drilling hole, powder exploded - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 2, 1853 | Cwmfelin - | Ditto - - | Major Philips - - | Sarah Morris - | - - - | 14 | Dazzled by a pit lamp, fell down the shaft. | – | – | 1 | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Above ground. |
| July 28, 1853 | Aberlogin - | Llanrhidian - - | Rev. Samuel Philips - | John Guy - | Trammer - | 25 | Falling down slant whilst climbing down. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 20, „ | Clase - - | Llangefelach - | D. Jones and J. Davies - | Henry Jones - | Collier - | 18 | Fall of roof of heading - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 1, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Wm. Philips - | Trammer - | 23 | Round winding rope broke near a splice, material of machinery bad. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | Thos. Jones - | Collier - | 28 | | | | | | |
| Sept. 6, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Davies - | Owner - | 51 | Suffocated by foul air - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 15, 1851 | Townhill - - | Swansea - - | David Reed - - - | Edw. Richards - | Collier - | 46 | Driving heading roof fell - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 29, 1852 | Kilvaymont - | Ditto - - | W. T. Brown - - | Wm. Sims - | Ditto - | 20 | Irruption of water from old workings | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 16, 1851 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Lad - - | Engineer - | – | Entangled in winding engine - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Aug. 8, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Daniel - | Trammer - | 19 | Fall of stone from roof of level - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 16, 1854 | New Pit - - | Llansamlet - - | C. H. Smith - - - | Jas. Payne | Driver - | 13 | Tram passed over him on incline - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 3, 1852 | Llanywern - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Jordan - | Trammer - | 14 | Fell from the carriage descending pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 5, 1853 | Emily Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Howell - | Collier - | 68 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Ditto „ | New Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Hen. Williams - | Wheeler - | 8 | Fell down the pit - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 15, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Andrews - | Labourer - | 11 | Run over by trams whilst riding up inclines. | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Nov. 19, „ | Pengwern - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Williams - | Trammer - | 12 | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 16, 1854 | New Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Payne - | Driver - | 13 | Tram passed over him on incline - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Jan. 8, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Richards - | Collier - | 20 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 28, „ | Emily Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Daniel Davies - | Ditto - | 28 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 12, „ | New Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. John - | Wheeler - | 12 | Fall of stone from heading - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 12, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Morgan - | Collier - | 19 | Foot slipped and fell down the pit - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 28, 1853 | Erskine - - | Britton Ferry - | Britton Ferry Iron Comp. | John Heart - | Ditto - | 20 | Breaking of incline chain - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 6, „ | Carasddu level - | Neath - - | Rev. Thos. Gronow - | Llewellyn Rees - | Ditto - | 69 | Fall of stone in an old level - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 2, 1852 | Eaglesbush - | Ditto - - | Penrose and Evans - | Isaac James - | Engineer - | 21 | Caught by fly-wheel - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| May 11, 1852 | Pwll - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Jones - | - - - | 32 | Fell down pit during insanity - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 16, „ | Eaglesbush - | Ditto . - | Ditto - - - | David Arnold - | Collier - | 12 | Fall of coal off the rib - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 15, 1852 | Resolven - | Ditto - - | J. W. Lyons - - - | David Rogers - | Ditto - | 30 | Cross measure drift fell in - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 3, 1853 | Forchdwm - | Ditto - - | Parsons and Co. - - | Daniel Nichols - | Ditto - | 24 | Roof fell whilst cutting coal - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| May 14, 1851 | Primrose - | Neath - - | G. Lewis and Co. - - | - - - | Collier - | – | Explosion of firedamp - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Nov. 30, 1853 | Wernddu - | Ditto - - | Morgan and Co. - - | George Morgan | Ditto - | 11 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 12, 1854 | Primrose - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jonah Lewis - | Ditto - | 35 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 11, „ | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Davis - | Ditto - | 32 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 27, 1855 | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Noah Lewis - | Overman - | 35 | Drowned in tapping an old work - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 19, 1855 | Wernddu - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Thomas - | Collier - | 38 | Fall of coal in heading - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 17, 1854 | Torymynydd - | Taibach - - | Margam Tin Company - | Josh. Mart - | Ditto - | 40 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Ditto „ | Pwllyglan - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Josh. Morgan - | Ditto - | 15 | Fall of stone in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 29, 1851 | Morfa - - | Ditto - - | Vivian and Sons - - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 19, 1852 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Sylvanus Davis | Ditto - | 21 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 15 „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Walter Llewellyn | Ditto - | 29 | Jumped into cage after starting - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 15, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Evan - | Ditto - | 12 | Fall of slate from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 7, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Thomas - | Ditto - | 10 | Fell down the pit - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 7, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Jones - | Coalpicker | 10 | Jammed between two waggons - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| July 11, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Venables - | Coalshifter | 32 | Stone fell on him from bucket - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 28, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Evans - | Collier - | 22 | Crushed between tram and arch in level | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Jan. 6, 1851 | Cwmavon - | Ditto - - | English Co. of Copr. Miners | Lad - - | Ditto | – | Explosion of firedamp, no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Mar. 26, 1852 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Levi Rees - | Ditto - | 24 | Clift fell in sconge work - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 13, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Jones - | Ditto - | 10 | Run over by coal waggon - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Jan. 21, 1853 | Oakwood - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rich. Owen - | Ditto - | 27 | Roof struck head in riding in tram - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| May 13, „ | Cwmavon - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Daniel - | Labourer - | 23 | Loaded coal waggons passed over him | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| June 20, „ | Wern Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Watkin - | Trammer - | 21 | Explosion of firedamp in brushing out. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Ditto | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rees Phillips - | Fireman - | 43 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 8, 1853 | No. 13 Pit - Oakwood - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Rees - | Collier - | 35 | Fall of rubbish from top of balance pit. | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| | | | | John James - | Trammer - | 13 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Wm. Williams - | Ditto - | 14 | | | | | | |
| May 11, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Morgan David - | Collier - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 2, „ | Cwmavon - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Thorne - | Driver - | 25 | Run over by trams - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 11, 1854 | Engine Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Philips - | Collier - | 30 | Fall of stone in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Aug. 1, 1854 | Oakwood - - | Taibach - - | English Copper Company | Jno. Griffiths - | Collier - | 24 | Fall of shale - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 11, „ | Meadow Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Davies - | Miner - | 30 | Blast of powder exploding - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 17, „ | No. 36 Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Morgan - | Collier - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 6, 1855 | Engine Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rees Jenkin - | Ditto - | 24 | Explosion of firedamp from defective lamp; firedamp allowed to remain in and near working places. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Nov. 11, 1852 | Brynddu - - | Pyle - - - | Ford and Son - - | David James - | Collier - | 25 | Firedamp ignited by entering work before the fireman. | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | Henry Jones - | Ditto - | 17 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Thos. Jenkin - | Ditto - | 35 | | | | | | |
| | | | | David Edmund - | Ditto - | 12 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 23, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Williams - | Ditto - | 41 | Explosion of firedamp; lamps not locked. | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | Wm. Johns - | Ditto - | 27 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rees Williams - | Ditto - | 11 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Wm. Rees - | Ditto - | 37 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jno. Williams - | Ditto - | 16 | | | | | | |
| May 17, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Dana Hughes - | Ditto - | 40 | Fell down the pit - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 11, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Edmunds - | Ditto - | 14 | Kicked by a horse - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 15, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Jenkins - | Ditto - | 35 | Fall of stone in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 6, 1854 | Pwllyfelin - | Bridgend - - | British Banking Company | Rd. Jenkins - | Ditto - | 36 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 9, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Edw. David - | Ditto - | 54 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 16, 1851 | Llynvi - - | Ditto - - | Llynvi Iron Company - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 17, 1852 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Gibbon - | Ditto - | 15 | Roof fell - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 27, 1855 | Maesteg - - | Glamorgan - - | Maesteg Iron Company - | Jas. Jones - | Hitcher - | 21 | Drowned - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 22, „ | Llynvi Vale - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Griffith Lloyd - | Collier - | 11 | Crushed by cage while passing bottom of pit. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Hopkins - | Ditto - | 36 | Run over by trams on incline - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 22, „ | Maesteg - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Moses Bevan - | Ditto - | 20 | Fall of stone in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 7, 1853 | Tondu - - | Bridgend - - | Glamorgan Iron & Coal Co. | LlewellynRoberts | Ditto - | 40 | Firedamp exploded at an unscrewed safety lamp; the management and state of the colliery very defective. | 1 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| June 9, 1854 | Park Pit | Tondu | Glamorgan Iron & Coal Co. | Wm. Howell | Collier | 14 | Empty trams fell down the pit upon him. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 24, „ | Scirwaun | Bridgend | Thos. Morgan | David John | Pitman | 26 | Plank fell on him down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 26, „ | Trecastle | Llanharan | Glamorgan Coal & Coke Co. | Lewis Jenkin | Collier | 20 | Tram fell on him from top of pit from engine starting. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 11, „ | Waun Miskin | Llantrissant | David Jones | Morgan Williams | Ditto | 32 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 24, 1851 | Llantwit | Glamorganshire | Thos. Powell | – | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 21, „ | Gelligaer | Ditto | Ditto | – | 2 Colliers | – | Ditto | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Sept 30, „ | Woodfield | Monmouthshire | Ditto | Rd. Matthews | Ditto | – | Suffocated at furnace flue pit | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 1, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Jeremiah Conner | – | – | Ditto | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Feb. 9, 1852 | Llantwit | Glamorganshire | Ditto | David Morgan<br>Thos. Jones<br>Wm. Williams | Banksman<br>Roadman<br>Lander | 48<br>34<br>49 | Waggon boiler burst from want of stay | – | – | – | 3 | – |
| Feb. 12, „ | Abergwawr | Aberdare | Ditto | E. L. Jenkins | Collier | 17 | Took candle past danger signal | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| May 10, „ | Middle Dyffryn | Ditto | Ditto | 65 Men and Boys | – | – | Outburst of gas, ignited at furnace | 65 | – | – | – | – |
| Oct. 14, „ | Plough | Ditto | Ditto | Owen Pritchard | Ditto | 22 | Fall of clod whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 6, „ | Gelligaer | Glamorganshire | Ditto | Thos. Morgan | Ditto | 17 | Bell of stone fell out of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 16, „ | Middle Dyffryn | Aberdare | Ditto | David Jenkins | Ditto | 32 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 23, 1853 | Abernantygroes | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Ellis | Engineman | 26 | Fell down pit during intoxication | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 30, „ | Llyspentwyn | Monmouthshire | Ditto | Thos. Williams | Collier | 24 | Fall of roof in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 2, „ | Old Dyffryn | Aberdare | Ditto | David Howells | Ditto | 30 | Rope of hanging stage broke | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Morgan Nicholas | Ditto | 30 | Ditto | | | | | |
| Sept. 26, „ | Lower Dyffryn | Ditto | Ditto | Oliver Jonas | Labourer | 12 | Fell off carriage whilst riding down incline. | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| May 23, 1854 | Plough | Abergwawr | Ditto | Richd. Jenkins | Collier | 12 | Fall of roof whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 5, „ | Penllwyn | Monmouthshire | Ditto | Jno. Jones | Ditto | 25 | Walking backwards fell down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 6, „ | New Tredegar | Rhymney | Ditto | Jno. Thomas | Linker | 25 | Fell down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 7, „ | Middle Dyffryn | Aberdare | Ditto | Wm. Williams | Labourer | 12 | Employed to ride on incline and run over. | – | – | – | 1 | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Aug. 21, 1854 | Lower Dyffryn - | Aberdare - - | Thomas Powell - - | Rd. Lewis - | Collier - | 20 | Tram fell on him from top of pit from engine starting. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 23, 1855 | Abergwawr - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Rees - - | Ditto - | 28 | Fall of coal from want of propping - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 29, „ | Old Dyffryn - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Thomas - | Ditto - | 24 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 12, „ | Gelligaer - - | Glamorganshire - | Ditto - - - | Isaac Edwards - | Ditto - | 20 | Explosion of fire-damp from naked light; no firemen, ventilation, nor rules; three others injured. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Mar. 14, „ | Old Dyffryn - | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Beadmar - | Ditto - | 25 | Fall of coal - - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 31, „ | Lower Dyffryn - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Davis - | Ditto - | 32 | Crossing bottom of pit crushed by cage | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 20, „ | New Penyvan - | Bedwellty - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Price - | Ditto - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 9, „ | Penyvan - - | Aberbeeg - - | Ditto - - - | John Thomas - | Ditto - | 24 | Key came out of winding and pumping | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| „ „ „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Philips - | Ditto - | 49 | engine; machinery defective. | | | | | |
| Nov. 3, „ | New Tredegar - | Monmouthshire - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Richards - | Collier - | 42 | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 12, 1854 | Garth Mountain | Pentyrch - - | J. W. Booker & Co. - | John David - | Ditto - | 25 | Fall of rubbish - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 13, 1851 | Pontypridd - | Glamorgan - - | John Edmunds - - | John Isaacs - | Ditto - | 64 | Roof fell while cutting coal - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 9, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Fowler, Brothers - | George Handcock | Ditto - | 53 | Fall of stone - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 6, 1855 | Rowland's Old Pit | Pontypridd - - | —— Rowland - - | Zeph. Williams | Haulier - | 11 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 10, 1851 | New Pit - - | Ditto - - | John Calvert - - | Thos. Jenkins - | Miner - | 38 | Blasting charge exploded - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 27, 1855 | Gyfeillon - - | Ditto - - | McDougal Smith - - | David Jenkins - | Door-boy - | 13 | Tram of coals passed over his head. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 18, 1851 | Cymmer - - | Ditto - - | George Insole and Son - | - - - | Collier - | 12 | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 13, 1852 | Upper level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Aaron Rees - | Ditto - | 35 | Ditto - - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 25, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Noah Llewellyn- | Ditto - | 22 | Ditto, but out of roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 31, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Evans - | Ditto - | 35 | Defective winding machinery to throw in and out of gear. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 30, 1855 | Cymmer new pit | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Strading - | Ditto - | 24 | Explosion of firedamp; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Oct. 10, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. John - | Ditto - | 45 | Fall of roof in airway - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 5, 1853 | Upper level - | Ystradyfodwg - | James Thomas - - | Lewis Lewis - | Sinker - | 31 | Bucket rope broke - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 4, 1852 | Llwyncelyn - | Pontypridd - - | David James - - - | Thos. Evans - | Collier - | 22 | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Dec. 1, 1853 | Llwyncelyn | Pontypridd - - | David James - - - | Evan Howell - | Haulier - | 19 | Explosion of firedamp, want of rules; no locked safety lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 13, 1851 | Dinas - - | Rhondda - - | Coffin & Co. - - - | - - - | Fireman - | – | Chain broke in ascending shaft - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 12, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Hunt & Co. - - - | Thos. Bevan - | Haulier - | 18 | Crushed by falling under a tram on a run | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 3, 1851 | Ystradyfodwg - | Ditto - - | Trustees of Marquis of Bute | - - - | Sinker - | – | Explosion of firedamp - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| July 5, 1853 | Cwmsaebron - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Evans - | Ditto - | 25 | Wound over sheave - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 16, 1854 | Porth - - | Llanwonno - - | Joseph & Jones - - | Rob. Hughes - | Collier - | 25 | Stone fell from side of level - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 14, ,, | Llancaiach - | Glamorganshire - | Gamester & Worthington | Jacob Morgan - | Door-keeper | 11 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 2, 1851 | Hirwain - - | Aberdare - - | Wm. Crawshay - - | Lad - - - | Collier - | – | Fall of coal and ironstone - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 8, ,, | Respidge - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Miner - | – | Fell in ascending shaft - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 8, ,, | Cyfarthfa - | Merthyr - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Collier - | – | Explosion of firedamp - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 12, ,, | Cethin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Roach - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 14, ,, | Hirwaun - - | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - - | Two - - | Collier - | – | Fall of coal in stall - - - - | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| May 6, 1852 | Glynderis - | Merthyr - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Evans - | Ditto - | 15 | Took candle into top of old working; no locked safety lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| July 21, ,, | Cethin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Elias Roberts - | Sinker - | 18 | Fell down the pit in pushing stage - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 6, ,, | Cyfarthfa - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. James - | Haulier - | 27 | Gas in deep heading exploded; no locked safety lamps. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| ,, | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Williams - | Labourer - | 48 | | | | | | |
| May 9, 1853 | Hirwain - - | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - - | Jos. Trewarthar | Sinker - | 43 | Side of shaft fell on hanging stage - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 17, ,, | Cyfarthfa - | Merthyr - - | Ditto - - - | Watkin Watkins | Collier - | 10 | Firedamp exploded at a candle in brushing out. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Aug. 23, ,, | Cethin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | D. Davis - - | Labourer - | 40 | Fell down shaft while pushing the tram | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 22, ,, | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Jones - | Collier - | 26 | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 12, 1854 | Hirwain - - | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - - | Edmund James | Roadman - | 52 | Explosion of firedamp from examining fall with a naked light. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Feb. 16, 1855 | No. 4 Coal pit - | Cyfarthfa - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Evans - | Miner - | 35 | Fell off carriage in ascending shaft - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 8, ,, | Cethin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Roberts - | Collier - | 24 | Fall of coal whilst holing - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 8, ,, | Gorllwyn - | Hirwaun - - | Ditto - - - | Rees Rees - | Ditto - | 26 | Fall of rubbish - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 14, ,, | Cyfarthfa - - | Merthyr - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Lewis - | Ditto - | 35 | Explosion of firedamp; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Sept. 25, 1855 | Cyfarthfa | Merthyr | Wm. Crawshay | Wm. Williams | Collier | 18 | Attempting to jump on trams in motion on railroad. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Oct. 14, „ | Cethin | Ditto | Ditto | J. Emanuel | Ditto | 25 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 20, „ | Hirwaun | Aberdare | Ditto | David Davies | Ditto | 22 | Fall of rubbish | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 21, 1852 | Castel wiver | – | William Davies | Lewis Rowland | Ditto | 49 | Bell of stone fell out of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 10, „ | Dandiri | Ditto | Thomas and Joseph | Thos. Parry | Ditto | 24 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 2, 1853 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | J. Davies | Haulier | 10 | Fell under tram whilst riding | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Jan. 18, 1854 | Sguborwen | Ditto | Ditto | J. Richards | Collier | 23 | Fall of coal from want of sprags | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 13, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Robert Jones | Haulier | 16 | Fall of coal whilst asleep | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 19, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | D. Davis | Collier | 32 | Fall of roof whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 4, „ | Bwllfa | Ditto | Ditto | Richard Jones | Sinker | 22 | Foot slipped on surface and fell down the pit. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 7, 1855 | Sguborwen | Ditto | Ditto | Morgan Evans | Collier | 40 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 25, 1851 | Aberamman | Ditto | David Williams | – | Ditto | – | Fall of roof in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 4, „ | Ditto | – | Ditto | Lad | Ditto | – | Fell under coal waggons | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 29, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept 21, 1852 | Dyffryndare | Ditto | Ditto | William Lewis | Sinker | 20 | Blast hole exploded whilst boring | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 8, 1853 | Aberamman | Ditto | Ditto | David Jones | Collier | 24 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 20, 1854 | Near Dyffryn | Ditto | Ditto | David Thomas | Carpenter | 45 | Fell from the pit frame | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 13, 1855 | Aberamman | Ditto | Ditto | George Collins | Labourer | 32 | Crushed between buffers of waggons. | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Apr. 18, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Jas. Williams | Haulier | 16 | Blown into sump by explosion of firedamp. | 5 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Thomas James | Ditto | 12 | Burnt and suffocated by explosion of firedamp caused by naked lights in pillar workings. No rules. Inspector's cautions neglected. | | | | | |
| | | | | Evan Thomas | Collier | 23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Richard Lovett | Ditto | 23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | William Davis | Ditto | 26 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 14, „ | Dare | Ditto | Ditto | Thomas Jones | Ditto | 34 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 8, 1852 | Cwmbach | Ditto | Aberdare Coal Company | D. Llewllyn | Ditto | 26 | Gas exploded by firing blast | 2 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Fall of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Oct. 8, 1852 | Cwmbach - | Aberdare - - | Aberdare Coal Company - | Wm. Griffith - | Collier - | 27 | Gas exploded by firing blast - - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 12, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Evans - | Doorboy - | 11 | Explosion of firedamp; colliery not safe. Lamps not locked. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 25, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Lewis - | Ditto - | 11 | Fall of stone in heading - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 17, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Thos. Morgan - | Collier - | 11 | Explosion of firedamp by naked light, Inspector's cautions neglected; 3 other persons severely burnt. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | David Meredith | Ditto - | 17 | | | | | | |
| Feb. 5, 1851 | Gadlys - - | Ditto - - | Gadly's Iron Company - | | Ditto - | – | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Aug. 12, 1852 | Dowlais Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Philips - | Ditto - | 40 | Top of nine-feet coal fell in ripping back. | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 1, „ | Gadlys - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Benj. Robert - | Doorboy - | 13 | Fall of coal from pillar - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 6, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Sam. Franklyn - | Collier - | 49 | Fell down coal pit - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 16, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rees Williams - | Fireman - | 37 | Fall of roof in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 2, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Williams - | Collier - | 47 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 29, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Richard Morgan | Ditto - | 22 | Fall of coal in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 25, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Rees - | Ditto - | 18 | Fall of coal from want of sprags - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 24, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Theophilus Williams. | Haulier - | 19 | Crushed by tram - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | James Ward - | Collier - | 54 | Fall of upper part of 9 foot coal - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 5, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Hughes - | Ditto - | 17 | Fall of coal in stall - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 30, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Henry Allen - | Ditto - | 14 | Fall of coal from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 3, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - | 12 | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 4, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Davis - | Ditto - | 28 | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Lewis - | Ditto - | 40 | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 22, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Benjamin Evans | Ditto - | 58 | Explosion of firedamp from want of locked safety lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Nov. 26, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Jones - | Ditto - | 54 | Fall of coal from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 12, 1853 | Blaengwawr - | Ditto - - | David Davies - - - | Rees Meredith - | Ditto - | 31 | Explosion of firedamp from neglect of a door. No locked lamps. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Price - | Ditto - | 17 | | | | | | |

## List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Fall of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| May 12, 1854 | Blaengwawr - | Aberdare - - | David Davies - - - | Isaac Davies - | Collier - | 57 | Fall of coal from roof of stall - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 14, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Hopkins - | Ditto - | 27 | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 6, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Jenkins - | Ditto - | 27 | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 28, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Davies - | Ditto - | 21 | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 1, 1851 | Werfa - - | Ditto - - | Nixon and Co. - - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Ditto ditto - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 4, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Fourteen - | Colliers - | – | Breakage of rod in balance pit - - | – | – | 14 | – | – |
| Jan. 18, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Owen - | Sinker - | 55 | Fall of stone; broke stage and staple | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 4, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Smith - | Labourer - | 40 | Coal tram tipping on to him - - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Aug. 31, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Davies - | Collier - | – | Struck by trams in level - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Feb. 13, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Morgan - | Ditto - | 19 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 27, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Roger Cleaton - | Breaksman | 22 | Carriages on incline passed over foot | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Aug. 22, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Hughes - | Collier - | 19 | Getting into an inset fell down the pit - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 19, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Jones - | Ditto - | 56 | Stone fell from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 27, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Price - | Ditto - | 25 | Fall of clod after blasting - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 13, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | James Price - | Ditto - | 40 | Jumping out whilst passing landing - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 2, 1851 | Graig - - | Merthyr - - | Graig Coal Company - | - - - | - - - | – | Fall of coal in stall - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Lloyd - | Ditto - | | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| June 30. 1852 | Waunwylit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Philips - | Ditto - | 69 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 15, 1853 | Llettyshenkin - | Aberdare - - | Mrs. Rees and others - | John Williams - | Deorboy - | 12 | Explosion of firedamp from using | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Thomas - | Ditto - | 11 | naked light in pillar workings; 15 | | | | | |
| Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | William Rees - | Collier - | 65 | others burnt; the manager, John Johns, incompetent; the rules and repeated cautions systematically violated; verdict of manslaughter at the Coroner's inquest against David Simms. | | | | | |
| Feb. 23, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Johns - | Doorkeeper | 10 | Fell under trams - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oct. 17, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Davies - | Collier - | 23 | Fell off cage in descending; the pit guides unsafe. | – | – | 1 | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Fall of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Sept. 24, 1855 | Llettyshenkin - | Aberdare - - | Mrs. Rees and others - | John Thomas - | Labourer - | 14 | Knocked down by connecting rod of engine. | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Dec. 11, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Thomas - | Ditto - | 22 | Fall of stone from side of pit whilst sinking. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 26, 1852 | Aberamman - | Ditto - - | Crawshay Bailey - - | Samuel Davis - | Hitcher - | 40 | Clod fell from side of shaft - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 19, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Morgan - | Ditto - | 60 | Clod fell in upper 4-foot coal - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 18, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Davis - | Collier - | 40 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 22, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Lewis Lewis - | Ditto - | 30 | Fall of roof in stall - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 20, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Samuel - | Roadman - | 52 | Explosion of firedamp from lamp door left open; no printed rules; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Oct 31, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Hughes - | Collier - | 25 | Explosion of firedamp; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 10, 1851 | Cwm Neol - | Ditto - - | Carr and Morrison - - | Jer. Evans - | Sinker - | | Bucket drawn over pulley - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 17, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Ishmael Davis - | Haulier - | 31 | By trams in heading from sprag breaking. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 29, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | William Lewis - | Miner - | 22 | Knocked off stage in pit by water splashing. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 28, 1855 | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Jones - - | Ditto - | 25 | Thrown down the pit by the cage being pullied; verdict of manslaughter against engineman. | – | – | 8 | – | – |
| | | | | Philip Kelly - | Ditto - | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Daniel Thomas - | Ditto - | 25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Samuel Thomas | Ditto - | 17 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Wm. Thomas - | Ditto - | 17 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jenkin Davis - | Ditto - | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Wm. Hopper - | Ditto - | 17 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Richard Weeks - | Ditto - | 23 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 24, 1852 | Cwmamman - | Ditto - - | Shepherd and Evans - | John Williams - | Sinker - | 21 | Knocked off bucket by stage - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 25, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Morgan Williams | Haulier - | 21 | Coal fell off tram - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 4, 1854 | Ynyshir - - | Ystradyfodwg - | Ditto - - - | Henry Lewis - | Collier - | 34 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 29, 1855 | Cwmamman - | Aberdare - - | Ditto - - - | Miles Williams - | Ditto - | 41 | Fell down shaft - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 14, „ | Troedyrhiw - | Merthyr - - | Troedyrhiw Coal Company | Benjamin Burr - | Mechanic - | 26 | Ditto - - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Fall of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Feb. 4, 1851 | Dowlais | Merthyr | Dowlais Iron Company | - - - | Collier | – | Fall off roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 18, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | - - - | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 5, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | - - - | Ditto | – | Fell under the trains | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 28, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Jones | Archer | – | Cage descended whilst passing shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 29, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Thomas Evans | - - - | 13 | Hurt with pick | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 9, „ | Rhas Las | Ditto | Ditto | William Evans | Collier | 45 | Falling coal knocked prop down | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 9, 1852 | Dowlais | Ditto | Ditto | John Davis | Ditto | 47 | Coal fell from slip | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 15, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Williams | Ditto | 16 | Six pounds of powder exploded in his hand. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Mar. 2, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Hughes | Ditto | 33 | Roof fell whilst drawing props | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mar. 13, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Williams | Ditto | 25 | Delayed setting a prop | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 23, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | James Kelly | Labourer | 13 | Run over by waggons | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 1, „ | Rhas Las | Ditto | Ditto | John Davis<br>Jacob Griffiths<br>Humphrey Edwards. | Collier<br>Ditto<br>Ditto | 29<br>34<br>24 | Guide-chain broke | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Oct. 6, „ | Cwmbargoed | Ditto | Ditto | Lewis Hughes | Ditto | 66 | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Dec. 15, „ | Clay Level | Ditto | Ditto | Isaac Morgan<br>Daniel Lewis | Miner<br>Ditto | 24<br>13 | Fall of coal whilst cutting roof | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 9, 1853 | Dowlais | Ditto | Ditto | Thos. Mahoney | Labourer | 28 | Struck by carriages on incline | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Feb. 14, „ | Bigcoal | Ditto | Ditto | John Anthony | Collier | 23 | Fall of coal in beginning stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 15, „ | Lower 4 feet | Gelligaer | Ditto | Hugh Hughes | Ditto | 33 | Fall of roof whilst setting timber | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 29, „ | No. 1 drift | Merthyr | Ditto | David Watkins | Ditto | 57 | Fall of coal in working back | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 9, „ | Rhas Las | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Davies | Ditto | 34 | Fall of clod | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 30, „ | Dowlais | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Roberts | Labourer | 55 | Run over on railway | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Feb. 18, 1854 | Rhas Las | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Davis | Stower | 40 | Fell out of cage whilst ascending the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 28, „ | Dowlais | Ditto | Ditto | John Watts | Lander | 21 | Fell from locomotive | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Apr. 8, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | David Jones | Collier | 24 | Explosion of firedamp in going into an old stall to look for mine; no locked safety lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| May 12, 1854 | Brewhouse Level | Merthyr - - | Dowlais Iron Company - | Wm. Lewis - | Collier's son | 10 | Fall of coal from face of stall - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 6, „ | Dowlais - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Martha Davis - | Oiling trams | 13 | Fell off tram, which passed over her - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| June 30, „ | Lower 4-foot - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Davies - | Labourer | 48 | Tram fell on him - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 4, „ | Cwmbargoed - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Stephen James - | Haulier - | 57 | Run over whilst walking down incline | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Sept. 17, „ | Big Coal - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | James Jones - | Ditto - | 15 | Fell off locomotive - - - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Dec. 21, „ | Rhas Las - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | George Richards | Collier - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 5, 1855 | Cwmbargoed - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Daniel Williams | Hitcher - | 35 | Knocked into sump by wheel of tram falling. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 23, „ | Pantywaun - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Jones - | Labourer - | 60 | Fall of ground - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 24, „ | Cwmbargoed - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Hugh Thomas - | Sinker - | 25 | Fall of roof after firing shot - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 16, „ | No. 1 Coal level | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Roberts | Doorboy - | 10 | Tram passed over him - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 20, „ | Dowlais - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Jones - | Tipper - | 47 | Engine passed over him - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| June 30, „ | No. 2 Coal level | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | James Davis - | Roadman - | 57 | Struck on head whilst on trams - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| July 2, „ | No. 1 level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | James Davies - | Stower - | 56 | Crushed against roof whilst riding on tram. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 12, „ | Dowlais - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Francis - | Mason - | 36 | Fall of rubbish whilst he was arching an air-pit. | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John James - | Collier - | 22 | Fall of stones from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 3, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Banfield Vaughan | Not employed | 7 | Train passed over him - - - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Oct 17, „ | Rhas Las - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Davies - | Collier - | 40 | Fall of coal in stall - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 26, „ | Cwmbargoed - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Griffiths - | Sinker - | 40 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 8, „ | Dowlais - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Lewis - | Doorboy - | 11 | Fall of coal from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 10, 1851 | Fors y fran - | Penydarran - - | Penydarran Iron Company | Rees Morgan - | Engineer - | 19 | Rope slipped off bucket - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 26, 1852 | Bigwynch - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Thomas | Collier - | 21 | Filling tram when roof fell - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 23, „ | Fors y fran - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Morgan Williams | Labourer - | 64 | Toft of 9-feet coal fell whilst cleaning road. | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 22, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Richard Jones - | Collier - | 48 | Explosion of firedamp; discipline defective. No locked lamps. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 9, 1854 | No. 1 Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | J. Phillips - | Ditto - | 16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | William Thomas | Haulier - | 30 | Run over by trams - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |

## List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Oct. 4, 1854 | Fors y fran - | Penydarran - - | Penydarran Iron Company | John Howell - | Collier - | 24 | Fall of coal - - - - - | | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 16, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Richard Harris - | Hitcher - | 53 | Coal fell on him from tram - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 6, 1851 | Plymouth - - | Merthyr Tydfil - | Antony Hill - - - | - - - | Collier - | | Fall of stone in shaft - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 25, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Mar. 6, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 27, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | | Fell whilst descending shaft - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 25, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 17, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Hitcher - | | Coal fell from ascending tub - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 24, 1852 | Abercanned - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Matthias | Collier - | 44 | Coal fell whilst holing - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 10, „ | Taibach - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | 2 firemen - | | Hinge condemned in rope gave way - | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Aug. 3, „ | Abercanned - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Williams - | Collier - | 31 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 19, „ | Troedyrhiw - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Geo. Bon - - | - - - | 6 | Crushed by waggon on railway - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Mar. 23, 1853 | Abercanned - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Jenkins - | Ditto - | 14 | Thrown off cage by mandril - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 30, „ | 4-foot - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Williams - | Ditto - | 49 | Fall of roof in stall - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 21, „ | Abercanned - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Pritchard | Ditto - | 17 | Jumping off cage on reaching the top of pit. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 16, „ | Dyffryn - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Tomkins - | Ditto - | 23 | Stepped off stage in pit - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 11, 1854 | Abercanned - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Moses - | Ditto - | 19 | Fall of stone from roof of stall - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 13, „ | No. 3 - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Williams - | Ditto - | 50 | Fall of top coal lift standing - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 25, 1855 | Graig - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Hughes - | Ditto - | 13 | Fall of coal from face of heading - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 20, „ | No. 2 Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Br. Jones - - | Ditto - | 29 | Fall of roof from yard vein - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 9, „ | Abercanned - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Dd. Watkins - | Ditto - | 31 | Fall of Rhas Las coal in ripping back | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 13, „ | 4-foot - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rd. Foley - | Doorboy - | 13 | Crushed between trams - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 5, „ | North Dyffryn - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Dd. Thomas - | Collier - | 12 | Fall of coal - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 10, 1851 | Waterloo - - | Monmouthshire - | W. H. Cartwright - - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 14, 1853 | Top Hill - - | Gelligaer - - | Ditto - - - | Rees Thomas - | Ditto - | 58 | Ditto - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 22, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Morgan Griffith | Ditto - | 21 | Fall of stone from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 8, 1852 | Llynycwm - | Llanelly - - | - - - - - | D. Griffith - | Ditto - | 14 | Found suffocated in old coal-pit - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| May 11, „ | St. David's Incline | Ditto - - | Railway Company - - | Wm. Bowen - | - - - | 7 | Crushed by a coal-waggon - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Aug. 22, 1855 | Plaskynaston - | Glamorgan - - | John Dukes - - - | Edw. Thomas - | Collier - | 21 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 29, 1851 | Rhymney - - | Monmouthshire - | Rhymney Iron Company - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 28, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 4, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Price - | | – | Fall of earth - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 5, „ | Dyffrin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | 3 colliers - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 10, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | W. Bryant - | Collier - | 17 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 12, „ | Rhymney - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | B. Wilkins - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 6, 1852 | Dyffrin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Watkin Bevan - | Ditto - | 18 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 5, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Rees Rowland - | Ditto - | 14 | Fall of earth from slip - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 20, „ | Bute Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Davis - | Doorkeeper | 11 | Fall of roof in gob - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 15, 1853 | No. 1 Coal Level | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jno. Evans - | Collier - | 14 | Explosion of firedamp. No rules, no locked lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| July 23, „ | Rhas Las Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Morgan Jones - | Haulier - | 13 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 7, „ | Dyffrin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Griffith - | Doorboy - | 11 | Crushed between trams - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 20, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Robt. Evans - | Collier - | 18 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 2, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Evans - | Ditto - | 38 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 19, „ | Bryncae Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Saml. Pullen - | Ditto - | 20 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 20, 1855, | Clay Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Jones - | Ditto - | 15 | Fall of rubbish from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| | | | | Rd. Williams - | Ditto - | 35 | Explosion of firedamp—no printed rules. No locked lamps. | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| June 16, „ | Rhas Las - - | Ditto - - - | Ditto - - - | Isaac Evans - | Horsedriver | 11 | Explosion of firedamp at naked light by going past a danger-signal on 16th June—rules and discipline wanting. | | | | | |
| July 31, „ | No. 1 Bute Level | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Powell - | Collier - | 28 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 18, „ | Cwmpit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Rees - | Ditto - | 11 | Fell on mandril which he was carrying | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 16, „ | Dyffrin - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | David Jones - | Ditto - | 40 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 15, „ | Bryn Pwllog - | Rhymney - - | Ditto - - - | Evan Jones - | Ditto - | 48 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 27, „ | Cwm - - | Aberbeeg - - | Brithdir Coal & Coke Co. | — Ferret - - | Ditto - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 31, 1851 | Clanddu - - | Gelligaer - - | Latch and Cope - - | Jno. Bevan - | Ditto - | 57 | Roof fell whilst cutting coal - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 7, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Jones - | Ditto - | 44 | Fall of roof in heading - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Oct. 18, 1852 | New Place - | Monmouthshire - | Thomas Prothero - - | Daniel Williams | Hitcher - | 31 | Tooth of pinion-wheel broke whilst men descending. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | David Jones - | Labourer - | 48 | | | | | | |
| Mar. 2, 1853 | Place Level - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Morgan - | Ditto - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 19, 1852 | Tillerey - - | Ditto - - | T. P. and D. Price - | Seth Barclay - | Collier - | 23 | Danger-signal disregarded—explosion of firedamp at candle. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| July 24, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Waters - | Ditto - | 44 | Explosion of firedamp; no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 10, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Morgan - | Ditto - | 25 | Fall from the pit-framing. - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 3, 1854 | No. 2 Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Jones - | Hitcher - | 19 | Struck by tram in pit - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 30, „ | Tillerey - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Robins - | Pumpman - | – | Fell off carriage whilst repairing pipe. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 7, 1855 | Cwmtillery - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Isaac Thomas - | Collier - | – | Fall of earth from heading - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 28, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Wilson - | Ditto - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 1, 1851 | Risca - - | Ditto - - | John Russell - - - | - - - | Lad - - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 5, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Collier - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 31, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 19, 1852 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Elijah Bath - | Ditto - | – | Fall of clod - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 15, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Frood - | Ditto - | 22 | Coal fell from slip - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Samuel James - | Ditto - | 25 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 22, „ | Tyr Nicholas - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Russell - | Ditto - | 40 | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Oct. 23, „ | Risca - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Richard Price - | Ditto - | 22 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 13, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | George Ashman | Ditto - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 18, „ | Rock Vein - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | - - - | – | Ditto | | | | | |
| Mar. 12, „ | Risca - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Aaron Brian - | Collier - | 22 | Suffocated after explosion of firedamp. No locked safety lamps used. | 10 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | Jos. Bryant - | Ditto - | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rees Davies - | Ditto - | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | George Purnell - | Doorboy - | 11 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Moses Moore - | Ditto - | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Samuel Dark - | Collier - | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Solomon Jenkins | Ditto - | 20 | Burnt and suffocated. | | | | | |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Mar. 12, 1853 | Risca - - | Monmouthshire - | John Russell - - | Thos. Davies - | Collier - | 40 | Burnt by explosion of firedamp caused by leaving door open. | | | | | |
| | | | | John Williams - | Ditto - | 44 | | | | | | |
| | | | | George Philips - | Ditto - | 19 | | | | | | |
| Apr. 19, „ | Black Vein - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | - - - | 13 | Struck by cage at pit bottom - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 13, „ | Risca - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Charles - | Ditto - | 20 | Fall of rubbish from roof - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 29, „ | Tyr Nicholas - | Cwmtillcrey - | Ditto - - - | John Jones - | Ditto - | 20 | Crushed in shaft by the cage descending | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 27, 1854 | Rock Vein - | Risca - - - | Ditto - - - | Moses Gulliver - | Ditto - | 18 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 29, „ | Waun Vawr - | Machen - - | Ditto - - - | John Hurn - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 24, 1855 | Rock Vein - | Risca - - - | Risca Coal and Iron Co. - | Morgan Jones - | Engineer - | 21 | Clothes caught in machinery - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 24, „ | Black Vein - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Henry East - | Collier - | 23 | Fall of coal from roof - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 17, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Carter - | Haulier - | 12 | Ditto - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Robert Hendall | Hitcher - | 32 | Fall of coal whilst crossing bottom of shaft. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 5, 1851 | Machen - - | Newport - - | Machen Coal Company - | - - - | Collier - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 17, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Morgan - | Ditto - | – | Explosion of firedamp from removing gas into contact with naked light. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Oct. 3, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Thomas - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 2, 1851 | Ebbw Vale - | Monmouthshire - | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | - - - | Hitcher - | – | Fell backwards into sump - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 10, „ | Victoria - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Miner - | – | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| July 28, „ | Sirhowy - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Collier - | – | Ditto - - - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Aug. 1, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | - - - | Ditto - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 4, „ | Ebbw Vale - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Eynon - | - - - | – | Fall of clod - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 30, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Williams - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 11, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Morgan - | Ditto - | 31 | Fall of heading whilst timbering - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 3, 1852 | Parker's Pit - | Abersychan - - | British Iron Company - | George Densley | Ditto - | 34 | Cage caught side of shaft - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 10, „ | Abersychan - | Monmouth - - | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Geo. Bartimott - | Ditto - | 37 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 30, „ | Armstrong's - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Hodges - | Ditto - | 19 | Fall of clod - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 16, „ | Abersychan - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Ball - - | Hitcher - | 39 | Walking between fly-wheel and wall - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 4, „ | Ditto - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Jones - | Collier - | 61 | Fall of coal - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Dec. 2, 1852 | Abersychan - | Monmouth - - | Ebbw Vale Iron Company | Edm. Watkins - | Collier - | 40 | Explosion of firedamp, no locked lamp | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Feb. 12, 1853 | Sirhowy - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | George Sims - | Ditto - | 20 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 9, „ | Abersychan - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | J. Pincton - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 18, „ | Aberystwith - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Nevil - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 26, „ | No. 8 Pit - - | Ebbw Vale - - | Ditto - - - | John Gare - | Ditto - | 23 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 3, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Smith - | Ditto - | – | Explosion of firedamp, no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sept. 22, „ | No. 1 Engine Pit | Sirhowy - - | Ditto - - - | Geo. Goodland - | Ditto - | 37 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 15, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Hammitts - | Ditto - | 57 | Fall of clod - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 18, „ | Vydylog - - | Ebbw Vale - - | Ditto - - - | James Biggs - | Ditto - | 25 | Fall of bell from the roof - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 30, „ | No. 15 Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thomas Davis - | Ditto - | 48 | Explosion of firedamp, want of ventilation & discipline & locked safety lamps | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | James Morgan - | Ditto - | 25 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 25, 1854 | No. 3 Pit - | Abersychan - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Waters - | Hostler - | 19 | Engine used for pumping and winding broke, probably owing to defective machinery; the men fell down the shaft. | – | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| | | | | Daniel Ball - | Ditto - | 16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | David Davies - | Contractor | 43 | | | | | | |
| Feb. 15, „ | Abersychan - | Monmouth - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Greening - | Miner - | 22 | Fell down the pit - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 8, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John King - | Haulier - | 20 | Walked into firedamp left near one of the roads. No locked lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 28, „ | No. 11 Pit - | Aberystwith - | Ditto - - - | Geo. Evans - | Collier - | 12 | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 20, „ | No. 8 Pit - | Victoria - - | Ditto - - - | Daniel Hughes - | Haulier - | – | Stone from tram fell down shaft - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 6, „ | Ebbw Vale - | Monmouthshire - | Ditto - - - | John Thomas - | Collier - | 26 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 14, „ | Sirhowy - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Summers - | Ditto - | 28 | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | Isaac Summers - | Ditto - | 23 | | | | | | |
| Oct. 25, „ | No. 1 Engine Pit | Sirhowy - - | Ditto - - - | Alfred Smith - | Ditto - | 22 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 26, „ | No. 8 Pit - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Carpenter - | Doorboy - | 11 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 3, „ | Gautre - - | Monmouth - - | Ditto - - - | Stephen Powell | Collier - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 6, „ | Ebbw Vale - | Monmouthshire - | Ditto - - - | Titus Hodges - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 24, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Geo. Stephens - | Ditto - | 32 | Fell down shaft - - - - | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | Jacob Garland - | Ditto - | 36 | Falling of George Stephens. | | | | | |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Dec. 16, 1854 | Sirhowy | Monmouthshire | Ebbw Vale Iron Comp. | Hen. Lambert | Collier | 11 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 14, „ | Ebbw Vale | Ditto | Ditto | Elijah Blocker | Ditto | – | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 17, 1855 | Pentwyn | Pontypool | Ditto | Moses Milling | Ditto | 54 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 1, „ | Sirhowy | Monmouthshire | Ditto | John Franas | Labourer | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 5, „ | Victoria | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Bevan | Collier | 12 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 11, „ | Ebbw Vale | Ditto | Ditto | Henry Drurey | Ditto | 18 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 17, „ | No. 5 Balance Pit | Sirhowy | Ditto | John Price | Ditto | 41 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 29, „ | Waynpound | Bedwelty | Ditto | John Price | Ditto | 40 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 30, „ | No. 4 Pit | Sirhowy | Ditto | Wm. Propper | Ditto | 48 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 7, „ | Pentevyn | Monmouthshire | Ditto | Rich. Cooper | Ditto | 27 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 19, „ | No. 3 Tunnel | Ebbw Vale | Ditto | Benj. Jenkin | Ditto | 33 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 18, 1855 | No. 4 Balance Pit | Sirhowy | Ditto | John Jones | Ditto | 21 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 22, „ | Engine Pit | Abersychan | Ditto | Wm. Cartwright | Ditto | 12 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 6, „ | No. 5 Balance Pit | Sirhowy | Ditto | Lewis Parry | Ditto | 45 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 11, 1851 | Tredegar | Monmouthshire | Tredegar Iron Company | – | Hitcher | – | Fall of stone in shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 21, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | – | Collier | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 8, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Reuben Stock | Ditto | – | Explosion of firedamp, no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Nov. 10, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Reuben Jones | Hitcher | 22 | Stone fell from side of pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 1, 1852 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | David Jones | Collier | 19 | Rock fell whilst opening a stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 14, „ | Tytrist | Ditto | Ditto | Isaac Rees | Ditto | 12 | His father left a door open | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| July 4, „ | Cwmrhos | Ditto | Ditto | John Jones | Ditto | 49 | Clod fell from top of level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 22, „ | Ashtree | Ditto | Ditto | Thos. Brown | Ditto | 40 | Clod fell whilst ripping back stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 11, „ | Tredegar | Ditto | Ditto | Daniel James | Ditto | 55 | Fall of roof from slip | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 12, 1853 | Bedwelty | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Jones | Ditto | 14 | Clod fell | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 27, „ | Globe | Ditto | Ditto | Geo. Williams | Ditto | 26 | Fell under trams | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Apr. 29, „ | Tredegar | Ditto | Ditto | John Williams | Ditto | 29 | Fall of roof in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 9, „ | Tytrist | Ditto | Ditto | Rees Price | Ditto | 40 | In blasting pricker struck the rock | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 24, „ | Yard Level | Ditto | Ditto | Thos. Halton | Ditto | 26 | Fall of coal in stall | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 19, „ | Shop Coal Level | Ditto | Ditto | Thos. Griffiths | Doorboy | 10 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Aug. 4, 1853 | Bedwellty - | Monmouthshire - | Tredegar Iron Company - | Wm. Jones - | Fireman - | 26 | Fall of rubbish - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 20, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Harnou - | Doorboy - | 11 | Going to see firedamp, exploded it at his candle. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Jan. 10, 1854 | Ashtree - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Davies - | Roadman - | 56 | Fell off the carriage in the pit - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 25, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Evans - | Collier - | 24 | Explosion of firedamp no locked lamp | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Mar. 21, „ | No. 8 Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Edw. Morgan - | Doorkeeper | 11 | Fall of wall in the level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 31, „ | Globe - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Thos. Thomas - | Collier - | 45 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 11, „ | Tytrist - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Vines - | Ditto - | 24 | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 22, 1855 | No. 8 Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Jas. Williams - | Ditto - | 14 | Explosion of firedamp; not examined by fireman, no safety lamp, no printed rules. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Dec. 12, „ | Tytrist - - | Ditto - - | - - - - - | Geo. Green - | Ditto - | 45 | Fall of coal whilst cutting - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 14, 1855 | Rock - - | Blackwood - - | Henry Marsh - - | Edwin Roberts - | Ditto - | 19 | Drowned by irruption of water; insufficient plan of former workings. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sept. 26, 1851 | Trynant - - | Crumlin - - | Carr and Co. - - | Roger Phillips - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 8, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Richard Ablett - | Collier boy | – | Fall of rubbish in heading - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 9, „ | Pencoedcae - | Mynyddyslwyn - | Ditto - - - | Evan Rees - | Ditto - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 7, 1854 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | W. S. Jones - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 10, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Job Howells - | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 22, 1851 | Nantyglo - - | Monmouthshire - | Joseph and C. Bailey - | - - - - - | Labourer - | – | Fall of roof in level - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 19, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Thomas - | Collier - | 37 | Burnt by explosion of firedamp; no locked safety lamps. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 27, 1854 | Beaufort - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Jones - | Ditto - | 50 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 2, „ | Little Pit - - | Aberystwith - | Ditto - - - | Timothy Davis - | Ditto - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 26, „ | Nantyglo - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Weathen - | Labourer - | 26 | Fall of rubbish - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 30, 1855 | Hoare's Pit - | Beaufort - - | Ditto - - - | David Davies - | Collier - | 14 | Sliding down guide chain of balance pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 22, „ | Nantyglo - - | Monmouthshire - | Ditto - - - | James Steadman | Ditto - | – | Fall of stone - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 22, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Robert Williams | Ditto - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 7, „ | Beaufort - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Thomas - | - - - | – | Fall of coal - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 1, „ | No. 2 Pit - - | Beaufort - - | Ditto - - - | Abraham Davies | Haulier - | 14 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Name. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Nov. 9, 1855 | Nantyglo - - | Monmouthshire - | Joseph and C. Bailey - | James Lewis - | Haulier - | 13 | Crushed between two trams - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 15, 1854 | Coalbrook Vale- | Ditto - - | Coalbrook Vale Iron Comp. | Richard James - | Collier - | – | Explosion of firedamp at candle - | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apr. 11, 1851 | Cwmcelyn - | Ditto - - | Cruttwell, Allies, and Co. | - - - - - | Miner - | – | Fall of stone and mine - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 2, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Rees - | Collier - | – | Fall of roof - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 13, 1852 | Globe - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | James Gregory<br>John Gregory -<br>Geo. Gregory - | Ditto - 47<br>Ditto - 19<br>Ditto - 11 | | Break of balance pit gave way, ascending with loaded tram. | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Feb. 18, 1854 | Henwain - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Rosser - | Ditto - | | Drowned in sump - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 24, „ | Cwmcelyn - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Morton - | Ditto - | 35 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 20, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Richards- | Haulier - | 14 | Fell into the sump - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 1, „ | Henwain - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Samuel Sharland | Collier - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 9, 1851 | Abercarn - - | Ditto - - | Abercarn Company- - | - - - - - | Ditto - | – | Fell down shaft - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 12, 1853 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | William Thomas | Miner - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 21, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Abercarn and Gwythen Co. | Wm. Roberts - | Collier - | 26 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 26, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Edw. Edwards - | Timberman | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 19, „ | No. 3 Pit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Charles Watkins | Haulier - | – | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 18, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Davies - | Labourer - | – | Crushed by tram - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 19, „ | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Philips -<br>Wm. Thomas - | Collier -<br>Ditto - | – | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| July 24, 1854 | Henllis - - | Ditto - - | Hanson and Co. - - | James Coles - | Ditto - | 11 | Empty tram passed over him - | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Oct. 25, 1852 | Blaenavon - | Ditto - - | Blaenavon Iron Company | John Howells - | Ditto - | 22 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 22, 1853 | Hill - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | William Emery - | Ditto - | 53 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 17, „ | Newpit - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Powell - | Ditto - | 38 | Ditto - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 10, 1854 | Garn - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | John Jones - | Haulier - | 35 | Fell from carriage intoxicated - | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 31, 1855 | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | David Thomas - | Collier - | 66 | Fall of roof - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 25, „ | Blaenavon - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Samuel Rees - | Ditto - | 25 | Ditto - - - - - - | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 21, 1853 | Varteg - - | Pontypool - - | Varteg Iron Company - | James Cornick - | Labourer - | – | Crushed between railway waggons - | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| May 25, 1854 | Cefnnanddu - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | Wm. Brockney - | Collier - | – | Explosion of firedamp, no locked lamps | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Aug. 9, „ | Varteg - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - - | A. Jones - - | Ditto - | – | Ditto ditto, from brushing out | 1 | – | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agents' Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Feb. 6, 1855 | Varteg | Pontypool | Varteg Iron Company | Wm. Lewis | Collier | 47 | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 27, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | D. Carpenter | Ditto | 16 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 16, „ | Jack Pit | Ditto | Ditto | Isaac Beaver | Ditto | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 13, 1851 | Pontypool | Monmouthshire | Pontypool Iron Company | David Williams | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 9, 1852 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | J. Jones. | Ditto | 21 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 23, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | W. Jenkins | Ditto | 68 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 8, 1854 | No. 2 Pit | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Pascoe | Ditto | 33 | Explosion of firedamp from entering old stall with candle. | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Jan. 2, 1855 | Nos. 1 and 2 Pit | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Vaux | Haulier | 15 | Tram of coal passed over his leg | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Mar. 10, „ | Pontypool | Ditto | Ditto | John Harding | Collier | 19 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 23, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Mark Tucker | Ditto | 28 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 26, 1853 | Llanvrechva | Cwmbran | John Lawrence | Walter Emanuel | Ditto | – | Explosion of firedamp at naked light | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Dec. 4, 1851 | Ruperra | – | – | – | Ditto | – | Fall of stones | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 22, 1854 | Blaenacwm | Pontypool | William Phillips | Richard Jones<br>Henry Jones | Ditto<br>Ditto | –<br>– | Fall of roof | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 20, 1851 | Pluckpenny | Forest of Dean | Anthony Roberts | Henry Edwards | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 15, 1855 | Ditto | East Dean | C. and T. Brain | James Roberts | Ditto | 29 | Fall of coal on head | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 7, 1851 | Churchway | Forest of Dean | Timothy Bennett | – | Loader | – | Fell from landing in shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 16, „ | Bilson | Ditto | Aaron Goold | – | Collier | – | Fell whilst descending shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 27, 1852 | Brookallditches | Ditto | Nicholson Trotter and Co | Wm. Worgan | Ditto | 56 | Fall of shale whilst ripping down | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 18, 1854 | Parkend | Ditto | Ditto | Thomas Baylis | Engineman | – | Fell from a stage down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Feb. 23. 1855 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | C. James<br>Wm. Denning | Collier<br>Ditto | 30<br>15 | Breaking of guide chain, frequently broken before. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Aug. 9, 1853 | Bixslade | Coleford | Exors. of late D. Mushet | Jas. Martin | Collier | – | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 11, 1855 | Lightmoor | Cinderford | William Crawshay | Chas. Williams | Ditto | 16 | Skull fractured by handle of windlass which he ran against. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Feb. 11, 1851 | Bush | Forest of Dean | Teague and Co. | – | – | – | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 17, „ | Bush | Ditto | Peter Teague | Jas. White | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 4, 1852 | Wimbrow Level | Ditto | Ditto | Thos. Ashton | Ditto | 25 | Fall of coal whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Feb. 24, 1854 | Success Level | Coleford | Trotter, Thomas and Co. | Jas. Williams | Collier | 18 | Fall of coal whilst holing | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 16, 1855 | Broominghall | Forest of Dean | John Nelmes | Jno. Nelmes, jun. | – | – | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 17, 1853 | Bailey Hill | Yorkley, near Sydney. | J. R. Coomber | John Moore | Ditto | 28 | Blasting | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Jan. 8, 1855 | Cinderford | Forest of Dean | Wm. Corbett | J. C. Terrett | Ditto | 15 | Fall of coal from side of level | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apr. 22, 1853 | Norehard | Ditto | J. and R. Morrell | — Hyatt | Banksman | – | Fell down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 15, „ | Wellington | Ditto | Wellington Coal Company | Ephraim Taylor | Boy | – | Fell out of cart in pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 13, „ | Easter Mine | Ditto | West Dean Steel Compy. | George Carter | Miner | – | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 5, „ | Cromhall | Tapwell Bottom | Sampson Crewe | Wm. Smith | Collier | 30 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 22, 1854 | Nag's Head | Blakeney | John Jordan | Isaac Morse | – | – | Fall of stone | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 19, 1853 | Frog Lane | Coalpit Heath | Middleton, Smyth and Co. | George Flook | Sinker | 44 | Overbalanced whilst plumbing shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sept. 21, 1854 | New Pit | Westerleigh | Ditto | Jon. Williams | Collier | 57 | Fell down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 3, 1855 | Ram Hill | Ditto | Ditto | Job Dando<br>Geo. Rolph | Ditto<br>Ditto | 43<br>40 | Breaking of rope by its getting over the arms of the drum. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Dec. 3, 1851 | Shortwood | Pucklechurch | Wethered, Cossham & Co. | John Humphries | Sinker | – | Fell down shaft from stage | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 6, 1852 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ely Rogers<br>Wm. Davies | Collier<br>Ditto | 33<br>19 | Irruption of water from old works | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Jan. 21, 1853 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Bennet | Ditto | – | Fell down pit, engine wheels broke | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 6, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Isles | Ditto | 16 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 28, 1855 | Parkfield | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Powell | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 11, „ | Shortwood | Ditto | Ditto | Job Rich | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 7, 1851 | Kingswood | Bristol | George Brain and Co. | – | 8 Men | – | Explosion of steam boiler | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| Sept. 2, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Steph. Newman | Collier | – | Drawn over the pulley | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 2, 1852 | Starveall | Ditto | Ditto | George Bryant | Bailiff | 47 | Descending pit without cover | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| „ „ | Kingswood | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Williams | Driver | 10 | Run over by a waggon | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Mar. 1, 1853 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Alfred Webby | Boy | 46 | Scalded in ash pit | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Oct. 29, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Thos. Garland | Collier | 32 | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| June 1, 1854 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Isaac Williams | Ditto | – | Getting into bucket, fell down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 12, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Moore | Ditto | 28 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Nov. 26, 1854 | No. 1 Pit | Bristol | George Brain and Co. | Samuel Ford | Pitman | – | Crushed by tub in shaft whilst standing in bottom. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 3, 1855 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Jefferies | Haulier | 15 | Fall of roof from want of timber | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sept. 27, „ | No. 2 Pit | Kingswood | Ditto | Isaac Burgess | Ditto | 13 | Lost his way, and fell into old tip | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 14, „ | No. 3 Pit | Ditto | Ditto | George Cordy | Hitcher | – | Fell down pit from ascending in tub with only one hook attached. | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | John Daniells | Ditto | – | | | | | | |
| Feb. 20, 1854 | Easton | Bristol | Boult, Leonard, and Co. | Wm. King | Collier | 14 | Lowered into sump and drowned | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Nov. 15, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | George Goddard | Ditto | 21 | Rope broke at hinge and fell on him | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| June 12, „ | Yate | Chipping Sodbury | Long, Keeling, and Co. | Cornelius Lewis | Ditto | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 11, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Lewis | Ditto | – | Inclined chain working in shaft broke and fell on him. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 30, 1853 | New Engine Pit | Pucklechurch | Jefferis, Waters, and Co. | Isaac Bryant | Engineman | 36 | Struck by beam of engine | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Aug. 17, 1854 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Garland | Collier | – | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 12, 1851 | Soundwell | Bristol | J. J. and J. Whittuck | Thos. Waller | Banksman | – | Haycock boiler burst | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Mar. 24, 1852 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Geo. Morgan | Collier | 18 | Fell out of hodge | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 29, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Green | Ditto | 56 | Rope broke at hinge | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 24, 1855 | Crown | Warmley | William Marsden | James Stone | Trammer | 10 | Breaking of incline chain, chair too light. | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| April 5, 1853 | Golden Valley | Bitton | Golden Valley Coal Comp. | William Powell | Boy | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dec. 8, „ | Pennywell Lane | Bristol | Chick, Keeling, and Co. | Daniel Smith | Engineer | 39 | Engine started whilst fixing pumps | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Nov. 8, 1854 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Thomas Brittan | Sinker | 45 | Iron bow of skip broke | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| | | | | Isaac Brimble | Ditto | 20 | Brittan fell down shaft upon him. | | | | | |
| Feb. 19, 1853 | Pyle Marsh | Ditto | Morgan, Walker, and Co. | Charles Buckle | Collier | 48 | Fall of stone from over staple | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 14, 1851 | North Side | Ditto | Goulstone and others | – | Ditto | – | Fall of air pipes | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Aug. 9, „ | Malago Vale | Ditto | S. Reynolds and Co. | – | 5 Colliers | – | Rope breaking | – | – | 5 | – | – |
| Dec. 18, 1854 | North Side | Ditto | Messrs. Stuckey | Frederick Pike | Ditto | 24 | Holding down bolt of engine broke, and precipitated down the shaft; the bolt single and the iron extremely bad. | – | – | 4 | – | – |
| | | | | Charles Rowland | Ditto | 23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jno. Woodbridge | Ditto | 14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Simon Derbyn | Ditto | 13 | | | | | | |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Apr. 14, 1853 | Newdeep Pit | Bristol | Bedminster Coal Company | James Nichols | Pitman | – | Overreached and fell down pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| July 21, „ | Dean Lane | Ditto | Ditto | William Tyler | Collier | 23 | Breaking of the flat rope near the hinge or splice. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 27, 1855 | Ashton Vale | Ditto | Baynton and Knight | James Flew | Labourer | 16 | By fly-wheel of engine | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Dec. 11, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | James Hall | Collier | 25 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 11, 1851 | Tynings | Radstock | Countess of Waldegrave | – | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 9, 1852 | Wells Way | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Hawkins | Ditto | 54 | Fell whilst loading coal | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Jan. 22, „ | Smallcombe | Ditto | Ditto | Samuel Target | Miner | 35 | Grey sandstone roof fell | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 28, „ | Old Pit | Ditto | Ditto | Geo. Francis | Carter | 14 | Walked into pit at dusk | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 6, „ | Tynings | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Richardson | Coalbreaker | 36 | Roof insecurely propped | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| May 8, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Benjamin Moore | Collier | 60 | Clift fell | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 1, „ | Radstock | Ditto | Ditto | Thomas Ruddick | Sinker | 44 | Fusee hung fire in blasting | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Nov. 2, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Aylesbury | Collier | 45 | Fall of grey rock roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mar. 28, 1853 | Ludlows | Ditto | Ditto | Wm. Seymour | Ditto | 38 | Fell out of landing in shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 25, „ | Radstock | Ditto | Ditto | Jacob Lippiall | Carter | 16 | Fell down the pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 28, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | James Robbins | Haulier | 26 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Nov. 28, „ | Tynings | Ditto | Ditto | George Fear | Collier | 36 | Fall of stone from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 19, 1854 | Ludlows | Ditto | Ditto | Allan Cottle | Ditto | 16 | Hodge on the inset tipped and he fell down shaft. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 2, 1853 | Writhlington | Ditto | Smith & Co. | Robert Plumber | Roadman | 51 | Fall of roof in heading | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 31, 1854 | Ditto Lower | Ditto | Ditto | Alfd. Pointing | Collier | 13 | Fell down under ground pit from windlass slipping. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Dec. 23, „ | Clandown | Ditto | Jas. Hill & Co. | Dd. Padfield | Ditto | 47 | Fall of stone in roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 13, 1855 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Geo. Carpenter | Ditto | 12 | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 9, 1851 | Old Welton | Ditto | Old Welton Coal Company | – | 3 Colliers | – | Breakage of rope in ascending | – | – | 3 | – | – |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' or Agent's Names. | Persons killed. | Occupation. | Age. | Cause of Death and Remarks. | Number of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Explosions. | Falls of Roof. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous. | Aboveground. |
| Nov. 6, 1854 | Norton Hill | Radstock | M. S. Parsons | John Thomas | Collier | 18 | Fall of coal down shaft | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Mar. 11, 1851 | Camerton | Near Bath | Camerton Coal Company | – | Ditto | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 9, 1852 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | John Summers | Ditto | – | Ditto | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 28, 1852 | Hayswood | Radstock | Samborne & Co. | Geo. Baker | Filler | 12 | Run over on incline | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Dec. 11, „ | Conygre | Ditto | Ditto | Josh. Oldbrooke | Collier | 52 | Fall of coal from drawing prop | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 14, 1854 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Stephen Box | Ditto | 30 | Fall of coal from roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Aug. 24, 1852 | Hill | Somerset | Rawlips and Dixon | Thos. Heal | Blacksmith | 39 | Boiler burst | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Dec. 18, „ | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Henry Carter | Engineman | 29 | Fell into pit | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Oct. 7, 1851 | Timsbury | Ditto | George Feare | Thos. Briton | – | – | Stone falling struck moulding in shaft. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| May 11, 1855 | Fry's Bottom | Clutton | Dudden, Rossiter & Co. | Abm. Beacham | Collier | 42 | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Oct. 14, 1853 | Grayfield | Ditto | C. Hollwey & Co. | Enoch James | Stranger | 6 | Walked into and fell down the winding pit. | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Apr. 19, „ | Farrington Gourney. | Somerset | Ditto | Elijah Norris | Collier | – | Fall of roof | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| July 23, 1852 | Braysdown | Ditto | Wait & Co. | Edwin Ashman | Haulier | 12 | Explosion of powder | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Jan. 16, 1855 | Stratton on the Fosse. | Ditto | Nettlebridge Coal Co. | Henry Norman | Collier | 15 | Struck by windlass on incline | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| June 6, 1855 | Coalbarton | Frome | Exors. of John Fussell | Henry Ashman | Ditto | 13 | Fall of shale | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Feb. 21, 1851 | Twerton | Somerset | C. Wilkins | – | Ditto | – | Fall of coal | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Jan. 30, 1852 | Vobster | Frome | Exors. of John Fussell | Wm. Plumber | Ditto | 31 | Unscrewed Davy lamp and went into gas. | 1 | – | – | – | – |

## Appendix VI.

General Law concerning the Ventilation, Lighting, and Employment of Gunpowder in the Operations of Mining, especially in Coal Mines subject to Firedamp.

### Report to the King.

Sire, March 1, 1850.

The presence of carbonetted hydrogen gas (firedamp), in coal mines has hitherto produced the most lamentable effects on the mortality of the workmen. The statistical tables show that the majority of these great catastrophes in our times must be attributed to the ignition of this dangerous gas. The determined cause of these explosions is to be found principally in vicious methods of ventilation, in the imperfection of the means for lighting, and in the careless or ignorant use of powder in blasting mineral substances. It is there that the evil exists, it is there that the remedy must be applied. To prevent the recurrence of fresh calamities, the provincial councils in unison with the Government have sanctioned several rules of special police. But as these arrangements do not emanate from one source, they have not that similarity and general character which are required to render the application equally useful in all our coal basins; in other respects they are also wanting. In order to introduce uniformity of action in the administration, and better to caution the workmen against the perils by which they are menaced in their occupations, my department has charged a special commission to lay down a project for a public law concerning ventilation, lighting, and using powder in mining works, especially in firedamp mines.

This commission, composed of Government engineers and the directors of important collieries, offers every guarantee for the defence of the various interests engaged in the working of mines. The project which I have the honour to submit to your Majesty is the work of the commission. Most of the arrangements it comprehends are in operation in the provincial regulations; their salutary effects have been already confirmed by practice; the rules hereby added are with the object of extending the application to all the coal fields. Several new arrangements, guaranteed by experience and science, are intended to increase the safety of the workmen in neutralizing or removing the causes of danger. Finally, this law, in the manner in which it has been constructed, as well as by the protective measure which it holds sacred, and the similarity and unity of purpose which it presents, appears to me to respond entirely to the intentions of Government. The Article 67 of the Constitution confers on the Chief of the State the power to make laws and byelaws, when necessary, for the execution of the fundamental laws. The project hereto annexed being but the development and the setting in operation of the arrangements of police authorized by the law of 21st April 1810, and the decree of the 3d January 1813, the right of sanctioning it and rendering it obligatory, belongs essentially to the exercise of the constitutional prerogative of Your Majesty. I venture to think, sire, that if my proposals receive Your Majesty's approbation, working miners, and all persons who are interested in their welfare, will receive this law as a new evidence of the anxiety of Government for the amelioration of the labouring class.

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Leopold, &c.

Having seen the law of the 21st April 1810, and the Imperial decree of the 3d January 1813, on mines: Having reviewed our orders of 11th of May 1840, 11th August 1841, and 29th June 1844, approving of the byelaws concerning ventilation, lighting, and the use of powder in the mines of Liege and of Hainault, and particularly in the fire-damp mines: Having seen Article 67 of the Constitution, and Article 85 of the Provincial Law of the 30th April 1836:

Considering that it is useful to generalise certain measures, and to introduce into the administrative action, unity of purpose, and every uniformity compatible with the particular circumstances of mining in various localities:

On the proposal of our Minister of Public Works we have commanded, and do command:

### Chapter I.—Exploitations in General.

Article 1. In every subterranean working, all the points of works to which the workmen can gain access, shall be rendered healthy and safe by an active and regular current of pure air.

The velocity and abundance of this current, as well as the size of the galleries, which must be easily accessible in all their parts, shall be everywhere regulated according to the number of the workmen, the extent of the works, and the natural exhalations from the mines.

2. The ventilation shall be effected and uniformly sustained by efficacious means, exempt from all danger.

3. Every current of air seriously vitiated, by an admixture of inflammable or deleterious gas, shall be carefully separated from every working place and frequented road. The extent of the working forces shall be from time to time limited, so as to protect the workmen placed in the return current from the injurious effect of too great a deterioration in the air.

4. The stoppings or gobbings which are constructed either to support the roof or to separate the tramways from the corresponding ventilation galleries, shall be everywhere rendered as firm, as well-maintained, and as impermeable, as possible.

5. These gobbings shall advance to within a short distance of the working faces, so as to prevent, towards those points, the slackening of the current, and the stagnation of hurtful gases.

6. The works shall be so disposed as to avoid the use of many doors, to direct or divide the current of air.

Every door intended to divide the ventilation shall be furnished with a trap, the opening of which can be regulated as required. The use of double or treble doors, conveniently placed, is imperative in roads where they have to be frequently opened for the service of the mine.

### Chapter 2.—Firedamp Mines.

*Ventilation.*

7. In firedamp mines, the mining shall proceed, as far as possible, by successive stages worked in descending order.

With the exception of cases authorized by the administration, the whole and every part of the works shall be so disposed, as never to cause the descent of air more or less charged with inflammable gases.

8. The air shall escape by one pit appointed for this purpose, and isolated from the other pits by a sufficient thickness of rock.

The exhaustion of the air shall be produced either by mechanical means, or by heating, to the exclusion of lamps or furnaces fed by the air returning from the mine. At the surface, every precaution shall be taken, to protect the furnace from the gas which issues from the mine.

9. The intake and return air passages shall be separated by ribs, sufficiently thick to preclude damage being caused by an explosion.

10. Air pipes and trunks can only be permitted to be used in exceptional cases, and then but for exploring, or preparatory works.

*Lighting.*

11. The use of safety lamps, of the kind admitted by the administration of mines, is compulsory in firedamp mines.

12. Safety lamps shall be locked; they shall be kept at the office where special workmen shall be employed, to examine, clean, and maintain them every day in good condition.

13. At the time of descending, the lamp is to be given to each workman, and he is required to assure himself that it is locked.

14. He is expressly forbidden to open the lamps in the works. Those which go out, shall be sent back either to the surface, or to some appointed place in the mine, where they shall be inspected, relighted, and locked by men specially appointed to this charge.

15. When firedamp may appear in a working place or gallery, in sufficient quantity to produce a continued lengthening of the flame of the lamps, the work shall be immediately stopped, until this danger has ceased.

*Use of Gunpowder.*

16. The use of gunpowder for blasting coal in firedamp seams is forbidden, except in those cases which are permitted by the administration.

17. The employment of gunpowder is only allowed for work in rock, under the reserve expressed in the following conditions:—

1st. No substance is to be employed for lighting the match, which is capable of burning with flame.

2nd. No shot is to be fired, until by inspection of the flame of the lamp, it has been carefully ascertained that there is no inflammable gas in that part of the works.

3rd. There shall be appointed for the performance of this duty, and that of lighting the charge, master workmen, or experienced miners, previously exercised in this duty.

### Chapter 3.

18. There shall be in every mine, especially in firedamp mines, besides the overmen, a certain number of miners (overlookers), specially entrusted with the details of the daily supervision of the means of ventilation and lighting.

The number of overlookers shall be fixed by the engineer of mines, according to the extent of the works, the nature and abundance of the gases, and the degree of security which the system of ventilation presents.

19. These miners, as well as the blast lighter, shall be named by the director on the register of the control of the workmen.

20. These miners in their capacity of overlookers, each in his appointed district, shall,—

A. Visit with care the air courses, and cause them to be maintained in good condition; not allow the whole or part of a gang of workmen to enter the works, until he has ascertained that the air there is pure, that the ventilation is sufficiently active, that all things are in order, and that there exists no kind of danger for the workman, which is capable of being removed.

B. Maintain, during all working hours, a strict supervision in the working faces, and most frequented roads, in all that concerns the management of lamps, in the getting and removal of materials, in the opening of doors, in a word, in everything essentially connected with the efficiency of the ventilation, and the security of lights.

C. Inform against the authors of every breach of the rules of prudence and discipline, in order that they may be punished; and denounce in a similar manner every workman who may carry a pipe, matches, or any materials for striking a light in works where the employment of safety lamps is compulsory.

D. Stop the work in every part where firedamp is seen, and direct with prudence the retreat of the workmen.

21. The engineers of mines, shall exercise a strict control over the preceding arrangements; they shall assist, when required, the managers with their advice; they shall inscribe in such a case, their recommendations in a register specially kept for this purpose in the office of the works, and which shall be substituted in this instance for the register of progress mentioned in the article 6, of the decree 3rd of January 1813. At each visit, they shall inscribe on this register the result of their observations.

22. When they are called upon, the permanent deputations of the Provincial Council can grant delays, or conditional dispensations, to secure the rigorous fulfilment of the preceding arrangements.

23. Any breach of the above regulations shall be prosecuted and tried conformably to the 10th title of the law, 21st April 1810, on mines and quarries.

24. Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the carrying out of the present regulations of general administration.

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### 10th of July 1851.

Decree of the Minister of Public Works, specifying the descriptions of lights, which shall be exclusively used in firedamp mines.

Having seen the royal decree of the 1st of March 1850, especially the 11th article, which renders the use of the safety lamps admitted by the administration of mines, obligatory in firedamp mines: Having seen the favourable report of the use of certain safety lamps in mining operations, and of the satisfactory manner in which other kinds have answered, in the trials to which they have been submitted: Having seen, under the date of 4th of July 1851, the propositions of the central commission, established by ministerial decree of the 28th of June 1848, for the comparative examination of safety lamps, considering that it is important to the safety of the workmen, and to the preservation of the works, to prevent lamps being modified in such a manner as to compromise their safety, wishing to regulate the employment of safety lamps, for lighting firedamp mines, so far as the sanction of experience permits of legislation on this matter: It is decreed,—

Article 1st. The apparatus herein-after described are alone permitted to be used in lighting firedamp mines.

A. Davy's lamp, properly so called, of the ordinary dimensions, made with wire gauze, having at least 1,560 meshes to the square inch, the wire having a diameter of at least $\frac{1}{1\,0\,0}$th of an inch.

The delay which will be granted to introduce this modification in lamps of this kind actually in use, shall be fixed by the permanent deputation of the provincial council, under the advice of the engineer-in-chief of mines, without referring to the department of public works; but, so that the delay in no instance exceeds two years.

B. 1st. The Mueseler lamp, properly so called, and conforming to the drawing No. 1, annexed hereto.

2nd. The Mueseler lamp, modified by M. Eloin, conforming to the drawing No. 4 hereto annexed, and to the conditions that the wire gauze of the vertical cylinders, and of the horizontal discs, shall contain in both cases at least 900 meshes to the square inch, and that the wire shall be at least $\frac{1}{7}$th of an inch in thickness.

C. The Boty Lamp, conforming to the drawing No. 2 hereto annexed, and to the following conditions:—

1st. That the holes pierced in the socket which supports the glass have a diameter not exceeding $\frac{1}{7\,5}$th of an inch, and are separated by spaces of $\frac{1}{2\,5}$th of an inch at least.

2d. That the wire gauze of the upper cylinder contains 1,560 meshes to the square inch, and that the diameter of the wire is at least $\frac{1}{1\,0\,0}$th of an inch.

D. The Eloin lamp, properly so called, conforming to the drawing No. 3 hereto annexed, and to the following conditions:—

1st. That the wire gauze placed at the top of the chimney, and at the entrance of the air current shall contain at least 900 holes to the square inch, and that the wire is at least $\frac{1}{7\,5}$th of an inch in diameter.

2d. That the under side of the cap, which covers the opening of the chimney, should not be more than one-sixth of an inch above this orifice, and should project at least four-fifths of an inch beyond it on all sides.

Article 2. A model lamp of each description shall be deposited at the department of public works in each mining district.

A sufficient number of gauze and wire gauges, for measuring the wire gauze, shall be also furnished to the officers of mines.

Article 3. The engineers shall, at each mine, determine the points where lighting by means of fixed lamps, other than those above described, may be allowed underground.

Article 4. Without a previous and special authorization, from the department of Public Works, the introduction of all other apparatus for lighting into fire-damp mines is formally interdicted.

Article 5. Infractions of the present decree shall be prosecuted and punished conformably to the provisions of the 10th section of the Mining Law of the 21st of April 1810.

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19th January 1851.

General Regulation respecting the Establishment and Employment of Ladders in Mines.

Leopold, &c.,

Having reviewed the royal decrees of the 25th of January and of the 2d of July 1836, of the 11th of August 1841, and of the 8th of December 1848, approving of the provincial regulations respecting the use of cages for ascending and descending the winding shafts of mines: Having seen the law of the 21st of April 1810, the imperial decree of the 3d of January 1813, to the 67th article of the constitution: Considering the importance, on behalf of working miners, of taking measures to provide for them, in case of accident, efficacious means of safety, and at all times a safe means of descending into and ascending from the mines:

Considering that, with the exception of certain mechanical contrivances of equal safety, sloping ladders are still the most approved means of communication between the surface and the underground workings:

Considering that in most of the grants of mines the establishment and use of ladders are rendered obligatory:

Considering that the measures which arise out of these provisions are being made general, and the duties of the proprietors of mines, and the condition of the workmen, are being assimilated in the different mining centres of the kingdom:

On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,—

We have decreed and do decree,—

Article 1st. Every mine shall be provided, from the surface to the bottom of the works, with a complete system of ladders, so as to offer, in case of accidents, ready and efficacious means of safety.

Article 2nd. In every mine not provided with special apparatus, authorized by the administration of mines for raising and lowering the workmen, these ladders shall be inclined at an angle which must not exceed eighty degrees to the horizon. They shall be established as far as possible in a separate shaft, and in such a manner as to render their use safe and convenient.

Article 3rd. Excepting when the special apparatus mentioned in the preceding article exists, the sloping ladders must be used in descending into the mine. The use of them is optional for ascending to the surface.

Article 4th. The time to be granted to the owners of mines actually at work, for the establishment of sloping ladders, or special apparatus which may be substituted for them, shall be fixed by the government proportionally to the depth, in the ratio of one year for a depth of 220 yards when there is no shaft to be sunk, and of two years in the other case.

Article 5th. The eventual employment of cages for ascending from the mines, should be the object of special attention on the part of the grantees and the administrative authority. To this end the police regulations existing in various localities shall be provisionally maintained, until the adoption of such other measures as experience may show to be useful.

Article 6th. In the event of objections being raised, the permanent deputations of the provincial councils can grant delays, or conditional dispensations from the rigorous fulfilment of the preceding regulations.

Article 7th. All previous requirements contrary to the present decree are annulled.

Article 8th. Infractions of the above regulations shall be prosecuted and judged conformably to the tenth title of the law, of the 21st of April 1810, on mines and quarries.

Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present regulation of general administration.

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Collieries of Boussu and St. Croix, St. Claire.

*Rules for the Employment of Safety Lamps, called "Davy's."*

Article 1st. There will be a room at the top of all the pits where all the lamps will be deposited under the care of a trustworthy person, whose business it is to clean them, and supply them with wicks and oil.

2nd. Every lamp will be numbered.

3rd. Every workman will be provided with one, and a register of the names of the men and numbers of the lamps will be deposited in the overman's room.

4th. All lamps shall be furnished with a double cap of metallic gauze. They shall be given to the workman in this state at the moment he is about to descend into the works.

5th. There will be a certain number of gauze cylinders in reserve to replace those of which the wires are injured. The latter shall be taken to the overman, who shall satisfy himself whether the injury has been done by the workman.

6th. There will be a station at the bottom of the downcast shaft, where lamps will be opened that have gone out

7th. The superior officers of the mine, overmen, and foremen, shall make several careful inspections, during their turn, to assure themselves of the safe condition of the lamps, in the roads and working parts.

8th. The cutters of the seam, particularly those placed at the highest part of the working face, shall hang their lamps as much as possible in the current of air.

9th. Under a penalty of 5 francs, every workman is forbidden to carry a key or to open the lamps in the working parts or galleries; on the occurrence of the second offence he will be dismissed the works, and handed over to the authorities.

10th. On arriving at the surface, the workmen shall return their lamps to the lampman, who shall examine them, and put on one side all those which may appear suspicious, that he may show them to the overman.

11th. The overmen are specially charged with the strict execution of these rules, which the director, the manager of the works, and the head overman will rigorously enforce.

12th. The present rules shall be communicated to all the workmen, and a copy shall be affixed near the top of the pit.

The acting Director of the Joint Stock Company of the Boussu and St. Croix, St Claire Collieries.

Boissau.

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Special Rules

For the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of or employed in or about the Mamhole Colliery, in the parish of Bedwellty, and the Hafod Van Colliery, in the parish of Llanhilleth, both in the county of Monmouth, framed by Sir Thomas Phillips, the owner thereof, and intended to be transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, under the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain, passed in a session holden in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of Her present Majesty.

*Manager.*

The Colliery Manager shall have full control over all persons employed in or about the colliery, and they are to receive from him orders and instructions for their conduct, and he is to be responsible for seeing that the general and special rules are observed, as far as may be practicable.

In particular he shall see,—

1st. That the roads in the colliery are properly secured.

2nd. That air-passages, with suitable doors or stoppings, are duly provided, so as to ensure an adequate amount of ventilation in accordance with the first general rule.

3rd. That at suitable periodical intervals due precautions are adopted for the safety of the workmen employed in the colliery, and that proper supplies of timber are provided for the use of the workmen.

1. Every workman employed in or about the colliery shall, in all matters relating to the working of the mine, or the safety of the men strictly obey the orders of the manager.

2. No workman shall injure any air-passages, or the stopping thereof, or leave open any door, or do any other act whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the safety of the men endangered, or the property of the owner injured.

3. Every workman shall be subject to dismissal, without notice, if he shall wilfully violate or disregard any of the special rules.

## Appendix No. VIII. First Table.—Accidents causing One or more Deaths.

| Year. | DISTRICT. | Explosions of Firedamp. | Falls of Coal. | Falls of Stone. | Total Falls in Mine. | Overwinding. | Ropes and Chains breaking. | Whilst ascending or descending. | Falling into Shaft from Surface. | Things falling from Surface. | Falling from part way down. | Things falling from part way down. | Miscellaneous in Shafts. | Total in Shafts. | Explosions of Gunpowder. | Suffocation by Gases. | Irruptions of Water. | Falling into Water. | On Inclines underground. | By Trams underground. | By Machinery underground. | Sundries underground. | Total, Miscellaneous underground. | By Machinery on Surface. | Boilers bursting. | Miscellaneous. | Total on Surface. | Gross Totals of Accidents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851 | Scotland | 2 | 12 | 33 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 84 |
| 1852 | Ditto | 5 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| 1853 | Ditto | 10 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 69 |
| 2d half-year of 1854 | Ditto | 5 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 46 |
| 1851 | Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland | 10 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 95 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 10 | 13 | 31 | 44 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 116 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 8 | 16 | 39 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 133 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 9 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 121 |
| 1851 | Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire | 17 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 75 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 11 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 90 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 10 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 86 |
| 1st half-year of 1854 | Ditto ditto | 6 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 62 |
| 1851 | Lancashire Cheshire, North Wales | 35 | 13 | 32 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 137 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 31 | 13 | 42 | 55 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 146 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 21 | 14 | 53 | 67 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 151 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 26 | 17 | 40 | 57 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 53 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 178 |
| 1851 | Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire | 20 | 71 | 36 | 107 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 64 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 208 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 20 | 91 | 31 | 122 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 200 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 22 | 82 | 24 | 106 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 60 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 198 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 17 | 89 | 21 | 110 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 207 |
| 1851 | South Wales, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire | 14 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 99 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 14 | 18 | 38 | 56 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 112 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 18 | 20 | 43 | 63 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 140 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 13 | 20 | 48 | 68 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 139 |
| 1855 | Ditto ditto | 15 | 44 | 60 | 104 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 181 |

APPENDIX No. VIII. SECOND TABLE.—DEATHS caused by ACCIDENTS.

| Year. | DISTRICT. | Explosions of Fire-lamp. | Falls of Coal. | Falls of Stone. | Total Falls in Mine. | Overwinding. | Ropes and Chains breaking. | Whilst ascending or descending. | Falling into Shaft from Surface. | Things falling from Surface. | Falling from part way down. | Things falling from part way down. | Miscellaneous in Shafts. | Total in Shafts. | Explosions of Gunpowder. | Suffocation by Gases. | Irruptions of Water. | Falling into Water. | On Inclines underground. | By Trams underground. | By Machinery underground. | Sundries underground. | Total, Miscellaneous underground. | By Machinery on Surface. | Boilers bursting. | Miscellaneous on Surface. | Total on Surface. | Gross Totals of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851 | Scotland | 62 | 14 | 38 | 52 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 150 |
| 1852 | Ditto | 5 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| 1853 | Ditto | 15 | 6 | 25 | 31 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 81 |
| 2d half-year of 1854 | Ditto | 8 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 52 |
| 1851 | Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland | 57 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 143 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 38 | 13 | 31 | 44 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 153 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 19 | 17 | 41 | 58 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 150 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 11 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 125 |
| 1851 | Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire | 76 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 135 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 22 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 108 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 10 | 15 | 19 | 32 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 95 |
| 1st half-year of 1854 | Ditto ditto | 7 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 67 |
| 1851 | Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales | 70 | 14 | 34 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 181 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 91 | 14 | 42 | 56 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 57 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 229 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 99 | 14 | 57 | 71 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 237 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 129 | 17 | 42 | 59 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 74 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 299 |
| 1851 | Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire | 41 | 74 | 37 | 111 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 75 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 245 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 25 | 98 | 36 | 134 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 219 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 35 | 91 | 24 | 115 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 65 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 231 |
| 1854 | Dttto ditto | 22 | 101 | 21 | 122 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 65 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 230 |
| 1851 | South Wales, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire | 15 | 25 | 29 | 54 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 130 |
| 1852 | Ditto ditto | 83 | 19 | 38 | 57 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 216 |
| 1853 | Ditto ditto | 36 | 20 | 43 | 63 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 163 |
| 1854 | Ditto ditto | 18 | 20 | 49 | 69 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 153 |
| 1855 | Ditto ditto | 21 | 44 | 61 | 105 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 200 |

## Appendix No. VIII. Third Table.—Accidents and Deaths.

| Year. | District. | Explosions of Fire-damp. | Falls of Roof and Coal. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous underground. | On Surface. | Total. | Number of Colliers employed per Census. | Total Accidents per 1,000 Persons employed. | Deaths per 1,000 Persons employed. | Tons of Coal produced. | Fatal Accidents per Million Tons of Coal produced. | Deaths per Million Tons of Coal produced. | Explosions of Firedamp. | Falls of Roof and Coal. | In Shafts. | Miscellaneous underground. | On Surface. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851 | Scotland | 2 | 45 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 84 | 32,961 | 2·5 | 4·5 | - | - | - | 62 | 52 | 28 | 4 | 4 | 150 |
| | Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland | 10 | 31 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 95 | 42,437 | 2·2 | 3·3 | - | - | - | 57 | 32 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 143 |
| | Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire. | 17 | 29 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 75 | 33,195 | 2·2 | 4·1 | - | - | - | 76 | 30 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 135 |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales | 35 | 45 | 37 | 15 | 5 | 137 | 36,243 | 3·7 | 5·0 | - | - | - | 70 | 48 | 39 | 18 | 6 | 181 |
| | Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire | 20 | 107 | 64 | 11 | 6 | 208 | 32,449 | 6·4 | 7·5 | - | - | - | 41 | 111 | 73 | 12 | 6 | 245 |
| | South Wales, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Somerset | 14 | 50 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 99 | 38,932 | 2·5 | 3·3 | - | - | - | 15 | 54 | 41 | 9 | 11 | 130 |
| | Total | 98 | 307 | 187 | 68 | 38 | 698 | 216,217 | 3·23 | 4·5 | - | - | - | 321 | 329 | 219 | 73 | 44 | 984 |
| 1852 | Scotland | 5 | 23 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 23 | 24 | 8 | 1 | 61 |
| | Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland | 10 | 44 | 23 | 24 | 15 | 116 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 44 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 153 |
| | Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire. | 11 | 33 | 26 | 16 | 4 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 35 | 28 | 19 | 4 | 108 |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales | 31 | 55 | 42 | 13 | 5 | 146 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 56 | 57 | 20 | 5 | 229 |
| | Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire | 20 | 122 | 45 | 5 | 8 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 134 | 46 | 6 | 8 | 219 |
| | South Wales, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Somerset | 14 | 56 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 112 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 83 | 57 | 26 | 39 | 11 | 216 |
| | Total | 94 | 333 | 175 | 79 | 43 | 721 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 264 | 349 | 209 | 116 | 48 | 986 |
| 1853 | Scotland | 10 | 31 | 21 | 7 | 0 | 69 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 31 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 81 |
| | Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland | 8 | 55 | 27 | 29 | 14 | 133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 58 | 29 | 30 | 14 | 150 |
| | Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire. | 10 | 32 | 28 | 7 | 9 | 86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 32 | 36 | 8 | 9 | 95 |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales | 21 | 67 | 36 | 20 | 7 | 151 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | 71 | 40 | 20 | 7 | 237 |
| | Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire | 22 | 106 | 60 | 8 | 2 | 198 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 115 | 65 | 13 | 3 | 231 |
| | South Wales, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Somerset | 18 | 63 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 140 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 63 | 39 | 15 | 10 | 163 |
| | Total | - | - | - | - | - | 777 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 957 |
| 1854 | Scotland | 10 | 44 | 28 | 4 | 6 | 92 | - | - | - | 7,448,000 | 12·3 | 13·9 | 16 | 46 | 32 | 4 | 6 | 104 |
| | Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland | 9 | 43 | 25 | 28 | 16 | 121 | - | - | - | 16,307,615 | 7·4 | 7·7 | 11 | 43 | 27 | 28 | 16 | 125 |
| | Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire | 12 | 48 | 48 | 12 | 4 | 124 | - | - | - | 11,174,670 | 11·1 | 12· | 14 | 50 | 50 | 16 | 4 | 134 |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales | 26 | 57 | 58 | 22 | 15 | 178 | - | - | - | 11,010,000 | 16·2 | 27·1 | 129 | 59 | 74 | 22 | 15 | 299 |
| | Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire | 17 | 110 | 60 | 11 | 9 | 207 | - | - | - | 8,580,000 | 24·1 | 26·8 | 22 | 122 | 65 | 12 | 9 | 230 |
| | South Wales, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Somerset | 13 | 68 | 34 | 17 | 7 | 139 | - | - | - | 9,992,366 | 13·1 | 15·3 | 18 | 69 | 42 | 17 | 7 | 153 |
| | Total | 87 | 370 | 253 | 94 | 57 | 861 | - | - | - | 64,512,651 | 13·3 | 16·2 | 210 | 389 | 290 | 99 | 57 | 1,045 |

## Appendix No. IX.

### Aberdare.

Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of, and to be observed by, all Persons acting in the Management of, or employed in or about the Colliery.

I. The manager has the responsible charge and direction of the mine and works, and of all persons employed in or about the same. He has full power and is required to carry out whatsoever may be necessary for safety, and for rendering effective the general and special rules. He is to take care that there are a sufficient number of competent agents to superintend the mine, machinery, and workmen; and he is to see that they clearly understand, and are attentive to, their respective duties. He is to see that proper and adequate machinery and materials are provided and kept in repair, and to attest their efficiency when necessary. He is to lay out the ventilation of the mine, and to make due provision for removing and rendering harmless all noxious gases. He is to direct the places where, and the manner in which lights are to be used, in which blasting may be permitted, or borings are to be undertaken. He is to take especial care that the general rules are attended to, and that the carriages, in which persons descend or ascend the shafts, run clear of all obstructions. He is to take care that the workmen are made acquainted with the rules (causing them to be read over when desirable), that penalties are enforced for the infraction of them, and that the requirements of the Act respecting special rules, plans, and notices, &c., are attended to. A complete copy of the plans made up at least once in every six months, and a record of the agents' reports, must be kept at the colliery.

II. The following premiums will be given to those agents, in whose departments no accident of any kind has occurred in the preceding three months:—

To an overman or fireman - - -
To an engineer - - - - -
To a banksman, or other deputy - -

A collier who keeps his safety-lamp in the best order for a quarter of a year will receive a premium of 5*s.*, and for the second best 2*s.* 6*d.* A haulier will receive 2*s.* 6*d.* for the best lamp.

*Engineers, Stokers, and others.*

III. The engines, boilers, drums, breaks, pullies, bolts, carriages, and all other machinery used for the purpose of raising men and coals from the mine, shall be examined slowly by the engineer from end to end, and ascertained to be in proper order, before each change of men is allowed to descend. The ropes and chains and their fastenings must also be examined with great care, and have at all other times particular attention paid to them.

IV. The short coupling chains shall be cleaned daily for examination, all single link chains shall be tested, and re-annealed from time to time; no splice or joint shall be attached to a rope used for raising or lowering persons. When the winding apparatus has to be thrown in and out of gear, this shall be effected by safe and proper machinery, and the bearings shall afterwards be firmly keyed and screwed to the bed plates; the keys shall be provided with handles.

V. Any breakage, derangement, or defect in the machinery, and any infraction of the rules, shall be at once reported by the engineer to the manager.

VI. Every engineer in charge of an engine shall attend to it constantly during his turn, and upon no account permit any person, except such as may be appointed by the manager, to touch any portion of the machinery, nor remain in the engine-house; he shall also "hand" his engine slowly and with great care, when any person is descending or ascending the shaft; and he shall run the rope or chain once up and down, before any person descends in the morning, in order to see that all is right. The breaksman shall stand to the break whenever men or boys are riding in the shaft.

VII. The signals as directed by the manager, shall be given by the banksman and hitcher, and carefully observed by them and the engineer. In case anything appears to be defective or irregular, the engineer and breaksman shall immediately stop the engine, and not proceed until it has been remedied, and the proper signal has been given.

VIII. The engineer shall attend particularly to all the safety-valves, steam-gauges, and water-gauges, that they may work freely, and be properly weighted, and also to the feed, that a proper supply of water be kept up in the boiler. The boilers shall be laid off and cleaned not less than once in each month, and the plates over the fire and the stays carefully examined, as directed by the manager.

IX. The stoker shall act according to the directions of the engineer, and shall immediately inform him if the ropes do not run properly, or of any other defect.

*Banksmen, Hitchers, and Others.*

X. The banksman shall make the signals, and have the control of the men at the shaft top. He shall examine the ropes and chains and their fastenings with hand and eye, particularly before each turn of men is allowed to descend, and see that the landings and carriages are kept free from loose coal or dirt. No person except those employed in the colliery shall be allowed to descend, nor remain on the bank without the permission of the manager. All intoxicating liquors, and persons who are not perfectly sober, shall be prevented from descending the shaft.

XI. The hitcher shall make the signals, and have the control at the shaft bottom, and be answerable for any injury to persons or machinery arising from his neglect. No coals must be sent up the shaft projecting beyond the carriage. He shall prevent any person from crossing or being under the shaft whilst it is at work.

XII. The banksman and hitcher shall be at their respective posts, during the whole time persons and boys are descending or ascending the shaft. They shall make a special signal and receive a reply, when persons are about to ride, and shall immediately stop them, as soon as any irregularity or source of danger is discovered, Another signal shall be made, when ready for starting. The banksman and hitcher shall prevent more than eight persons from riding at once upon any occasion, and unless the carriage be protected at the sides and ends, and at the top by a sufficient bonnet or cover. No person shall be allowed to ride on the side or top of the tub or carriage, nor to get in nor out until it comes to rest. No coals, stone, nor materials shall ascend or descend whilst men are riding in the shaft; all tools shall be laid in the bottom of the carriage and secured.

XIII. The banksman shall report at once to the engineer any defect or source of danger, and to the manager any breach of the rules. He shall see that the shaft is properly fenced at the top, and the hitchers shall attend to the same at the entrances into the shaft. When a shaft is being repaired or sunk, the banksman, hitcher, and persons employed in the shaft are to have a clear understanding as to signals. There shall be a protection, when necessary, against stones falling out of the sides.

XIV. All workmen shall be prevented by the persons in charge from riding on or being on any inclines above or underground, whilst they are at work, except by order of the manager.

*Overmen, Deputies, and other Underground Agents.*

XV. In the absence of the manager, the overman shall have full power and authority over all the other agents and workmen employed underground, and acting under and according to the orders of the manager, shall see that each man understands his duties. He shall be responsible for their efficiency, as well as for the safety of the mine. He and his deputies shall obey and enforce the rules, and not suffer a breach of any of them to pass without reporting it to the manager. No person acting in a place of trust shall depute any one to do his work, without the sanction of the manager.

XVI. The workmen shall be prevented from entering any portion of the mine, until the overman or his deputy has been into and examined carefully every accessible portion of the works, to ascertain that the roof is safe, and that they are free from danger, and from noxious gases; and until he shall have returned and cautioned each workman against entering any portion of the mine which may be in an improper condition. Crossed timbers and a board shall be placed by him to bar the entrance to every portion which may be defective, or which the workmen are not to enter. When two turns are worked, the men shall not enter, until the overman has communicated with the overman of the previous turn.

XVII. The overman and his deputies shall maintain during all working hours a careful supervision in the airways, working faces, and travelling roads, over all things connected with the ventilation, lighting, timbering, and the general or special safety of the workmen.

XVIII. They shall see that all roads are kept in a safe state by the removal or otherwise of overhanging stones, or coal, or loose sides. They shall take care that there is a sufficient supply of suitable timber taken into and always at hand in each working place, that the timbers are set in the best manner in all places where they are required, that sprags or short props are used, and that each working place is examined as often as may be desirable, but not less than once in each turn by the overman, and once by the deputy.

XIX. The overman shall examine the guides daily, and see that no loose coal or stones remain on the bearers, curbs, or landings. He shall cause the sides of the shafts to be carefully examined and tried over, at least once in every week, and see that weak places are immediately and properly cased. He shall take care that all openings into the shafts and underground shafts are properly fenced, and that the banksmen and hitchers of shafts, inclines, and staples, comply with the rules underground.

XX. The overman shall occasionally accompany the deputy in his rounds, previous to each turn, in order to see that he is sufficiently careful and efficient in the performance of his duty. The deputy shall, after every examination, leave a chalk mark on the face of each working place, and the overman shall daily ascertain that this has been done. The overman or his deputy shall travel the main air-courses every day, and the whole of the rest of the air-courses at least once a week. If any falls, or nuisances, or defects be found in them, they shall be remedied forthwith, and a sufficient size maintained for the full and effectual ventilation of the mine. The overman and his deputies shall take care that proper stoppings, brattices for working faces, air-ways, and doors be immediately put where required and kept in repair, and that all ways and everything connected therewith, stables, &c. &c., be kept clean and in good order. The air from the stables shall be prevented from mixing with the intake current of air. The overman and his deputies shall take care that the whole of the working places are properly ventilated, so as to be under ordinary circumstances in a fit state for working in. If any working place should appear likely to be dangerous, or should the air become inadequate, impure, or noxious, the workmen shall be at once withdrawn by them, except those who may be indispensable for the removal or remedying of the defect.

XXI. In approaching old workings and other reservoirs which may contain water or gas, the overman shall see that borings are kept in advance and on each side sufficiently far to

discover their existence, before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx possible. Shafts, adits, and other entrances should be protected from the effect of sudden floods. The stoppings shall be examined daily, and kept air-tight. All doors for ventilation shall be so hung that they will not stand open of themselves. The main doors shall be double, and no main separation door left without a doorkeeper. The ventilating furnace or other power shall be kept in proper order and regularly worked. The man in charge shall not leave till the arrival of some one to take his place, or until he has communicated with the overman.

XXII. The overman shall report to the manager, and the deputy to the overman, all accidents, dangers, or defects, which occur or are likely to occur in the mine. The overman shall suspend any and all operations attended with unusual risk until he shall have received special instructions thereon from the manager, and shall stop the working and use of any pit, machinery, rope, or place which may appear not safe until the removal of the defect.

XXIII. The main stoppings shall be built with the view of resisting an explosion of firedamp, and at all main doors an extra door shall be fixed, to be closed only in the event of some accident occurring to one of the other doors. The overman or his appointed deputy shall examine every old working, rubbish place, fall in the roof, and return air-course daily. Every old working, or abandoned road, containing or likely to contain firedamp, shall have a barrier put against it by the overman, or a board with the word "danger" upon it shall be fastened to cross timbers at the entrance.

XXIV. Every district of the mine which is subject to blowers, or in which pillar working, or timber drawing is going on, or in which firedamp is liable to make its appearance in explosive or dangerous quantity, shall be worked exclusively with locked safety-lamps. Stations shall be fixed upon at an ample distance, and proper notice boards put up by the overman, beyond which no candle, matches, pipe, gunpowder, nor combustible materials shall be taken. Beyond these "lamp stations" no person shall take a safety-lamp, without its having been first examined, and securely locked by the overman, or other appointed person. No other person shall have a lamp key in his possession.

XXV. If at any time blasting is required in any part of the works, the overman or his deputy shall previously examine the place, and its neighbourhood, and should there appear any possibility of danger, no blasting shall take place till the source of danger is removed. The overman and his deputies shall pay constant attention to the indications of firedamp, to the state of the safety-lamps and locks, and to the efficient ventilation of the working places. All examinations shall be made with the top on the lamp.

XXVI. All accumulations of firedamp shall be removed with great care by the overman or fireman, and without delay, but in no case until the men are got out of danger. At the close of each shift or turn of men, the overman or his appointed deputy shall see that their lights are extinguished, and that the doors are closed and secured.

*Workmen and others.*

XXVII. The overman and his deputies shall have the immediate control of the workmen underground. Every person will be furnished with a copy of the rules, which he must take care of, and produce when required to do so by the manager or overman, or pay for another copy. He must make himself acquainted with, and obey the rules, and carry out the orders of the overman and his deputies.

XXVIII. No person shall descend or ascend the shafts, except by the direction of the banksman or hitcher. No boy under ten years of age shall be taken into the mine. No man nor boy shall go into any other part of the mine than where he works, under any pretext whatever; nor pass any caution mark, except by order of the overman or his deputy. No workman shall ride upon nor be on, any incline above or below ground whilst it is at work, without the order of the manager. Every person passing through a door must not prop it open, but close it carefully.

XXIX. Every man is responsible for the safety of his working place, and in every place where several men are at work, one of them shall be selected by the overman to take charge of, and be more specially responsible for, the safety of the working place. He shall enter first for this purpose, and shall pay particular attention at all times to the state of the roof, and see that the timbers and sprags are set in the best possible manner. No incompetent nor careless person shall be allowed to work by himself, nor without proper supervision at any operation involving risk. All air-courses, bratticings, or stowing shall be carried up sufficiently close to the face according to the directions of the overman or his deputy.

XXX. No person shall leave a lighted candle nor other light in any part of the mine when leaving his work, nor use powder in a careless manner nor without permission to do it. No person shall injure any air-course, brattice, caution mark, door, stopping, nor put coals, rubbish, nor any other obstruction in any aircourse; nor do any other act whereby the lives of the workmen or the security of the mine would be endangered. Every person discovering any doors standiug open which ought to be shut, any derangement of the ventilation or injury to doors, stoppings, or brattices, finding any appearance of choke damp, gas, or water, or seeing any danger in the roof of roads or headings, shall at once give notice to the overman or deputy, in order that the same may be remedied.

XXXI. Each collier's place shall be provided with a board, blank upon one side, and the word "danger" painted on the other side. This board the collier must daily lay aside near the entrance to his place, and if on returning to his work next day, he finds the board

placed in the middle of the road with the blank side towards him, he is to understand that the fireman has been there, and the place found safe for him to enter; but if the side with the word "danger" upon it be facing towards him, or if it be not there, he is to understand that the place has been found dangerous or has not been examined, and he must not enter, but return and immediately inform the overman.

XXXII. The safety lamps and gauzes shall be cleaned, carefully examined, and repaired daily by the lamp keeper. The lamp keeper shall take care that the gauze of the lamp has not less than 28 holes to the linear inch, and that it is firmly secured to the frame of the lamp by an inside ring or equally safe means. Every safety lamp shall be securely locked before being given to a workman, and he is required to assure himself that it is locked. When he has ceased to use it, it shall be returned with his own hand to the lampkeeper.

XXXIII. No unauthorized person shall attempt to unlock nor open a safety lamp, nor to light his pipe at the wire gauze, nor to blow out the flame, remove the shield, nor use the lamp in an improper manner. No safety lamp shall be suspended from the row of props next the old work, nor within two feet of the swing of the pick or sledge. No person shall attempt to smoke, nor take any unlocked safety lamp, candle, lucifer matches, pipe, gunpowder, nor any combustible materials, beyond the "lamp station," nor into any portion of the mine where safety lamps are ordered to be used.

XXXIV. Every safety lamp which may have become dirty, or in any way crushed or injured, shall be immediately put out by drawing down the wick with the pricker. The extinguished lamps shall be taken back to the nearest "lamp station." Every person using a safety lamp should frequently notice it, and should he detect by the usual indications the appearance or presence of firedamp, he must pull down the wick with the pricker, and retreat to the nearest lamp station, and then give information of the same to the nearest responsible person.

If, through a breach of these rules, an explosion of firedamp should occur, every person attempting to escape should cover his nose and mouth with a thick cloth or cap, wetted, and tied over them, if possible. The extra doors should be closed as quickly as possible.

XXXV. No person shall "try" for firedamp with a naked light, nor attempt to "brush out" any firedamp. No person shall blast coal nor fire a shot, except by the express orders and according to the directions of the overman, and in no case whatever in the neighbourhood of firedamp, nor where safety lamps are used. No danger nor caution mark shall be in any way interfered with, but by order of the overman or fireman.

XXXVI. Any person informing against any offending party or parties, will in every case be handsomely rewarded. Persons who neglect the rules or refuse obedience to the orders of the appointed agents, are to be sent out of the mine with a view to the investigation of the case and the punishment of the offender.

Every person (other than the owner or principal agent), employed in or about a coal mine or colliery, who neglects or wilfully violates any of the special rules established for such coal mine or colliery, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding three calendar months, or to be proceeded against and punished according to the provisions of the Act fourth George the Fourth, chapter thirty-four, intituled "An Act to enlarge the Power of Justices in deter- "mining Complaints between Masters and Servants."

Every person who pulls down, injures, or defaces any notice hung up or affixed as required by the Act, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not exceeding forty shillings.

All penalties imposed by the Act may be recovered in a summary manner before two justices of the peace, within three months of the commission of the same, in the manner prescribed by the law in that behalf.

*See* Act 18th & 19th Victoria, cap. 108.

### Forest of Dean Collieries.—Special Rules.

*Rules for the Management.*

The manager has the responsible charge and direction of the mine and works, and of all persons employed in or about the same; he has full power, and is required to *carry out*, whatsoever may be necessary for safety and for rendering effective the general and special rules.

He is to take care that there are a sufficient number of competent agents to superintend the mine, machinery, and workmen, and he is to see that they clearly understand and are attentive to their respective duties.

He is to see that proper and adequate machinery and materials are provided and kept in repair, and to test their efficiency when necessary.

He is to take special care that the general rules respecting shafts and boilers are attended to, and that the carriages in which persons descend or ascend the shafts run clear of all obstructions.

The manager is to lay out the ventilation of the mine, and to make due provision for removing and rendering harmless all noxious gases.

He is to direct the places where, and the manner in which, lights are to be used, in which blasting may be permitted or borings are to be undertaken.

He is to take care that the workmen are made acquainted with the rules, that penalties are enforced for the infraction of them, and that the requirements of the Act respecting rules, plans, notices, &c., are attended to. A copy of the plans, made up at least every six months, shall be kept at the colliery.

*Rules for Enginemen and others.*

The engines, boilers, drums, ropes, chains, bolts, nuts, olters, carriages, and all other machinery used for the purpose of raising men and coals from the mines shall be examined by the engineman slowly from end to end, and ascertained to be in proper order before each turn of men is allowed to descend. The ropes and chains must have particular attention paid to them and be examined with great care.

The pumps and pumping apparatus shall be kept in an efficient working state by the engineman having charge of the same, and all water curbs examined and cleaned out as often as required, but at least once a month.

The rope or chain shall be carefully attached to the drum, and when it is down the shaft in no case must there be less than two whole rounds of it upon the drum.

Any breakage, derangement, or defect in the machinery, and any infraction of the rules, shall be at once reported to the bailiff or manager.

All single link chains shall be tested and reannealed from time to time.

No splice or joint shall be attached to a rope without the special direction in each case of the manager or bailiff.

When the winding apparatus has to be thrown in and out of gear, this shall be effected by safe and proper machinery, and the bearings shall afterwards be firmly keyed and screwed to the bed plates.

Every engineman in charge of an engine, shall attend to it constantly during his turn, and upon no account permit any person (except such as may be appointed by the manager), to touch any portion of the machinery or remain in the engine house; he shall also "hand" his engine with great care and caution when any person is ascending or descending the shaft, and he shall run the rope or chain once up and down before any men or boys descend in the morning, in order to see that all is right.

The breaksman shall attend without fail at the break whenever men or boys are riding in the shaft.

There must be a bell or other signal in the engine house, and connected with each shaft, and the signals as directed by the manager shall be given by the banksman and hanger-on, and carefully observed by them and the engineman.

In case anything appears to be defective or irregular, the engineman and breaksman shall immediately stop the engine, and not proceed until it has been remedied, and the proper signal has been given.

The pulley wheels and rollers shall be regularly oiled at least once a day, and all nuts frequently tried with a spanner.

The boilers and pipes shall be laid off and cleaned from time to time, and the stays examined as the manager may direct.

The fireman shall fire with regularity in order that an uniform supply of steam be raised The engineman or fireman shall attend particularly to all the safety-valves, water-gauges and steam-gauges, that they may work freely and be properly weighted, and also to the feed that a constant and regular supply of water be kept up in the boiler.

The fireman shall act according to the directions of the engineman, and shall immediately inform him if the ropes do not run properly, or of any other defect.

*Rules for Bailiff and other underground Agents.*

The bailiff shall have full power and authority over all the other agents and workmen, employed workmen, and acting under and according to the orders of the manager, shall see that each man understands his duties. He shall be responsible for their efficiency as well as for the safety of the mine. He shall obey and enforce the rules, and not suffer any breach of them to pass without reporting it to the manager.

The bailiff or his deputy shall carefully examine the roads from time to time to see that the roof is safe, and that every portion of the work is free from danger and from noxious gases, so as to be able to caution the workmen against entering any portion of the mine which may be in an improper condition; cross timbers and a board shall be placed to bar the entrance to every portion which the workmen are not to enter.

The bailiff and his deputies shall maintain during all working hours a careful supervision in the airways, working faces, and travelling roads, over all things connected with the ventilation, lighting, timbering, and the general or special safety of the workmen.

They shall take care that there is a sufficient supply of suitable timber for each working place always at hand, that the timbers are set in the best manner in all places where they are required, that sprags or short props are used, and that they examine each working place as often as may be desirable, but at least once during each turn.

The bailiff and hanger-on shall examine the guides and bearers daily, and see that no loose coal or stones remain on the bearer, stay, or landings. The bailiff shall cause the sides of the shafts to be carefully examined and tried over at least once in every week, and see that weak places are immediately and properly cased. He shall take care that all openings

into the shafts, and underground shafts are properly fenced, and that the banksmen and hangers-on of shafts, inclines, and staples, comply with the rules underground.

The bailiff or his deputy shall properly examine the main air-courses every day, and the whole of the air-courses at least once a week. If any falls or nuisances or defects be found in them, they shall be remedied forthwith, and a sufficient size maintained for the full and effectual ventilation of the mine.

The bailiff and his deputies shall take care that proper stopping brattices and doors be immediately put where required, and that all roads and everything connected therewith, stables, &c., be kept clean and in good order.

The bailiff and his deputies shall take care that the whole of the working places are properly ventilated, so as to be under ordinary circumstances in a fit state for working in. If any working place should appear likely to be dangerous, or should the air become impure and noxious, the workmen shall be withdrawn, except those who may be indispensable for the removal of the defect.

The stoppings shall be examined daily and kept air-tight. All doors for ventilation shall be so hung that they will not stand open of themselves. The main separation doors shall be double, and no main door left without a trapper. The ventilating furnace shall be kept in proper order. In approaching old workings or other reservoirs which may contain water, the bailiff shall see that borings are kept in advance, and on both sides sufficiently to discover their existence before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx possible. Every bailiff is hereby ordered to give his first and chief attention to insuring the safety of the lives and limbs of those under his respective charge, and to suspend any and all operations attended with unusual risk, until he shall have received special directions thereon from the manager; and to stop the working and use of any pit, engines, rope, machinery, or apparatus, that may appear not safe, until the removal of the danger.

The bailiff shall report to the manager, and the deputies to the bailiff, all accidents or dangers which occur or are likely to occur in the mine.

*Rules for Banksmen, Hangers-on, and others.*

The banksmen shall make the signals and have the control of the men at the shaft-top. He shall examine the ropes and chains carefully with eye and hand before each change of men is allowed to descend, and see that the landings and carriages are kept free from loose coal or dirt.

No person except those employed in the colliery shall be allowed to descend the shaft, nor remain on the bank without the permission of the manager. All intoxicating liquors, and persons who are not perfectly sober, shall be prevented from going down the shaft.

The hanger-on shall make the signals and have the control at the shaft bottom or landing, and be answerable for any injury to persons or machinery arising from his neglect. He shall prevent any person from crossing or being under the shaft whilst it is at work.

The banksman and hanger-on shall be at their respective posts during the whole time the workmen and boys are descending or ascending the shaft; they shall make a special signal and receive a reply when persons are about to ride, and shall immediately stop them as soon as any irregularity or source of danger is discovered.

The banksman and hanger-on shall prevent more than persons from riding at once upon any occasion, and where steam-engines are used the carriage shall be protected at the sides and at the top by a sufficient bonnet or cover. No person to ride on side of tub where tubs are used.

No person shall be allowed to get upon or off the carriage until it comes to rest. No coals, stone, nor materials shall ascend or descend whilst men are riding in the shaft. Tools and implements shall be laid in the bottom of the carriage and secured.

All workmen shall be prevented from riding on or being on any incline, above or under ground, whilst they are at work, except by order of the manager. No short plain hooks to be used for suspending the carriages or trams used in raising or lowering persons.

The banksman shall report at once to the engineman any defect or source of danger, and to the manager any breach of the rules. He shall see that the shaft is properly fenced at the top, and the hanger-on or horse driver shall attend to the fencing of the sump and landings.

*Rules for Workmen and others.*

The bailiff and his deputies shall have the immediate control of the workmen underground.

No person shall ascend or descend the shafts except by the direction of the banksman or hanger-on.

No boy under ten years of age shall be taken into the mine.

No man or boy shall go into any other part of the mine than where he works, under any pretext whatever, nor pass any caution mark except by order of the bailiff or his deputy.

No workman shall ride upon nor be on any incline above or below ground whilst it is at work, without the order of the manager.

Every person passing through a door must close it, and see that it is properly fastened.

Every person will be furnished with a copy of the rules, which he must take care of, and produce when required to do so by the manager. He must make himself acquainted with and obey the rules, and carry out the orders of the bailiff and his deputies.

No person shall injure any air-course, brattice, caution mark, door stopping, nor put coals, rubbish, or any other obstruction in any air-course, nor do any other act whereby the lives of the workmen or the safety and security of the mine will be endangered.

In every place where several men are at work, one of them shall be selected by the bailiff to take charge of, and be more specially responsible for, the safety of the working place. He shall be the first in each turn to enter, stopping the other men at the entrance of the working place until he has ascertained that it is in a safe and proper condition. He shall pay particular attention to the state of the roof, and the condition of the working place and hod roads, both before the men enter and during the hours of labour, and also see that the timbers and sprags are set in the best possible manner. No incompetent nor careless person shall be allowed to work by himself at any operation involving risk.

No person shall leave a lighted candle or other light in any part of the mine when leaving his work, nor leave powder in a dangerous manner, nor use it carelessly, nor when forbidden to use it.

All air-courses, bratticings, and stowings shall be carried up sufficiently close to the face, according to the directions of the bailiff or his deputy.

Every person discovering any doors standing open which ought to be shut, any derangement of the ventilation, or injury to doors, stoppings, bratticings, finding any appearance of choke damp, gas, or water, or seeing any danger in the roof of main roads or headings, shall at once give notice to the bailiff. All bore holes shall be kept up to the length or position directed by the bailiff.

Workmen and boys who neglect the rules or refuse obedience to the orders of the appointed agents, are to be sent out of the mine with a view to the investigation of the case, and the punishment of the offender.

# XI.

## Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in the South Wales District.—By Thomas Evans, Esq.

Sir, 26th February 1856.

On the 20th of November last I had the honour to receive from Her Majesty's Government the appointment of Inspector of Coal Mines.

The district intrusted to my care is the important coal field of South Wales.

The appointment having been made so recently, and so late in the year, but a short space of time is left to report upon. Few accidents have taken place from the 20th of November to the end of the year, the whole of which have been embodied in Mr. Mackworth's (the late Inspector of the district) general annual Report. Hereafter a record will be kept by myself for submission to the Secretary of State at the proper period.

My time has been hitherto chiefly employed in meeting and communicating with the several coal owners or their agents of the district, and arranging with them respecting the Special Rules which have, in conformity with the Act, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval.

In most cases when I have met the coal owners of the district there seemed a disposition to carry out the spirit as well as the wording of the Act, and in nearly all cases have been willing to adopt such Rules as have been suggested by me.

Many Rules have still to be approved of by the Secretary of State, especially from the most southern part of the district.

I would take this opportunity of furnishing you with the Rules generally adopted in this district.

I trust that ere long every coal owner in my department will soon adopt such Rules as will ultimately redound to their benefit and that of the cause of humanity.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Thomas Evans,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

### General Rules to be observed in every Coal Mine and Colliery by the Owner and Agent thereof, as required by the 18th & 19th Victoria, cap. 108. sec. 4.

I. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent as that the working-places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

II. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.

III. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.

IV. Every working and pumping pit or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

V. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

VI. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power used for lowering or raising persons.

VII. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve.

SPECIAL RULES proposed for SOUTH WALES for the Conduct and Guidance of the Persons acting in the Management of the COAL MINES or COLLIERIES belonging to and all Persons employed in or about the same.

I. The colliery agent has the responsible charge and direction of the mine and works, and of all persons employed in or about the same. He has full power and is required to carry out whatsoever may be necessary for safety, and for rendering effective the general and special rules. He is to take care that there are a sufficient number of competent overmen, repairers, deputies, and others, to superintend the mine, machinery, and workmen; and he is to see that they clearly understand, and are attentive to their respective duties. He is to see that proper and adequate machinery and materials are provided and kept in repair, and to test their efficiency when necessary. He is to lay out the ventilation of the mine, and to make due provision for removing and rendering harmless, as far as possible, all noxious gases. He is to direct the places where and the manner in which lights are to be used, in which blasting may be permitted, or borings are to be undertaken. He is to take especial care that the general rules are attended to, and that the carriages in which persons descend or ascend the shafts run clear of all obstructions. He is to take care that each workman has a printed copy of the general and special rules at the time of his engagement, that penalties are enforced for the infraction of them, and that the requirements of the Act respecting such special rules, plans, and notices, &c., are attended to. A complete copy of the plans made up at least once in every six months must be kept at the principal colliery office.

*Enginemen, Stokers, and others.*

II. The ropes and chains and their fastenings, and all other machinery used for the purpose of raising men and coals from the mine shall be examined slowly by the enginewright, breaksman, or other appointed person, and ascertained to be in proper order at least once in twenty-four hours; and before any person descends or ascends in the morning he shall run the rope or chain once up and down to see that all is right.

III. Any breakage, derangement or defect in the machinery, and any infraction of the rules, shall be at once reported by the engineman or breaksman to the colliery agent or his overman.

IV. Every engineman in charge of an engine shall attend to it constantly during his turn, and upon no account permit any person, except such as may be appointed by the colliery agent, to touch any portion of the machinery, nor remain in the engine-house; he shall also work his engine slowly and with great care when any person is descending or ascending the shaft.

V. The signals as directed by the colliery agent shall be given by the banksman or breaksman and hitcher, and carefully observed by them and the engineman. In case anything appears to be defective or irregular, the engineman or breaksman shall immediately stop the engine, and not proceed until it has been remedied, and the proper signal has been given.

VI. The engineman or stoker shall attend particularly to all the safety-valves, steam-gauges, and water-gauges, that they may work freely, and be properly weighted, and also to the feed, that a proper supply of water be kept up in the boiler. The boilers shall be laid off and cleaned, and the plates over the fire and the stays carefully examined, as directed by the colliery agent.

*Banksmen, Breaksmen, Hitchers, and others.*

VII. The hitcher shall make the signals, and have the control at the shaft bottom, and be answerable for any injury to persons or machinery arising from his neglect. No coals must be sent up the shaft projecting beyond the carriage. He shall prevent any person from crossing or being under the shaft whilst it is at work.

VIII. The banksman or breaksman and hitcher shall be at their respective posts during the whole time persons and boys are descending or ascending the shaft during the ordinary working hours, except under special circumstances, and with the permission of the colliery agent. They shall make a special signal and receive a reply when persons are about to ride, and shall immediately stop them as soon as any irregularity or source of danger is discovered. Another signal shall be made when ready for starting. The banksman or breaksman

and hitcher shall prevent more than persons from riding at once upon any occasion, and unless the carriage be protected at the sides and at the top by a sufficient bonnet or cover. No person shall be allowed to ride on the side or top of the carriage, or to get in or out until it comes to rest. No timber shall, under any circumstances, ascend and descend whilst men are riding in the shaft.

IX. The banksman or breaksman shall report at once to the engineman any defect or source of danger, and to the overman any breach of the rules. He shall see that the shaft is properly protected at the top, and the hitchers shall attend to the same at the entrances into the shaft at the bottom when not at work. No coals, stones, nor materials shall ascend or descend whilst men are riding in the shaft when skeleton trams are used.

X. All workmen shall be prevented by the persons in charge from riding on any inclines above or under ground, except by special permission of the colliery agent.

*Overmen, Deputies, and other under-ground Workmen.*

XI. In the absence of the colliery agent the overman shall have full power and authority over all persons employed in and about the levels and pits under his care. He and his deputies shall obey and enforce the rules, and not suffer any important breach of any of them to pass without reporting it to the colliery agent. No person acting in a place of trust shall depute any one to do his work without the sanction of the colliery agent or one of the overmen.

XII. The workmen shall be prevented from entering any portion of the mine until the overman repairer, or other deputy has been into and examined carefully every working place to ascertain that the roof is safe, and that they are free from danger and from noxious gases. Crossed timbers, or a board with the word "Danger" upon it, shall be placed by him to bar the entrance to every portion which may be dangerous, or which the workmen are not to enter. When two distinct turns are worked, the ingoing turn shall not enter until the overman or his deputy has communicated with the overman or deputy of the previous turn.

XIII. The overman or his deputies shall, as far as practicable, maintain during all working hours a careful supervision in the airways, working faces, and travelling roads, over all things connected with the ventilation, lighting, timbering, and the general or special safety of the workmen.

XIV. They shall see that all roads are kept in a safe state, by the removal or otherwise of overhanging stones or coal, or loose sides. They shall take care that timbers are set in the best manner in all places where they are required, and that each working place is examined as often as may be desirable, but not less than once in each turn, by the overman, or by the deputy, if the colliery agent shall so direct.

XV. The guides and shafts shall be carefully examined as often as the colliery agent shall think necessary, and he shall take care that weak places are immediately and properly secured, and that the banksmen or breaksmen and hitchers of shafts, inclines, and staples comply with the rules.

XVI. The overman and his deputies shall take care that proper stoppings, brattices for working faces, airways, and doors be put where required and kept in repair, and that all stables be kept clean. The overman and his deputies shall take care that the whole of the working places are properly ventilated, so as to be, under ordinary circumstances, in a fit state for working in.

XVII. In approaching old workings and other reservoirs which may contain water or gas, the overman shall see that borings are kept in advance and on each side sufficiently far to discover their existence before the barrier of coal has been so weakened as to render a dangerous influx probable. Shafts, adits, and other entrances should be protected from the effect of sudden floods. All doors for ventilation shall be so hung that they will not stand open of themselves, and the main doors shall be double.

XVIII. The overman shall report to the colliery agent, and the deputy to the overman, all accidents, dangers, or defects which occur or are likely to occur in the mine. The overman shall suspend any and all operations attended with unusual risk until he shall have received special instructions thereon from the colliery agent, and shall stop the working and use of any pit, machinery, rope, or place which may appear not safe until the removal of the danger.

XIX. Every old working or abandoned road containing fire-damp shall have a barrier put against it by the overman, or a board with the word "Danger" upon it shall be fastened to cross timbers at the entrance, and the stoppings shall be carefully constructed.

XX. Every district of the mine at work in which fire-damp is liable to make its appearance in explosive or dangerous quantity *shall be worked exclusively with locked safety-lamps*. Stations shall be fixed upon at an ample distance, and proper notice boards put up by the overman, beyond which no candle, matches, pipe, gunpowder, nor combustible materials shall be taken, excepting by the order of the overman or his deputy. Beyond these "lamp stations" no person shall take a safety-lamp without its having been first examined and securely locked by the overman or other appointed person. No other person shall have a lamp key in his possession.

XXI. If at any time blasting is required in any part of the works where locked safety-lamps are used, the overman or his deputy shall previously examine the place and its neighbourhood, and should there appear any possibility of danger, no blasting shall take place till the source of danger is removed. The overman and his deputies shall pay constant attention to the indications of fire-damp, to the state of the safety-lamps and locks, and to the efficient ventilation of the working places. All examinations shall be made with the top on the lamp.

XXII. All accumulations of fire-damp shall be removed with great care by the overman or fireman, and without delay, but in no case until the men are got out of danger.

*Workmen and others.*

XXIII. The overman and his deputies shall have the immediate control of the workmen under ground. Every person will be furnished with a copy of the rules, which he must take care of and produce when required to do so by the colliery agent or overman, or pay for another copy. He must make himself acquainted with and obey the rules, and carry out the orders of the overman and his deputies.

XXIV. No person shall descend or ascend the shafts if desired not to do so by the banksman, breaksman, or hitcher. No boy under ten years of age shall be taken into the mine. No man nor boy shall go into any other part of the mine than where he works, under any pretext whatever; nor pass any caution-mark, except by order of the overman or his deputy. No workman shall ride upon any incline above or below ground, except by special permission of the colliery agent. Every person opening a door must close it again, or see it done.

XXV. Every man is responsible for the safety of his working place.

XXVI. No person shall leave a light in any part of the mine when leaving his work, nor use powder in a careless manner, nor without permission to do it, where locked safety-lamps are used. No person shall injure any air-course, brattice, caution-mark, door, stopping, nor put coals, rubbish, nor any other obstruction in any air-courses, nor do any other act whereby the lives of the workmen or the security of the mine would be endangered. Every person observing any door standing open which ought to be shut shall shut them, or discovering any derangement of the ventilation or injury to door, stoppings, or brattices, or finding any appearance of choke damp, gas, or water, or seeing any danger in the roof of roads or headings, shall at once give notice to the overman or deputy, in order that the same may be remedied.

XXVII. No collier or workman shall enter his working place if he finds cross timber or a board with the word "Danger" upon it at the entrance to his place, but return immediately to take the orders of the overman or his deputy.

XXVIII. The safety-lamps and gauzes shall be cleaned, carefully examined daily, and repaired when necessary by the persons appointed by the colliery agent, who shall take care that the gauze of the lamp has not less than twenty-eight holes to the linear inch, and that it is firmly secured to the frame of the lamp by an inside ring or equally safe means. Every safety-lamp shall be securely locked at an appointed place, and the workman is required to assure himself that it is locked. When he has ceased to use it, it shall be returned to the person appointed to receive it.

XXIX. No workman shall attempt to unlock nor open a safety-lamp, nor to light his pipe at the wire gauze, nor to blow out the flame, remove the shield, nor use the lamp in an improper manner. No safety-lamp shall be suspended

from the row of props next the old work nor within two feet of the swing of the pick or sledge. No unauthorized person shall take any unlocked safety-lamp, candle, lucifer matches, pipe, gunpowder, nor any combustible materials beyond the "lamp station," nor into any portion of the mine where safety-lamps are ordered to be used. Smoking is in no case to be allowed where locked safety-lamps are used,

XXX. Every safety-lamp which may have become dirty, or in any way crushed or injured, shall be immediately put out by drawing down the wick with the pricker. The extinguished lamps shall be taken back to the nearest "lamp station." Every person using a safety-lamp shall frequently notice it, and should he detect by the usual indications the appearance or presence of fire-damp, he must pull down the wick with the pricker, and retreat to the nearest lamp station, and then give information of the same to the nearest responsible person.

XXXI. No workman shall "try" for fire-damp with a naked light, nor attempt to "brush out" any fire-damp, nor blast coal, nor fire a shot when safety-lamps are used, except by the express orders and according to the directions of the overman or his deputy. No danger nor caution mark shall be in any way interfered with but by order of the overman or his deputy.

XXXII. Any person informing against any offending party or parties will in every case be rewarded. Persons who neglect the rules or refuse obedience to the orders of the colliery agent, his overmen or deputies, are to be sent out of the mine with a view to the investigation of the case, and the punishment of the offender.

THOMAS EVANS,
Government Inspector of Coal Mines.

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PENALTIES UNDER THE ACT.

Every person (other than the owner or principal agent) employed in or about a coal mine or colliery who neglects or wilfully violates any of the special rules established for such coal mine or colliery, for every such offence is liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding three calendar months, or to be proceeded against and punished according to the provisions of the Act 4th George the Fourth, Chapter Thirty-four, intituled "An Act to enlarge the Power of Justices in determining Complaints between Masters and Servants."

Every person who pulls down, injures, or defaces any notice hung up or affixed as required by the Act, for every such offence is liable to a penalty of not exceeding forty shillings.

All penalties imposed by the Act may be recovered in a summary manner before two Justices of the Peace within three months of the commission of the same, in the manner prescribed by the law in that behalf.

See Act 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 108.

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# XII.

## Report relative to the Working of the Coal Mine Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.) in Scotland, for the Year ending 31st December 1855. By Robert Williams, Esq.

Sir, Glasgow, February 28, 1855.

The classified schedule transmitted with this Report, shows the number and causes of the several fatal accidents which have occurred, in and connected with the coal mines in Scotland during the year 1855; and it is satisfactory to be able to state, that there is a considerable diminution in the number of all kinds of accidents, as compared with the previous year. The number and causes of fatal colliery accidents for the years 1854 and 1855, are as follows:—

| Year. | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 98 |
| 1855 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 68 |

The above tabular statement shows a diminution in the aggregate of thirty accidents from all causes, fifteen of these coming under the head "Miscellaneous." The particulars of each case will be found detailed in the general schedule. It may be proper to state that of the twenty-six accidents classified under the head "In shaft," six of these would, in all probability, have been prevented, if special bottomers (or onsetters) had been employed, as has been all along recommended.

The accidents from explosions of fire-damp, it will be observed, are nearly fifty per cent. fewer than last year, and there is every reason to believe, that this favourable aspect is the result of increased attention on the part of the owners and managers to the better ventilation of their collieries.

Of the twenty accidents which occurred during the first three months of the year, four of these were at one colliery in Ayrshire, at different periods; notice of this was taken at the time, and the proprietor's attention called to the circumstance, which seems to have had a beneficial effect, as there has not been an accident during the eleven months following, at the colliery alluded to.

Plans of the colliery workings are now more general, the neglecting of which hitherto has sometimes been attended with serious consequnces, particularly where a colliery has been abandoned, and the water allowed to accumulate in the workings; accident No. 43 at Caprington Colliery, Ayrshire, on the 19th September last, when three men were drowned by the workings communicating with an abandoned colliery in an adjoining property, is a case in point, where, although there was a plan of the abandoned workings, it was not conveniently accessible to the owner or manager. In all cases previous to a colliery being stopped, certified plans showing the extent of the excavations made, should be lodged in some public office where they could be referred to when necessary.

The quantity of coal raised in Scotland during the past year is estimated at 7,650,000 tons, being an increase of 202,000 tons over the previous year; thus showing that the total diminution in the number of accidents is still more satisfactory than at first sight appears, giving an average of one death by accident for every 112,500 tons of coal raised, whereas the average for 1854 was one death for every 82,285 tons raised. It is also worthy of notice that the importance of supplying the means of education for the children of the workmen employed about the collieries, has of late been more fully appreciated by the colliery proprietors, and provision made by them in building schools to meet these wants, which in many cases the parochial system does not reach.

The favourable results of the past year in the decrease of fatal and ordinary accidents, attributable, in some measure, to extended care on the part of those in the management, may yet be more extended, and an almost immunity from accident looked for, through the prudent provisions of the late Mines Inspection Act, and the code of special regulations which have been framed by the coal masters in conformity with the statute. Although the workmen, impatient in general of exactness in the discharge of personal duty, have found fault with the scope of the special regulations, and made some efforts to get them adapted to their own views, still a better appreciation of their objects, and a more intelligent view of their meaning, have combined to remove the objections, and now the workmen are pretty extensively working peaceably under the regulations. There is annexed a copy of the special rules in general use throughout Scotland, and where not entirely adopted the variation consists simply of a modification to suit local peculiarities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Robert Williams,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

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General Rules to be observed in every Coal Mine and Colliery by the Owner and Agent thereof, as required by the Statute 18 & 19 Victoria, cap. 108.

I. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent, as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries, shall under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

II. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.

III. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced, when not at work.

IV. Every working and pumping pit or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

V. Every working pit or shaft, shall be provided with some proper means of signalling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

VI. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate brake, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons.

VII. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve.

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Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of the Persons charged with the Management and of the several Workmen employed in and about this Colliery.

*Colliers.*

I. Colliers are expressly forbidden to proceed towards, or into their working places, at the commencement of any shift, until it shall have been intimated to them by the fireman, or underground Manager, or other person acting as such for the time, that the working places have been examined, and are apparently safe to be entered.

II. Till such intimation of the apparent safety of the working places shall have been made, colliers shall either remain at the pithead, or at some other place assigned them for the purpose; if no such place shall have been assigned at which to remain, colliers shall always understand that the pithead is the proper place at which they are required to wait the requisite intimation.

III. On beginning work at every shift, and which colliers shall be bound to do as soon as they shall have entered, and satisfied themselves concerning the

safety of their working places (which it shall be their duty to do, independently of the fireman's report), they shall thereupon work at their appointed coal-faces continuously, industriously, and without unnecessary intermission, while the shift continues, and shall obey the orders, applicable to the safe and proper prosecution of the colliery works, given them by the underground Manager, or other person for the time placed over them.

IV. If, while at work, or at any other time, colliers shall discover, or be informed of, the existence of any obstruction in the ventilation, or stagnation, or impurity in the air of the colliery, or of the existence of any defect in the walls, roofs, or in any other parts thereof, they shall be bound to give instant information of the circumstance to the underground Manager, or to the principal roadsman or other person in charge of the colliery for the time, so that these defects may be remedied, and danger therefrom averted. Colliers are expressly forbidden to go into, or improperly near any place throughout the whole colliery, where danger is known or suspected to exist. They are forbidden to continue working at any part of a coal-face where a sudden outburst of fire-damp shall happen, or where danger, from any cause whatever, shall apparently threaten, until the same shall have been examined and reported safe, or the impurity obviated. The common, but highly dangerous practice among colliers, of testing the quantity of fire-damp escaping from a blower, by igniting it with their lamps, is peremptorily prohibited.

V. Whether the colliery operations shall be conducted by the "Long Wall" or "Stoop and Room" systems, a sufficient number of suitable props shall be selected, cut, and set up by the colliers, in those parts of the works where the roof and superincumbent strata require to be supported and secured by them; these props shall be set up at such times, in such number, and at such points within the colliers working limits after mentioned as they shall, from time to time, see necessary,—and a plentiful quantity of prop wood shall always be provided by the employer at the pit-head, for the colliers selection and use. But, besides, being bound to prop and secure according to their own skill and experience, colliers are required to place props within their working limits, in such places and in such manner as the employer, or manager, shall deem necessary, and direct for the safety of the workmen and the colliery.

VI. In the "Long Wall" system, where followed, colliers shall be bound to prop and secure the roof and strata above, along the coal faces at which they shall be employed, and back therefrom, at least, *twelve feet;* and in the "Stoop and Room" system where followed, colliers should be bound to prop and secure the roofs, at least *fifteen feet* back from their working coal faces. When employed to return upon and remove coal stoops left in any coal seam, colliers shall be bound to prop and secure the roof and strata around each stoop before commencing to cut or remove the same.

VII. If from accident or other cause, colliers are at any time unable to find a sufficient supply of prop wood at the pit-head, when it is unsafe to continue their work without it, they are expressly forbidden to remain at their working places.

*Drawers, Putters, and Drivers.*

VIII. Drawers, putters, and drivers shall not be permitted to approach, or to enter the working places, until the colliers shall have been allowed to proceed thither to work. Drawers shall carefully convey their loaded hutches to the pit bottom, and shall not thence push forward the same, till they shall have ascertained that the cage is rested for the reception thereof; then drawers shall, with proper caution, place their loaded hutches on the cage and secure them there, under the supervision and orders of the bottomer, preparatory to being sent up the pit.

*Bottomer or Signalman.*

IX. The bottomer shall attend during the working shifts in the colliery, to regulate the number of men who shall ascend on the cage at a time—to keep order among the drawers arriving with loaded hutches at the pit bottom—to see the drawers carefully place their loaded hutches on the cage, and secure them, and give them instructions on that matter—to make the appointed signals necessary for regulating the ascent of men and materials—to examine and report to the underground manager on the state of the signal apparatus, and of the hutches used in the pit, and of the cage wrought in the shaft; and also on the

state of the slides or guide rods in which the cage moves. He shall, along with the fireman, attend to, and keep in proper order the cube or rarifying furnance in the pit. The bottomer shall attend to and answer the signals made by the pithead-man from the pithead.

X. No collier, drawer, or other worker in the pit shall, on any pretext, be allowed to make signals while the bottomer is on duty.

XI. The bottomer shall not suffer more than four men at a time to ascend the shaft in any cage; he shall not allow any person to ascend along with a hutch whether empty or loaded; and he is forbidden to signal the ascent, if more than the appointed number shall go on the cage, or if any worker shall attempt to ascend with a hutch.

XII. In the unavoidable temporary absence of the bottomer, the underground manager, roadsman, or some other qualified person shall make the necessary signals from the pitbottom, and receive and attend to the signals sent from the pithead.

XIII. The bottomer, or such person acting in his absence, shall make the following signals, being those appointed in this colliery for guiding the ascent of the cage:—

He shall strike or ring the signal bell at the pithead *once*, for the ascent of the cage, whether loaded with coals or empty.

He shall strike or ring the signal bell *thrice*, in rapid succession, intimating that men are about to ascend; and after a pause, during which a signal shall be made from the pithead that all is ready, the bottomer shall make the usual signal of *one* stroke of the bell, whereupon the cage shall be raised.

He shall strike or ring the signal bell *twice*, when he desires the engine to be reversed and the ascending cage returned to the pitbottom, and to remain there.

XIV. No deviation from these signals shall be permitted on any account; the signals shall not be made until the cage with its load, whether of men or materials, are securely placed, and everthing be ready for the ascent.

XV. The bottomer shall not leave his post at the pitbottom, until the whole workers of his shift shall have first safely ascended the shaft.

*Roadsmen.*

XVI. The roadsmen shall at the close of the colliers' shift, and daily, make careful inspection of the whole drawing roads, headings, and air-courses, from the pit-bottom throughout the colliery, and shall keep the same free of all obstructions, and of the fixed height, and width, necessary for proper passage and ventilation; they shall repair and remedy all damages and defects in the roads; and shall examine, and put, and keep, in proper condition all trap-doors, and see the regulations enforced that the same are kept closed, and, wherever practicable, shall endeavour to make and keep such trap doors self-acting; they shall make and place sufficient trap-doors wherever the progress of the colliery operations shall render these necessary, and shall fit up "bratticing," where required, of suitable height and length, so that air may at all times be conveyed from the principal air-courses, for the use of the workmen. The roadsmen shall also lay rails in the roads, where requisite; and, in the absence of the underground manager, they shall receive all reports or communications from the colliers and other workmen in the colliery, as to falls and defects in the roads, roofs, and buildings, and shall proceed to, and repair or remedy the falls and defects, for which purpose they shall obtain the assistance of other workmen, and the use of all such materials as shall be needed. The roadsmen shall stop the passage of men and coals, through, or under defective roads, roofs, or places, until the necessary repairs shall have been executed. They shall receive information concerning, and communicate with the underground manager immediately in case of any interruption in the ventilation, or of any other cause of danger, and shall aid and assist in the rectification and remedy of the same, and shall, when so employed, be permitted to use only safety lamps; all lighted or combustible substances are forbidden to be used in the course of such operations.

XVII. The roadsmen shall inspect and report daily to the underground manager, any instances of neglect on the part of colliers, in not carrying forward

their coal-faces or walls, in accordance with the plan pursued in working the colliery, or in not propping up, and securing the roof and superincumbent strata in those parts of the workings under their care; the roadsmen shall also examine and report to the underground manager, instances of neglect, and acts of carelessness on the part of the brushers, in failing to remove, or in not removing with proper caution, the strata necessary to be removed to form roads, or in not carrying forward the brushing with sufficient regularity, and of the proper dimensions, or in leaving the brushing with loose or hanging stones in and about the "strata brushed."

XVIII. As removing falls from the roofs of roads and air-courses, repairing defects, and supporting loose strata, are within the roadsmens' duties, and as they are charged with the maintenance of all roads and passages in the colliery, they are enjoined to proceed with the greatest caution—both for their own safety, and the successful execution of their duties. In these operations the whole risk of accidents must necessarily lie with themselves; they must therefore be careful, and are required to prevent all other workmen coming near any defective places, or interfering with them when at work; they are required to undertake no repairs of unusual magnitude or danger, without sufficient assistance and until provided with every necessary material, which will be supplied on application to the employer or manager.

*Brushers and Reddsmen.*

XIX. Brushers and reddsmen shall, in the formation of roads, remove from the strata as much thereof, as shall make them of the height and breadth required for the colliery purposes, and shall carefully build up the side walls, and properly remove, or stow away, surplus material. In detaching strata, and in the use of gunpowder for blasting, great caution must be observed, and every fragment of stone shattered or unloosed, shall be taken down. If, in the course of their operations, brushers and reddsmen shall expose a "lipe," or joint in any of the strata, indicating the probability of an immediate fall at that place, or if a "blower" shall be opened, or an accumulation of gaseous substances be encountered among the metals; report of the circumstance shall instantly be made to the underground manager or roadsman, and means shall be taken by the brushers and reddsmen, in the meantime, to secure the "lipe;" but if the accumulation of impure air, shall be so considerable as to render it at all hazardous to continue brushing or building farther, until means shall have been taken to overcome and disperse the same, the brushers and reddsmen shall cease work, and shall be careful not to approach with unprotected lamps the places where danger exists.

XX. In brushing and building drawing roads towards coal-faces, brushers and reddsmen are required to make their brushing and building regular and continuous, keeping pace with the progress of the colliers, so that the side-buildings may be carried in, and the road formed at a convenient distance back, simultaneously with the excavation of coal.

*Fireman.*

XXI. The fireman shall descend the pit before the colliers shift shall begin, and where fire damp is known or suspected to be, shall proceed with a safety lamp through every drawing-road, and along the whole coal-faces, and working-places in the colliery, and shall minutely examine the same to ascertain if they are free from fire-damp, choke-damp, or other impurities, and are otherwise apparently safe for workmen to enter and to work within; and in case fire-damp or other impure air shall be discovered in any working-place, road or level, the fireman shall, in the first instance, thoroughly clear the same of such impurity—if that can be done easily—and shall, thereupon, report to the colliers that the working-places are apparently safe; but if the impurity cannot be readily or at once cleared out, the colliers shall not be permitted to enter any such working-places, roads, or levels, until the impure air shall have been, by farther appliances, entirely dispelled. If no fire-damp, choke-damp, or other impurity shall be discovered, or suspected, after such careful inspection, the fireman shall make report to the colliers, and allow them to proceed to work.

XXII. If the fireman shall encounter falls from the roof, in any of the roads which he requires to traverse, or in working-places under the care of the colliers, be shall not proceed further in the direction of such falls, so as to pass under

the broken roof, but shall endeavour cautiously to ascertain if there be any accumulation of fire-damp, or other impurity, in or about the falls, so that the safest way of clearing the same may be learned, and shall proceed elsewhere through the colliery to examine the unobstructed parts thereof, and to complete his inspection; whereupon the fireman shall report to the underground manager the state of the falls, and whether free from impurity, to the end the necessary directions may be given for having the same cleared away and the roof secured; and until this shall be done, no collier shall be at liberty to proceed near, or be under the broken roof. If the falls shall be within the limits of a collier's working-place, and shall been caused by his inattention, or neglect in not properly supporting the roof, he shall be guilty of a violation of these regulations and be punishable accordingly. The fireman shall prevent colliers, drawers, and other workmen entering the roads, or working-places, until a report shall have been made that they are apparently safe.

XXIII. In case, from any cause, the colliery operations shall have been discontinued for an unusual length of time and thereafter resumed, no workman shall be allowed to descend the shaft until the underground manager, or fireman, shall have first descended and reported on the state of the workings; and in discharging this duty the underground manager, or fireman, must proceed with great caution, and shall not go farther into the workings than he, from his own experience, shall deem safe, and in case there are reasonable grounds for apprehending the presence of impure air, he shall return to the pit-head and remain there until precautionary appliances shall have been employed to restore proper ventilation to the colliery.

XXIV. When a cube or rarifying furnace, for accelerating the current of air through the colliery has been established, the fireman and bottomer shall be bound to attend thereto, and see that it is at all times kept lighted and in a sufficient state to aid the ventilation.

*Pitheadman.*

XXV. The pitheadman shall have charge of the workers employed about the pithead, and who shall act under his directions. He shall also see that at all times there is in readiness, near the pithead, a sufficient stock of timber for props and other pit purposes, and saws, in proper order for being used by the colliers and other workmen in preparing the timber; he shall also superintend and direct the safe removal from the cage of all loaded hutches arriving at the pithead, and see to the safe replacing of return hutches on the cage. He shall be in attendance on the morning of each working day at the time the colliers' shift shall commence, and he shall regulate the number of men who shall descend at a time, taking care that no more than four shall ride on a cage, and none along with a hutch; and he shall give the appropriate signal before allowing the cage to descend with men. He alone shall work the signal bell to the pitbottom, and he shall also attend to the signals made from the pitbottom.

XXVI. The pitheadman shall carefully inspect the ropes and chains used in the shaft which are under his charge, and if he shall discern or be informed of any flaw or weakness in them, so as to render them in the least dangerous, he shall stop the pit operations until such flaw or weakness shall be remedied; he shall also be careful to prevent the fall of any stone, coal, or other substance, into the shaft from the surface, and he shall instantly communicate with the manager or employer, and direct the descent of a skilled person to rectify any deficiency in the shaft.

*Engineman.*

XXVII. The engineman shall, during work hours, remain continually in charge of, and so near his engine, as at all times to have it completely and entirely under his control; he shall be careful that the engine and boiler are always in good working condition, and that the whole machinery and gearing used about and in the shaft, are in a safe and effective state; he shall have charge of the furnaceman, where one is employed, and be responsible for the regularity with which steam is kept up, for the proper state of the boilers; he shall have steam raised, and the engine and machinery in working order, in time to allow the fireman to descend the pit to examine the condition of the colliery, before the collier's shift shall commence; he shall thoroughly acquaint himself with, and shall watch and attend to the various signals made for raising and

lowering the cage, whether laden with men or materials, or when empty—he shall carefully and exactly set down the cage at the landing places—he shall observe the indicator attached to the machinery, showing the position of the load in the shaft, and he shall manage the brake connected with the engine. The engineman shall farther attend to and see, that the steam and water gauges and safety valve, attached to the steam boiler are kept in good order.

XXVIII. Before allowing the descent of workmen into the colliery on any morning, the engineman shall be bound to run each cage, at least once, from the pithead to the pitbottom, to ascertain whether everything is right, and if any defect shall be discovered, the engineman shall instantly stop the engine, and shall not on any pretext allow the descent of workmen, until the matter has been reported to the manager, or person in charge at the pithead, who shall direct what remedy shall be necessary.

XXIX. The engineman in charge of the engine during the night shift, shall observe, in all respects, the rules applicable to the engineman on day duty.

XXX. Enginemen are prohibited from allowing any person whatever, to interfere with the engine, in any way, while being wrought.

*Furnaceman.*

XXXI. The furnaceman shall act under the engineman.

*Underground Manager or Oversman.*

XXXII. The whole operative details of the colliery shall be under the care and charge of the underground manager, and he shall see that the workmen in their several departments discharge their duties; he shall receive and attend to all reports as to the state of repair of the mid-wall, trap-doors, roads, shaft, cube, coal-faces, and other works, and also as to the state of ventilation, and the machinery; he shall cause remedies to be provided where needed, and every workman in the colliery shall be at his command in effecting such repairs, or applying such remedies as shall be urgent, and important for the safety of the men and works. The underground manager shall see these regulations faithfully and vigorously enforced—and he shall have power to hire and discharge workmen. He shall have under his immediate and special charge, the shaft, slides, and pumps, all of which he shall keep safe and efficient.

*Miscellaneous Regulations.*

XXXIII. If in proceeding to their working places, and in travelling along any formed road, or other part of the works, the maintenance of which under these regulations shall devolve on the employer, colliers, drawers, and other workmen in the colliery shall meet, or see, any fall from the roofs or shall observe any dangerous place in the roofs, walls, or elsewhere in their progress, they shall not pass the same, but shall instantly report the occurrence to the underground manager, roadsman, or other person known to have the maintenance of such places under his charge; and colliers, drawers, or other workmen in the colliery shall not return past the fall or dangerous place until the same shall have been made secure, which it shall be imperative on the underground manager, roadsman, or other person having the charge, forthwith to do.

XXXIV. As a matter of common safety, colliers, drawers, and all other workers in the colliery, who shall observe, or who shall come to the knowledge of, any damage to, or deficiency in any road, roof, or air course, or in any roof, permanent or temporary brattice, or in the shaft, buildings, cube, or other appliance or work, devised for making, maintaining, and promoting the effective ventilation of the colliery, shall be bound instantly to communicate such damage, or deficiency, to the underground manager, roadsman, or other person in charge, to that the same may be forthwith repaired or rectified.

XXXV. In like manner every collier, drawer, and other workmen engaged in the colliery, who shall observe, or come to know of any defect or flaw in the cage, ropes, or chains, or in any part of the engine, machinery, and gearing used in or about the colliery, whereby the sufficiency thereof may be impaired, shall be bound forthwith to communicate the same as above.

XXXVI. No workman shall be permitted to introduce into the colliery any stranger on any pretence, without the consent of the underground manager or of the employer.

XXXVII. Colliers, drawers, and all others in the colliery, who shall have occasion to pass through any trap door, shall thereupon closely shut the same, and shall on no account leave it open; on discontinuing work at the end of a shift, and especially where no work is to be done in the colliery on the following day, care must be taken by every workman closely to shut all trap doors, and thereby prevent the proper current of air, necessary for ventilation, being diverted.

XXXVIII. All workmen are expressly forbidden to throw into, deposit, or leave coals, wood, stones, rubbish, or materials of any kind, in any air course or road, so as to interfere with, or hinder the air passing into and through the colliery.

XXXIX. All workmen are prohibited from entering or remaining in any place throughout the whole colliery where not absolutely required by duty to be at the time.

XL. Colliers, and all others are prohibited from defacing or removing marks which may be made in any part of the workings, for the guidance of the workmen in their operations; all workers are forbidden to displace, injure, or damage in any way, the coal stoops, props, hutches, rails, or any part of the machinery, gearing, and apparatus.

XLI. Meetings of colliers and other workmen in a body, within the coal-workings, or in any of the roads, or air courses of the colliery, are strictly prohibited.

XLII. Workmen ascending or descending the shaft shall not be allowed to leave the cage while it is in motion, nor until it shall have rested at the landing place.

XLIII. No workman shall be permitted to enter, or to continue in the colliery while in a state of intoxication.

*** *The violation of any of the foregoing special regulations exposes the offender to punishment by fine of two pounds, or imprisonment for three calendar months, on conviction, under the Act* 18 *and* 19 *Vic. cap.* 108.

*Any person who shall pull down, injure, or deface the rules, hung up at the colliery, is liable on conviction in a penalty of forty shillings.*

*A copy of these rules will be delivered to every worker which he must attentively peruse, preserve, and return when ceasing to be employed at the colliery.*

List of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom in SCOTLAND, during the Year ended 31st December 1855

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1 | Springbank - - | Near Airdrie - | John Meason - - - | Samuel Wright - | Fall of roof near face when engaged brushing drawing road | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 18 | 2 | Mount Vernon - - | „ Glasgow - | Andrew Buchanan - - - | James Green - | Fall of roof when engaged repairing drawing road. | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 3 | Glenfair - - - | „ Falkirk - | J. P. Henderson - - - | Charles M'Caffeny - | Fall of an empty hutch down shaft - - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 23 | 4 | Ayr - - - | „ Ayr - - | John T. Gordon - - - | Patrick Price - - | Fall of coal when engaged undermining - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 29 | 5 | Kinniel - - - | „ Linlithgow - | Trustees of John Wilson - - | James Stanners - | Falling down shaft while attempting to slide down conductors. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 6 | Ayr - - - | „ Ayr - - | John T. Gordon - - - | Charles Flannaghan | Falling down shaft when engaged oiling pithead wheels. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Feb. 3 | 7 | Shotts Iron Works - | „ Airdrie- - | Shotts Iron Company - - | John Brown - - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 5 | 8 | Old Cumnock - - | „ Ayr - - | Portland Iron Company - - | John Gibson - - | Falling from an upper working to bottom of shaft | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 7 | 9 | Fairley - - - | „ Kilmarnock - | John Gilmour and Company - | William McGill - | Fall of coal at face of working - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 9 | 10 | Ayr - - - | „ Ayr - - | John T. Gordon - - - | John Storrie - - | Fall of roof near face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 15 | 11 | Hollowglen - - | „ Glasgow - | Robert Patterson - - - | James Patterson - | Choke damp whilst exploring old workings - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 17 | 12 | Govan - - - | „ Ditto - - | William Dixon - - - | Thomas Gibson - | Crushed by cage when descending shaft - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 20 | 13 | Tranent - - - | „ Haddington - | H. F. Cadell - - - - | George Banks - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 22 | 14 | Legbrannock - - | „ Airdrie - | Monkland Iron and Steel Company | Hugh McKinlay - | Struck by something falling down shaft (supposed a piece of ice). | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| „ | 15 | Sunnyside - - | „ Wishaw - | Archibald Russell - - - | David Cowan - | Explosion of fire-damp in old working - - | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| March 5 | 16 | Drumpeller - - | „ Coatbridge - | Trustees of John Wilson - - | Alexander Mitchell and James Brand. | Falling down shaft by coupling that attached the cage to the rope breaking. | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| 7 | 17 | Nitshill - - - | „ Paisley - | George Coats and Company - | John Fisher - - | Crushed at bottom of shaft whilst attempting to get on cage when in motion. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 8 | 18 | Forth Iron Works - | „ Dunfermline - | Forth Iron Company - - | William Hind - | Explosion of fire-damp (a boy under 10 years) | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | 19 | Portland Iron Works | „ Kilmarknock | Portland Iron Company - - | Robert McCourt - | Fall of roof undermining a prop | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | Carried forward - | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 20 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Death. | Number of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| 1855. | | | | | | Brought forward - | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 20 |
| March 9 | 20 | Ayr - - - | Near Ayr - - | John T. Gordon - - - | Douglas Wisnos - | A waggon wheel coming off and falling down shaft. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| April 10 | 21 | Garscube - - | „ Glasgow - | James Barclay and Co. - - | Peter McTurk - | Explosion of fire-damp - - - - - | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 22 | Rosehall - - - | „ Coatbridge - | Addie and Miller - - - | Barnard Kennedy - | Fall of coal at face of working- - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 12 | 23 | Clelland - - - | „ Hollytown - | William Dixon - - - | Peter Hawson - | Falling down a shaft in which he was engaged sinking whilst ascending. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 15 | 24 | Kenmuirhill - - | „ Glasgow - | John Horne - - - - | David Winning - | Falling of a piece of coal in shaft where deceased was bottomer. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 16 | 25 | Glencleland - - | „ Wishaw - | Kerr and Pender - - - | Hugh Macfarlane - | Falling of a scaffold at pithead - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 18 | 26 | Rosehall - - | „ Coatbridge - | Addie, Miller, and Ramkine - | Henry McQueen - | Explosion of fire-damp whilst engaged repairing air course. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | 27 | Grangemouth - - | „ Falkirk - | Grangemouth Coal Company | Walter Ritchie - - | Shot exploding accidentally whilst blasting the coal. | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| May 9 | 28 | Wishaw - - - | „ Wishaw - | Robert Bell - - - - | Adam Cook - - | Fall of roof whilst engaged reducing pillars - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 16 | 29 | Gateside - - - | „ Sanquhar - | Messrs. Wigham - - - | Robert Shankland - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 30 | Darlinth - - - | „ Paisley - | Alexander Cunningham - - | George Hamilton - | Fall of stone from pithead whilst deceased was at bottom. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 31 | Coltness - - - | „ Wishaw - | A. G. Simpson - - - | John Allen - | Falling down shaft whilst attempting to get on the cage. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| June 1 | 32 | Muirkirk - - | „ Ayr - - | Trustees of John Wilson - - | Alex. and T. Gibson | Fall of coal at face of working - - - | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 15 | 33 | Eglington Iron Works | „ Ditto - - | Eglington Iron Company - - | Hugh Connor - | Explosion of fire-damp; had gone into workings before the fireman. | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | 34 | Weymss - - - | „ Kirkcaldy - | J. H. E. Wemyss - - - | John Nicol - - | Fall of coal at face of working - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 22 | 35 | Highland Park - | „ Kilsythe - | Brown and Remie - - - | David Hoggans - | Falling out of bucket whilst ascending shaft in which he was engaged sinking. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | Carried forward - | 9 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 37 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Accident. | No. of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| | | | | | | Brought forward - | 9 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 37 |
| July 3 | 36 | Rawyards - - | Near Airdrie - | Gavin Addie - - - - | Alexander Cook - | Falling down shaft along with a hutch from an upper working. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 6 | 37 | Milfield - - - | „ Ditto - - | Robert Levenston - - - | Joseph Simpson - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 10 | 38 | Comrie - - - | „ Dunfermline - | Forth Iron Company - - | James Meiklejohn - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 39 | Thornton - - | „ Kilmarnock - | Archibald Finnie - - - | William Murray and James Wilson. | Shot exploding whilst engaged boring it out - | – | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| 13 | 40 | Blairdirdie - - | „ Glasgow - | Robertson and Harvey - - | Edward M'Downell | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Aug. 4 | 41 | West Thornton - | „ Kilmarnock - | Archibald Finnie - - | William Kirkland - | Falling from an upper working to bottom of shaft. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 6 | 42 | Hunters Hill - - | „ Glasgow - | William Dixon - - - | Alexander Wilson | Falling of a piece of stone whilst engaged sinking. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Sept. 19 | 43 | Caprington - - | „ Kilmarnock - | Thomas S. Cunningham - - | Alexander Cunningham, Francis Reaside, & Wm. Sym. | Drowned by working through on an old waste where water had accumulated. | 3 | – | – | – | 3 |
| 20 | 44 | Clifton Hill - - | „ Coatbridge - | Thomas Jackson and Co. - | William Russell - | Falling down shaft; was employed as pithead man. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 26 | 45 | Kilgarth - - - | „ Ditto - - | Wilsons and Co. - - - | James Qonner - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| „ | 46 | Carron Hall - - | „ Falkirk - | Carron Company - - - | Andrew Rae - | Struck whilst ascending the shaft by an iron bolt falling down. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | Carried forward - - | 12 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 51 |

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

| Date. | No. of Accidents. | Name of Colliery. | Where situate. | Owners' Names. | Persons killed. | Cause of Accident. | No. of Lives Lost. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | In Shafts. | Falls of Roof. | Explosions. | Total. |
| | | | | | | Brought forward - | 12 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 51 |
| Sept. 29 | 47 | Town Hill - - | Near Dunfermline - | Andrew Christie - - - | Owen Welch - | Crushed by a hutch on an incline - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Oct. 3 | 48 | Coltness - - - | ,, Wishaw - | A. G. Simpson - - - | William Young and Peter Black - | Explosion of fire-damp where a fall of roof had occurred. | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 49 | Muirkirk - - - | ,, Ayr - - | Trustees of John Wilson - | Thomas Wilson - | Falling down shaft by running a hutch into the wrong division at pit head. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 16 | 50 | Darluith - - - | ,, Paisley - | Alex. Cunningham - - - | Thomas Moning - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 17 | 51 | Rochsalloch - - | ,, Airdrie - | Wilson and Alison - - - | William Hunter - | Fall of coal at face of working - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 18 | 52 | Shottsmyre - - | ,, Ditto - - | John Scobbie - - - | Andrew Johnston - | Fall of coal at face of working - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 19 | 53 | Coltness Iron Works - | ,, Wishaw - | Coltness Iron Company - - | Thomas Martin and James Cuthbert. | Fall of roof whilst engaged reducing pillars - | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 31 | 54 | Braehead - - | ,, Coatbridge - | Charles Tennant and Co. - | James Carrick - | Fall of roof in drawing road - - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Nov. 17 | 55 | Lochgelly - - | ,, Dunfermline - | Lockgelly Iron Company - | William Grosset - | Fall of coal at face of working - - - - | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 20 | 56 | Craigie House - - | ,, Ayr - - | Robert Brown - - - | Alexander Raddox | A pick falling down the shaft whilst deceased was at the bottom. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 23 | 57 | Fruitfield - - - | ,, Airdrie - | John Hendrie - - - | Abraham Wilson - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Dec. 1 | 58 | Auchenwarrock - | ,, Kilsythe - | John Bow and Co. - - - | Alexander Jamieson. | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 11 | 59 | Souter House - - | ,, Coatbridge - - | Trustees of John Wilson - | Thomas Graham - | Fall of roof at face of working - - - | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 21 | 60 | Bankend - - - | ,, Lesmahagow | Wardrope and Moffat - | James Davidson - | Crushed by cage at bottom of shaft - - - | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 26 | 61 | Annock Lodge - | ,, Kilmarnock - | Merry and Cunningham - - | Thomas Cairns - | Falling down shaft in attempting to go on cage whilst in motion. | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| | | | | | | Totals - | 16 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 68 |

# XIII.

## Report of the Working of the Coal Mines Inspection Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 100.)—By William Alexander, Esq.

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Sir, 36, Elderslie Street, Glasgow, 5th March 1856.

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant. It was not through neglect that I failed to send in a Report for the year now ended; but, having entered upon my duties so near the end of the year, 3d December, and only one accident had occurred from that to 31st December, Mr. Williams suggested it would be better to make *one Report* which would include the whole of the accidents in Scotland, and which *he informs me he has done.*

I trust the above explanation is satisfactory, and which I ought to have made sooner, so as to have had your approval.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

William Alexander,
Inspector of Mines.

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# SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

# PUBLIC RECORDS.

[10TH APRIL 1856.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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STATE PAPER BRANCH RECORD OFFICE.

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THE

# SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF

# THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

PURSUANT to the Statute made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the first and second year of Your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act "for Keeping Safely the Public Records," I, the undersigned Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, do hereby most humbly make my Seventeenth Report to Your Majesty, for the year beginning 1st January 1855, and ending 31st December 1855, up to which last-mentioned date this Report is made, except, however, so far as relates to certain particular transactions, herein-after quoted as being subsequent to the said 31st December 1855, which it has become needful to notice. And, pursuing the plan adopted in my former Reports, I have arranged the matters hereby submitted to Your Majesty under three general heads; the Tabular Statement from which further details are to be collected being inserted in the Appendix hereto annexed.

I. Proceedings relating to the taking possession, &c., of Records, and also to Records not yet in the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

II. Proceedings specially relating to the several Records, or Repositories of Records, brought within the regulations of the Statute.

III. General matters connected with the care and management of the Records, and the Record Establishment.

### I. PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE TAKING POSSESSION, &C., OF RECORDS, AND ALSO TO RECORDS NOT YET IN THE CUSTODY OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

1. *Accruing Records of the Courts of Common Law, &c.*—The issue of Warrants for the transfer of the Accruing Records of the Courts of Common Law into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, continues to be suspended, as stated in the Sixteenth Report (I. § 1), until further progress shall have been made in the removals of the Records into the General Record Repository (III. § 2).

2. *Accruing Records of the Chancery and Parliament.*—The Accruing Records of the Chancery, according to ancient usage, have been transferred into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and deposited in the Rolls Chapel, as after mentioned (II. § 29). The Accruing Records of Parliament were received in the previous year (Sixteenth Report, II. § 33).

3. *Records of the Abolished Courts of the Principality of Wales, and the Palatinate of Chester.*—The proceedings of Mr. Roberts relating to the removal into the General Repository of all the Records of these Courts, (save and except those of Cardigan and Radnor) are fully stated in the Sixteenth Report (I. § 3) and in Mr. Roberts' Report of 18th January 1855, appended thereto (App. No. 2). In 1855, Mr. Roberts completed the removal; and his Report of the 20th December 1855, hereto appended (App. No. 1) gives a full account of the business. This important task required much bodily exertion, as well as judgment, and all the Welsh Records are now deposited in the General Repository under arrangements which, though temporary, are sufficient to enable searches to be made for professional purposes amongst the same.

4. *Documents of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the River Tyne.*—The proceedings of this Commission having terminated, Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, 28th May 1855, requested the Master of the Rolls to inform him whether he could receive into his custody the various Documents connected therewith; and his Honour having assented to the proposition, the same are deposited in the Rolls Chapel Branch Record Office until further orders, as after mentioned (II. § 29).

5. *Records of the late French Claims' Commission.*—Pursuant to a request contained in a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, 3d January 1856, the Master of the Rolls has taken charge of a further portion of these Documents, which have been brought into his custody, together with others relating to Danish Claims. The particulars thereof are reserved for a future Report. This transfer is in continuation of previous removals noticed in former Reports (Fifth Report, I. § 5, II. § 37, App. I. No. 6; Thirteenth Report, I. § 5, II. § 36; and Fourteenth Report, I. § 7, II. § 29).

6. *Documents belonging to the late Office of Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings.*—The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury were pleased by their letter of the 21st December 1855, to request the Master of the Rolls to take into his charge the Documents appertaining to the late Office of Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, No. 6, Adelphi Terrace, then in the custody of Arthur Symonds, Esq., Registrar, and the same have been received accordingly. They are deposited in the rooms formerly containing the Records and Papers of the Non-Parochial Register Office, No. 5, Rolls Yard, where they remain under the charge of Mr. Lascelles.

7. *Ratifications of Treaties with Foreign Powers.*—The Right Honourable Your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was pleased, 17th August 1855, to transmit to the Master of the Rolls fifty-two Ratifications of Treaties between Your Majesty and Foreign Powers, and the same have been deposited in the State Paper Branch Record Office, with other Documents of the same description, where they remain in charge of the Assistant Keepers performing duty in that repository.

8. *State Paper Office, now State Paper Branch Record Office—Consolidation of Establishments.*—In the Sixteenth Report (I. § 6), full particulars are given with respect to taking possession by the Master of the Rolls of Your Majesty's State Paper Office and the documents therein; and it is further noticed, that the Officers and Servants of the State Paper Department, as well as those employed under the State Paper Commission or otherwise, would thenceforth, until further order, perform their duties as Officers of the Public Record Department; and the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury having increased the number of Assistant Keepers and Clerks, and regulated the number, rank, and position of the Officers of the consolidated establishment, and settled their salaries, Charles Lechmere, Esq., late Deputy Keeper of the State Paper Office, and Robert Lemon, Esq., late Second Clerk of the State Paper Office, were severally appointed Assistant Keepers of Records of the First Class, upon the consolidated establishment: William Lascelles, John Edwards, and John James Bond, Esqrs., of the Public Record Office, and Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., of the State Paper Office, were appointed Assistant Keepers of Records of the Second Class, upon the said consolidated establishment: and Thomas Temple, W. N. Sainsbury, F. M. Wilson, W. Impey, W. D. Hamilton, and F. H. Hohler, Esqrs., late Clerks of the State Paper Office or of the State Paper Commission, were appointed Clerks or Officers of the Third Class.

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## II. Proceedings specially relating to the several Records, or Repositories of Records, brought within the Regulations of the Statute.

### Carlton Ride; and Stone Tower, Westminster Hall.

*Records of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer; Equity Records of the Court of Exchequer; Records of the Revenue Side of the Court of Exchequer; Records of the Palace Court; &c.*—(Assistant Keepers, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Bond.)

*Mr. Roberts' Division.*

1. *Business of the Division.*—The public business of this Division for which fees have been received, during the past year, is as follows:—

FEES RECEIVED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1855.

| | Searches. | Inspections. | Copies. | Authentications. | Attendances. | Net Amount of Fees. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Common Pleas, and Palace and Marshalsea Courts | 552 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 27 12 0 | — |
| | - - | 65 | - - | - - | - - | 3 5 0 | — |
| | - - | - - | 297 | - - | - - | 37 9 0 | — |
| | - - | - - | - - | 280 | - - | 32 7 0 | — |
| | | | | | | | 100 13 0 |
| Exchequer | 73 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 17 0 | — |
| | - - | 290 | - - | - - | - - | 14 10 0 | — |
| | - - | - - | 122 | - - | - - | 42 19 0 | — |
| | - - | - - | - - | 72 | - - | 22 10 0 | — |
| | | | | | | | 83 16 0 |
| Queen's Bench | 47 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 11 0 | — |
| | - - | 53 | - - | - - | - - | 2 13 0 | — |
| | - - | - - | 23 | - - | - - | 11 3 6 | — |
| | - - | - - | - - | 21 | - - | 10 1 0 | — |
| | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 2 2 0 | — |
| | | | | | | | 28 10 6 |
| Total - - | 672 | 408 | 442 | 373 | 1 | - - | 212 19 6 |

Some business has also been transacted for Government Departments, for which Fees are not charged.

*Inventories, Calendars, &c.*

2. *Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series*), (*Common Pleas*).—The collation and correction of the Indexes to these Records (Sixteenth Report, II. § 6, &c.) has been continued, and from Easter Term 46, to Trinity Term 54, George III., has been completed by the examination of 23,169 documents.

3. *Depositions by Commission* (*Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer*).—The heavy labours which have fallen upon Mr. Roberts and the Officers of this Branch Office, in relation to the removal of the Records from hence to the General Repository, and the measurements and calculations for the adaptation of the Records to the new presses, as well as the complete removal of the Welsh Records into the custody of the Master of the Rolls, as stated elsewhere in this Report (I. § 3), have materially impeded the progress of the Calendars.

The Calendar of Depositions for the reign of Elizabeth (Sixteenth Report, II. § 7) has therefore only been advanced to 27 Elizabeth; but the Index to the Calendar has been made from the first to the twenty-second year, which portion therefore is now available for public use, and is very useful to Searchers. For this reason the Index will, in future, be carried on as nearly as possible concurrently with the Calendar.

A similar Calendar has been commenced for the reign of James I., and completed to Trinity Term in the fifth year; and Mr. Hunt, concurrently with the compilation of the Calendar, is also making the Index, so that text and Index will advance concurrently.

These Calendars are clear and comprehensive, and are quite creditable to Mr. Bond and Mr. Hunt, the Officers who have been employed upon them.

4. *Particulars for Grants* (*Exchequer*).—From the press of other business, greater delay than had been anticipated has occurred in the progress of the Indexes to this Inventory for the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth (Sixteenth Report, II. § 8.) They will, however, as it is expected, be speedily completed by Mr. Turner; therefore this work may be considered finished.

This Calendar has been prepared by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Turner with much care and labour. During its progress it has been frequently consulted by Searchers, and is considered to be of much utility. The Indexes are very comprehensive, and extend over 760 large folio pages, comprising upwards of 20,000 entries.

5. *Calendar of the Patent Rolls* (*Henry VIII.*), (*Chancery*).—The Draft of this Calendar, noticed in previous Reports (Sixteenth Report, II. § 9, &c.), has been continued from 31 Henry VIII., part 6, to 33 Henry VIII., part 1. In all, Ten Rolls. Mr. Gairdner, who is employed upon this work, is an accurate and diligent officer, and would have made much greater progress had he been able to employ his time thereon continuously; but he has been very frequently taken off for the purpose of attending to other urgent duties. Whilst Mr. Gairdner was at the Carlton Ride, considerable part of his time was necessarily occupied in making or examining Office Copies, in attendance at the Stone Tower, and other matters which were required; and, since his removal to the General Repository he has been much engaged in sorting the books and making or revising lists of some of the Welsh Records, which have to be reduced into order.

*Repairs, Arrangements, Binding, &c.*

*Common Pleas.*

6. *Feet of Fines* (*Early Series in Counties*).—The operations before reported (Sixteenth Report, II. § 11) have been continued for the counties of Northampton and Oxford, and 2,203 documents have been guarded, and several repaired.

7. *Feet of Fines* (*Modern Series in Terms*).—The works upon these Records (Sixteenth Report, II. § 12) have been continued. Of the reigns of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., 186 Terms, containing 201,630 documents, have been flattened, done up in parcels, and placed in canvass packages, and 15,203 Fines were stamped. Of the reign of George III., 51 Terms, containing 123,869 documents, have been folded to uniform size, packed between mill-boards, and ticketed.

8. *Concords of Fines.*—The work upon this class of Records for the reign of George III. (Sixteenth Report, II. § 13) has been continued, and 71,252 documents have been cleaned, stamped, and repaired when necessary. These have been arranged in 24,257 suits, each ticketed and packed in parcels between mill-boards.

For the reign of Elizabeth, 71 Terms, containing 50,964 documents, have been flattened, packed in uniform parcels between mill-boards, and ticketed.

9. *Recovery Rolls.*—The operations on these Rolls have been continued (Sixteenth Report, II. § 14), and 215 Rolls repaired and re-tied, and made up in parcels in vellum covers. The arrangement of the whole series from 25 Eliz. to 10 Geo. IV. is now completed.

*Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer.*

10. *Decrees and Orders* (*Miscellaneous*).—Of these, 455 have been repaired and added to the supplementary series (Sixteenth Report, II. § 16).

11. *Miscellaneous Operations.*—Much time has been occupied in flattening the coiled Rolls of the following classes at the Stone Tower and Carlton Ride, viz, the Coram Rege Rolls, Crown Rolls, Controlment Rolls, Queen's Bench Plea Rolls, Placita de Banco Rolls, Recovery Rolls, Essoign Rolls, Queen's Remembrancer's Memoranda Rolls, Lord Treasurer's Memoranda Rolls, and Originalia Rolls. Many of these had been flattened at various times, so that in each series some were coiled and others flat, which irregularity would have rendered their arrangement in the new presses highly inconvenient, if this state of things had continued. During the year, 10,989 Rolls have been laid flat and packed, some in vellum cases, and others between mill-boards, making a total of 55 vellum cases, and 3,320 packages. A great number of these Rolls are in a very bad state, and require extensive and careful repair.

The repair of Records has been effected as extensively as the means afforded to the service will allow, but it is very desirable that this branch of work should be pursued much more vigorously.

12. *Book-binding, &c.*—Of the Queen's Remembrancer's Common Minute Books, 63 volumes in a bad state have been carefully repaired and bound, and a variety of other books rebound or repaired.

Of the Welsh Docket and Plea Rolls, 43 have been carefully and thoroughly repaired at Carlton Ride, and the Inquisitions relating to the County Palatine of Chester have been flattened and sorted into reigns. Of the Welsh Docket and other Books, 15 volumes were repaired and rebound at Carlton Ride. Various minor operations have been performed in sorting, cleaning, flattening

repairing, and arranging the Records, which have been stated in the Monthly Returns of Work, but cannot conveniently be enumerated in this Report.

13. *Lists of Records according to Classes.*—Much time has been occupied in making or collating the lists of the Records according to their respective classes, which lists are then copied in a uniform shape and bound up. Not only are these lists very useful in the Searching Office, but their preparation, at this juncture has become especially needful, enabling the Officers to assign the respective classes to the particular presses and shelves which are to receive them in the General Repository, and to send Specifications thereof. It is very important that this operation should be accurately performed, in order that sufficient instructions may be given to the Clerk of the Works, for the purpose of settling the levels, so that the shelf-bearers may not require any alteration or shifting when the Records are removed thereto. The completion of this arrangement is more urgently required for the Carlton Ride Records than for any others, both on account of the great diversity of dimensions and variety of forms which the several classes exhibit, and the very large mass they constitute in the whole, it being calculated that they will occupy about thirty-three of the Repository Rooms in the General Repository.

*General Repository.*

14. *Work.*—The work performed at the General Repository has principally consisted of bookbinding, and the sortation, packing, and repair of the Welsh Records. Of the Welsh Record Books, 24 volumes have been rebound and several others repaired, in addition to the operations at Carlton Ride (II. § 12). For the Rolls House, about 70 volumes were repaired or re-covered in cloth. For the Rolls Chapel, 37 large volumes of Inquisitions have been bound, and 452 volumes of the same series repaired, and 24 other volumes rebound or repaired.

15. *Welsh Records.*—Three workmen from the Carlton Ride have been employed for some months past in this Repository on the sortation and packing of these Records, and as before mentioned (II. § 14). Mr. Roberts regrets that more workmen have not been placed at his disposal for this work. The mass is so large, that only about one-third of the whole has yet been subjected to the operations needed for their division and arrangements into such form as will permit their being placed on the shelves of the new presses, and the rest of these Records remain in the large bags and boxes in which they were brought up to London. Several of the most important classes, as the Docket Books, Plea Rolls, Fines, Inquisitions, &c., have been sorted and arranged chronologically, either in reigns or years, and, when necessary, packed up ready for arrangement in the new presses as soon as they are ready to receive them, and accurate lists of each class are in course of preparation, which when completed will be bound up for the use of the Office. The Welsh Records are generally in bad condition and need repairs, and require a larger number of workmen than is at present at the disposal of the Office.

*Mr. Hunter's Division.*

16. *Business of the Division.*—The extent of the fee-paying business of this Division appears from the following statement:—

| | Searches. | Inspections. | Copies. | Authentications. | Attendances. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| January | | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 0 13 6 |
| February | 1 | 16 | 4 | | | 7 6 6 |
| March | | 6 | 3 | | | 0 15 6 |
| April | | 34 | 2 | 1 | | 1 1 0 |
| May | | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 2 13 0 |
| June | | 158 | 4 | | | 1 1 0 |
| July | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 7 2 0 |
| August | | 15 | 1 | | | 0 15 6 |
| September | | 82 | 4 | | | 1 1 0 |
| October | | 24 | 1 | | | 0 8 6 |
| November | | 5 | 4 | | | 0 19 0 |
| December | | | 7 | 5 | | 4 6 6 |
| Total | 1 | 360 | 34 | 8 | 1 | 28 2 6 |

Mr. Nelson, an Assistant Keeper of the Second Class, has been relieved from attendance in Mr. Roberts' Department, (except in special cases,) by the appoint-

ment of Mr. Bond as an Assistant Keeper. Mr. Hunter speaks highly of the services rendered by Mr. Nelson and by Mr. Redington, and testifies also to Mr. Green's regularity and diligence.

17. *Queen's Remembrancer's Miscellaneous Records.*—Mr. Hunter has continued the very laborious task of the cleansing, repairing, entitling, and describing the ancient and long neglected Accounts deposited in the Exchequer (Sixteenth Report, II. § 2, &c.).

Mr. Hunter in reporting upon his duties calls attention to the fact, that having had an immense mass of confused and decaying Records of all dates and all kinds placed in his hands to be cleansed, repaired, ascertained, arranged, and ultimately indicated in properly constructed Calendars, his main business is constituted by this work.

Mr. Hunter has proceeded upon the general idea that the documents in his charge should be divided into two great classes, the ancient and the modern, drawing the line at the close of the reign of James the First. It has been to the first class or the ancient Accounts of Sheriffs, Escheators, and other Accountants of the Crown, that his attention has been hitherto directed, reserving the Modern Documents for future consideration. And he now reports (1.) that all the Accounts, as far as known, are cleansed, repaired, and ascertained; and (2.) that in the course of the past year they have been distributed in classes preparatory to the proposed removal of them to the General Repository, all except those of the reign of James the First; that of several of the classes the Finished Calendar has been completed, and of two other classes nearly advanced towards completion. The expression "Finished Calendar" means that it should be understood that there has been a collation of the descriptive slips with the documents, and of the documents one with another, partly during the process of arrangement and partly when the Calendar was being fairly written out, a very necessary labour when Calendars are in course of preparation for the permanent protection of the Records and for public use in future time.

Besides this, a considerable amount of fragmentary matter has been described and reduced to order.

In the course of these arrangements, Mr. Hunter discovered a large portion of the Parliament Roll of the 33 Edward I., a Roll from which only excerpts were printed by Ryley, and from him transferred to the Government Publication of the Rolls of Parliament, which is understood to have been of material importance in the case of the Grandison Peerage.

The Documents which have been examined by Mr. Hunter and described in slips have been 1,342, chiefly fragmentary. These, added to those before reported, make the total 90,416. The reigns to which they belong will appear in the following Table:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard I. | 1 | Henry VIII. | 457 |
| Henry III. | 1 | Edward VI. | 66 |
| Edward I. | 36 | Philip & Mary | 9 |
| Edward II. | 18 | Elizabeth | 154 |
| Edward III. | 100 | James I. | 123 |
| Richard II. | 48 | Charles I. | 157 |
| Henry IV. | 13 | Interregnum | 3 |
| Henry V. | 3 | Charles II. | 94 |
| Henry VI. | 20 | William & Mary | 2 |
| Edward IV. | 5 | George III. | 1 |
| Richard III. | 1 | Undetermined | 16 |
| Henry VII. | 14 | | |
| | | | 1,342 |

18. *Calendars and Indexes.*—The Calendar of the Escheators' Accounts and Inquisitions for the first period, namely, from Henry III. to the close of the reign of Edward III. (the Calendar for the second and third periods having been before completed), has been nearly finished for the whole of the Escheatries.

A Calendar of the Parliamentary documents, mostly duplicates of documents already printed in the authentic Edition of the Statutes, has been prepared.

Also, the Calendar of the Documents of the Irish Exchequer, or relating to the internal affairs of that kingdom.

Also, of the Accounts of the Keepers of the Domus Conversorum.

The Calendar of the Accounts of the Clerk of the Hanaper has been prepared as far as the close of the reign of Henry VIII.

A List of the Sheriffs of the various Shrievalties has been prepared by Mr. Green, according to the evidence of old Repertories in the office, from 1 Richard II. to 36 Henry VIII., and since the 10th of May 1855, he has been employed on the modern portion of these documents.

Mr. Green, in pursuance of special instructions received from the Deputy Keeper, has made a general sortation of the documents hitherto unexamined into classes, which afterwards will have to be reduced into chronological order. The diligence bestowed by Mr. Green is very creditable to him, and the result satisfactory. A portion of the documents appertain to classes of Exchequer Records; but many other portions relate to the expenditure of the Army under the Commonwealth.

## Chapter House.

*Common Law, Exchequer, and Miscellaneous Records.*—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Devon and Mr. Burtt).

19. *Business of the Division: Proceedings of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Court of Requests, Miscellanea, &c.*—The following is the detail of business in this Division:—

73 Searches.
69 Inspections.
43 Copies.
23 Authentications.
Amount of Fees received 20*l.* 14*s.*

The Literary Searchers have occupied much of the time of the Assistant Keepers.

Mr. Devon has been constantly employed on the Index to the Court of Requests' Records (Sixteenth Report, II. § 26), and has indexed 1,000 more suits, consisting of 3,000 documents, making a total of 3,456 suits, or 10,368 documents, completed, with searchable references, during the reign of Elizabeth.

Mr. Burtt has commenced a similar Index of the Proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber for the reign of Henry VIII., which were some time since ordered to be bound, seven volumes of which are already indexed.

20. *Notes of Fines.*—During the year, 87,464 more Fines (Sixteenth Report, II. § 27), extending from Trin. 32 Geo. III. to East. 6 Geo. IV. inclusively, have been numbered: 236 Fines are missing for this period, besides 175 belonging to Hil. 5 and 6, and East. 6, Geo. IV., making altogether 411. Of the 163 Fines added to the Index, 157 belong to Hil. 5 and 6, and East. 6, Geo. IV., so that, excepting those two bundles, there were only 6 Fines not indexed for the above period.

It should be observed that the discrepancies discovered between the Bundles and the Index would have been much more numerous, but for the pains which were previously taken by the Record Officers to rectify mistakes that had been made. It frequently happened that Fines belonging to one County were found among those of another County in the same Bundle, or perhaps in that of a subsequent year or term. To identify these Fines and restore them to their proper places, required considerable time and labour. Besides this work, about 200 Fines, found amongst the Miscellaneous, &c., at the Carlton Ride and the Chapter House, have been identified and inserted in their proper places.

With respect to the bundles Hil. 5 and 6, and East. 6, Geo. IV. above referred to, each document in the Bundle had to be compared separately with the Index, a very slow process, but which will have to be pursued with the subsequent bundles to Mic. 8 Geo. IV. inclusively.

21. *Proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber.*—The operations upon the Proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber have been judiciously pursued by Mr. Burtt, with reference to their speedy removal to the General Repository.

The collection professedly extends from the 20th year of Edward IV. to the reign of Charles I. (inclusive), and its bulk is as follows:—

20 Edward IV. One small bundle.

Henry VII. Two bundles, about one foot in diameter.

Henry VIII. Sixteen bound volumes to "G. Y.;" 98 bundles of various sizes, arranged under the initial letters of the Plaintiffs.

Edward VI. About eight bundles, distributed in pigeon holes under the initial letter of the Plaintiff's name.

Philip & Mary. Nineteen bundles, put up under initial of Plaintiff.

Elizabeth. 976 bundles, put up under initial of Plaintiff, and indexed as to parties and description of document; also two bundles not indexed.

James I. A loose mass estimated to be equal to 96 bundles of one foot in diameter.

Charles I. None have been found bundled, as specifically belonging to this reign. They will be found among the "Miscellaneous Star Chamber Proceedings, various dates;" of which there are about 50 bundles of one foot in diameter, and among the loose unassigned documents, the extent of which cannot be well estimated in their present condition.

An endorsement of the bundle of the 20th year of Edward IV., attributing it to the Court of Star Chamber, appears to Mr. Burtt to be an error, as it was not till the reign of Henry VII. that the Section or Committee of the Royal Council, which met in the "Starred Chamber" of the Palace of Westminster, was known by that distinctive title. The Documents themselves are Petitions to the King and Council, without any other proceedings; and Mr. Burtt has reason to believe that many similar documents of the same or a preceding date are scattered among the "Miscellanea" in this Office.

In the course of Mr. Burtt's examination of that part of the Office in which the above-mentioned proceedings have long been deposited, and intermixed with them, he met with various documents, which are entirely of a different character, and belong to other classes, and must be incorporated with them :—

Exchequer Accounts :—"Abstract of the Accounts of the Public Revenue, "Taxes, and Moneys borrowed, between Mich'as 1706 and Mich'as 1707."

County Placita, *i.e.* Coroners' Rolls, Placita Coronæ, Rolls of Gaol Delivery, &c., 17 Rolls, Edward II. to Henry IV. (?)

Coroners' Rolls, and two bundles of writs, panels, &c., supplementary to the above.

Court of Wards and Liveries: Ministers' Accounts: 95 detached membranes.

Prince's Receivers' Accounts : 1 Charles I. 27 Rolls. } These had been
" " " 6 Charles I. 20 Rolls. } misplaced.

Privy Seal Bills : one bundle, James I., and seven detached.

## Tower of London.

*Records of the Chancery, Admiralty, &c.*—(Assistant Keeper, Mr. Hardy.)

22. *Business of the Division.*—The business of this Division, for which Fees have been paid, has been as follows :—

| —— | Searches. | Inspections. | Copies. | Authentications. | Attendances. | Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| January | - | 5 | 22 | - | - | 5 12 6 |
| February | 2 | 17 | 36 | 6 | - | 13 8 0 |
| March | 1 | 6 | 11 | 5 | - | 4 12 0 |
| April | 2 | 3 | 20 | 2 | - | 4 17 0 |
| May | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 0 2 0 |
| June | - | 5 | 9 | 6 | - | 3 5 0 |
| July | 1 | 7 | 7 | 20 | - | 5 1 6 |
| August | 2 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 7 2 6 |
| September | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 8 0 |
| October | 2 | 15 | 13 | 1 | - | 2 19 0 |
| November | 3 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 0 16 6 |
| December | 1 | - | 10 | 1 | - | 2 16 0 |
| Total | 15 | 91 | 138 | 43 | 2 | 52 0 0 |

23. *Ancient Parliamentary Petitions.* — During the year, the whole time of the Clerks, when they have not been engaged on the current business of the Office, has been devoted to the arrangement and calendaring of the Petitions to the King or to the Council, or Parliament (Sixteenth Report, II. § 28). These documents are of a most important character, whether they are regarded in the light of materials for a Parliamentary and Constitutional History of England, or as data for legal, topographical, or genealogical en-

quiries; they extend from the commencement of the reign of Edward I. to the end of that of Edward IV. Many of them are printed in the Edition of the Rolls of Parliament published pursuant to a vote of the House of Lords in 1765, but the greater portion (perhaps nine-tenths) still remains unpublished. They were brought to light about the year 1805 by the late Mr. Samuel Lysons, at that time Keeper of the Records in the Tower. He found them intermixed with numerous other documents in a dark corner of the White Tower, and having arranged them roughly into reigns, placed them in portfolios and bags. So valuable and important were these Petitions considered by the lawyers and constitutional antiquaries of the last two centuries, that they caused copies to be made of all that were then accessible, but which, as before stated, are far less numerous than the unedited portion. Several volumes of such transcripts are still preserved among the manuscripts in Lincoln's Inn Library, the Inner Temple Library, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and elsewhere. They were, as Mr. Hardy supposes, made from the originals which Mr. Lysons found, and were unknown to the editors of the House of Lords' Edition of the Rolls of Parliament above alluded to, who were therefore necessitated to print these documents from transcripts collected by Sir Matthew Hale, Astle, Ryley, Anstis, Harley, Cotton, and others. Thus these documents, which may be said to embrace the entire compass of Parliamentary jurisdiction, were printed from transcripts that had not, as Mr. Hardy considers, been compared with the originals, and which upon examination were found to be so inaccurate as to deprive them of all authentic character. "These facts," as Mr. Hardy states "determined "the late Record Commissioners to reprint the Rolls of Parliament with the "Petitions, the errors and defects in the Edition of the House of Lords being irre-"mediable. This duty was confided to the care of the present Deputy Keeper of "the Public Records, who commenced his labours in 1822, by examining and "copying all the Petitions produced to him by the officers in the Tower. His "transcripts of these unpublished documents fill no less than 66 volumes, and "yet several remain still unexamined. Many of these documents, however, "could not be assigned by the editor to any particular year, as they bear no date "whatever, though from the handwriting and the internal evidence of the instru-"ment, the reign to which each belongs can generally be ascertained."

One of the objects of the Calendar now in the course of formation, is the identification of all the Petitions that are printed in the House of Lords' Edition, their separation from the general mass, and their arrangement with reference to the printed Rolls, so that they may be accessible whenever required. Hitherto, if a searcher desired to inspect any of the documents in question, say, for instance, those numbered 57, 58, and 59, Vol. I. p. 470, they could not be produced to him on demand. It would have been necessary to go over, one by one, every Petition (amounting to some thousands) in order to find those required, a labour that would occupy several days; but by means of the present Calendar it can be immediately ascertained that 57 is in bundle B. No. 209., 58 in bundle C. No. 341., and 59 in bundle C. No. 281.; in addition to this, each document will be marked, and, when it has been printed, a reference made upon it to the page and volume where it can be found. The inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by the delays arising from the absence of the means of ready reference determined Mr. Hardy to commence this Calendar, though much time is necessarily expended in searching out the date of a Petition, and in ascertaining whether or not it has been printed. Of the above-mentioned documents, 2,210 have been calendared. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of these documents in relation to the before-mentioned subjects, connected either with legal or constitutional history, or biographical inquiry; and it will be desirable when such Calendars are completed to cause them to be printed in such manner as is suggested in a subsequent portion of this Report (III. § 3).

24. *Parliamentary Writs and Returns, &c.*—3,320 Writs and Returns to Parliament (Sixteenth Report, II. § 29), and other Miscellaneous Records, have been alphabetically sorted, numbered, arranged in boards, and entitled.

25. *Proceedings on the Common Law Side of the Court of Chancery.*—Of the documents called County Placita (Sixteenth Report, II. § 30), 973 Instruments have been sorted, arranged, and catalogued.

26. *Royal and other Letters, &c.*—In the Fourteenth Report (II. § 24), it is stated that the calendaring of these documents had been suspended, until the

sortation of the Miscellaneous Records had been completed, as very many of those instruments had been discovered during the sortation of the Miscellaneous Records. The Master of the Rolls being desirous that the Calendar should be forthwith completed and prepared for the press (III. § 3), it was resumed in November 1855, by Mr. Sanders, and his operations, which are favourably reported by Mr. Hardy, will be noticed in the Deputy Keeper's subsequent Reports.

27. *Literary Inquirers, Repairs, &c.*—Much of Mr. Hardy's time has been consumed in making measurements of the Records in his charge, and arrangements and preparations for the removal of the Admiralty Books and Papers (III. § 1); and he has been much employed in attending on the public, especially the Literary Searchers. The following Table will show the operations of the workmen:—

| | Cleaned. | Repaired. |
|---|---|---|
| Early Chancery Proceedings | 4,343 | 4,343 |
| County Placita | 1,529 | 1,529 |
| Miscellaneous Records | 879 | 879 |

| | Rolls. | Membranes repaired. | Membranes sewed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous Rolls | 275 | 1,021 | 910 |

| | Boards. | Instruments. |
|---|---|---|
| Sewing Miscellaneous Records in Boards | 109 | 2,322 |

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| Admiralty Searching | 176 |

## Rolls Chapel Office.

*Records of the Chancery, Privy Signet, &c.*—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Holden and Mr. Sharpe.)

28. *Business of the Division.*—In addition to the ordinary business of the Office, Mr. Holden, in his capacity of Clerk of the Chapel, has attended the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls with Records when required; also on the public, there having been ninety-three attendances in the Chapel, in compliance with Orders of Court in cases of Foreclosure of Mortgages.

Much of his time has also been occupied in attending the Deputy Keeper, Mr. Holden being employed under the Deputy Keeper's special directions upon a variety of matters relating to the General Repository. He has performed the duties of Care-taker of the General Repository (Sixteenth Report, III. § 2), and has zealously co-operated with Messrs. Hardy and Roberts, who have acted as a species of Committee in aid of the Deputy Keeper, with respect to the management of the works in progress in the General Repository, preparatory to its completion for the reception of the Records, under the direction of the Deputy Keeper, as mentioned in another part of this Report (III. § 2).

The following Table shows the Office business performed and the Fees received in the Rolls Chapel Office:—

| — | Searches. | Inspections. | Copies and Quantity. | Authentications and Quantity. | Attendances. | Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | folios. | folios. | | £ s. d. |
| January | 59 | 120 | 19=541 | 10=346 | 1 | 28 0 6 |
| February | 39 | 68 | 32=416 | 3= 47 | 1 | 15 5 6 |
| March | 43 | 74 | 20=418 | 12=188 | - | 19 4 0 |
| April | 36 | 64 | 16=423 | 8=194 | - | 21 2 6 |
| May | 31 | 53 | 13=654 | 3=152 | - | 23 1 0 |
| June | 59 | 130 | 36=961 | 13=331 | 1 | 38 12 0 |
| July | 56 | 86 | 25=595 | 20=454 | 1 | 33 7 6 |
| August | 38 | 71 | 13=195 | - - - | - | 8 16 6 |
| September | 27 | 54 | 5=104 | 2=37 | - | 6 2 0 |
| October | 39 | 64 | 7=27 | 3=27- | - | 12 8 0 |
| November | 48 | 47 | 11=436 | 4=97 | - | 17 3 6 |
| December | 29 | 66 | 11=350 | 4=89 | - | 14 8 6 |
| Total | 504 | 897 | 208=5,120 | 82=1,962 | 4 | 237 11 6 |

The following Table shows the Business done and Fees received upon the Chester and Welsh Records deposited in the General Repository:—

| —— | Searches. | Inspections. | Copies and Quantity. | Authentications and Quantity. | Attendances. | Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1855. | | | folios. | folios. | | £ s. d. |
| January | 9 | 5 | 5=50 | 5=50 | | 4 15 0 |
| February | 4 | 3 | 3=29 | 3=29 | | 2 9 0 |
| March | 6 | 5 | 7=47 | 7=47 | | 3 13 0 |
| April | 4 | 4 | 4=40 | 4=49 | | 2 8 0 |
| May | 1 | 1 | 1=11 | | | 0 10 6 |
| June | 7 | 11 | 9=59 | 5=44 | | 3 4 6 |
| July | 4 | 6 | 4=26 | 4=26 | | 1 16 0 |
| August | 5 | 10 | 2=11 | 2=11 | | 1 4 0 |
| September | 5 | 3 | 3=47 | 3=47 | | 2 16 0 |
| October | 4 | 4 | 3=27 | 3=27 | | 1 12 0 |
| November | 4 | 5 | 4=46 | 2=19 | | 1 12 6 |
| December | 3 | 2 | 2=30 | 2=30 | | 1 13 0 |
| Total | 56 | 59 | 47=423 | 40=370 | | 27 13 6 |

Business has also been done for Literary Inquirers, &c., for which no Fees have been received.

In addition to the ordinary business of the Office towards the Public, and assistance rendered to the House of Lords, very much labour has been employed in the business created by the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, and Your Majesty's Printers (Sixteenth Report, II. § 32). The repeated daily visits of clerks, draftsmen, copyists, and others employed by the Commissioners, have been equal to 1,950 applications; 500 Specifications have been inspected, each on the average five times for distinct purposes, equal to 2,500 inspections; 500 Specifications have been copied in ink, consisting of 26,800 folios; 1,000 Plans have been copied, and each Plan on the average used five times for distinct purposes, equal to 5,000 inspections. Printed proofs of 500 copies of Specifications, consisting of 26,800 folios, have been examined and corrected by the readers from Your Majesty's Printing Office. Workmen's time employed in reference to this service, 2,551 hours. In consequence of extensive alterations required in the Office for the purpose of accommodating the various clerks and draftsmen employed by the Commissioners, the business of the Office was necessarily much interrupted during the progress of such operations.

29. *Transmissions of Records.*—According to the ancient course of the Chancery, the following Records have been brought into this Office during the year, viz.:—

From the Enrolment Office:—

The Close Rolls of 1840, consisting of 217 parts.
12 bundles of Memorials of Grants of Life Annuities.

*N.B.*—The Recognizance Rolls of 1840, which form part of the Close Rolls, and ought to accompany them, have not been received.

From the Petty Bag Office:—

The Patent Rolls of 7 Will. IV., consisting of 22 parts.
The Signed Bills and Privy Seal Warrants of 7 Will. IV., consisting of 22 bundles.
The Patent Rolls of 1 Vict., consisting of 30 parts.
The Signed Bills and Privy Seal Warrants of 1 Vict., consisting of 30 bundles.

From the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs:—

The Enrolments of 98 Decrees, together with the Dockets. The Enrolments have been sewed together and form five Rolls; the Dockets have been tied up in bundles to correspond.

All the above-mentioned Records have been arranged and placed in their respective order of succession.

The following Documents have also been received (I. § 4):—"No. 1, River Tyne Commission, Transcripts of Minutes of Evidence, 1855." "No. 2, Two Books of Calculations on the Capacity of the River Tyne."

30. *Indexes, Repairs, &c.*—The works performed in relation thereto are as follows:—

Index to Close Rolls, 1826, fair copy completed.
" " 1828, fair copy in progress.
" " 1834, in progress in official form from the Enrolments.
" " 1835, draft index partly examined with the Enrolments.
" " 1836, in progress in draft.
" " 1839, alphabetical list in progress.

Memorials, 1839, Office Index completed.

Index to Patent Rolls, 5 Will. IV., 6 Will. IV., and 7 Will. IV., office index completed, together with the alphabets thereto, by Mr. Sharpe.

All Decrees brought in during the year have been indexed, 98 in number, forming five Rolls.

The Specification Index has been entered up for 1839 and part of 1840 (450 Specifications).

The following is a summary of the operations by workmen:—

Cleaned, 611
Repaired, 1,949 } Membranes of Records of various kinds.
Sewed, 1,558

## Rolls House.

*Pell Records, and other Records of the Receipt of the Exchequer, formerly in the Custody of the Comptroller-General, &c.; Treasury Records; War Office Records; Slave Registration and Slave Compensation Records; Welsh Records; &c.*—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Holden and Mr. Sharpe, and afterwards Mr. Lascelles.)

31. *Business of the Division.*—Mr. Lascelles, having been for many years an active Senior Officer in the Third Class, entered upon the discharge of his duties as Assistant Keeper, 2d August 1855, but this Report contains his operations as well as those of Mr. Knight and Mr. Hart, Officers of the Third Class under his directions, during the whole year. The fees will be found in the Tabular Statement, App. No. 2.

In this Division, so miscellaneous are its contents, the public can scarcely move a step without the counsel and assistance of some officer thoroughly acquainted with its details, and for several months past the attention of the officers in it has been mainly occupied by removals and arrangements. The nature and uses of Government documents required much examination; new acquisitions pouring in, necessitating new inquiries. Few lists have been transmitted with the Government documents in proportion to the masses. The Record Officers have to learn new lessons, and to obtain that information which enables an officer to trace a particular paper and find it among many tons, and when the document is required for the purpose of establishing facts, to know readily and precisely into what quarter to look in order to find that Record among many classes, which shall particularly answer the object in view.

The heavy business of collecting under one and the same roof the various classes of Records which have been gradually gathered together from numerous Offices into the Rolls House and Buildings adjoining, and which unitedly make up the bulk allotted to this Division, being the accumulations of what may be strictly defined as "Government Departments," has continued to engross the care and attention of all the officers in this Division; and their attention has been directed rather to hastening the final reduction into consultable order of past accumulations and recent additions, than to that minute investigation of detailed contents which is necessary for the formation of Calendars.

32. *Transfers.*—On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February 1855, the Treasury Solicitor's Papers, which had been removed from Whitehall to the Chapter House, between the 2d and 10th of August 1853, pursuant to the Warrant of the Master of the Rolls, were brought from thence to the General Repository (Sixteenth Report, II. § 42) and placed under the control of Mr. Lascelles. On their first arrival, they were stowed in three rooms in the basement floor.

Subsequently they were raised to the top story, by means of the exterior crane: they were, exclusive of papers in bags, &c., contained in 229 tin and wooden boxes and chests of various sizes—some so heavy that four men were often required to lift one box. The preceding transfer, bulky as it was, was comparatively inconsiderable compared with one of greater importance, and of unusual magnitude, which commenced on the 13th of February 1855, and was, so far as concerned the mere act of transit, completed on the 10th of March following. This operation consisted of the clearance of the War Office Depôt, and the removal of its contents to this Department (Sixteenth Report, I. § 12, II. § 44). This transfer was required by the War Office and the Treasury, with the object of obtaining premises near the Horse Guards sufficient to accommodate the increased business of the Army Medical Board; and this end could not be effected except by the clearance of a Mansion in Whitehall Yard, partly in the occupation of the Army Clothing Office, but principally used by the War Office as a Depôt for its Records and Papers. (See also III. § 1).

33. *Arrangements.*—The operations of dusting, rough sorting, and arrangement, have proceeded vigorously: the remainder of the Papers contained in the loft over the Engine House, of which the condition has been stated in previous Reports (Fifteenth Report, II. § 32, Sixteenth Report, II. § 36) has very nearly passed through the workmen's hands for the purposes of dusting, cleansing, and flattening—a laborious and disagreeable operation. The difficulties formerly described remained to be contended with; and loose Papers and leaves of Books adhered so closely together, that the operations upon them were tedious in the extreme.

*Cape Coast Castle Account Books, Accounts and Vouchers, and Correspondence.*—These portions of the loft Papers just alluded to have been completed so far as the treatment above described and the rough sortation are concerned (Sixteenth Report, II. § 36): they are tied up in parcels in brown paper, but some further operations will be performed. They are labelled and arranged in chronological order, in all 219 bundles, bearing date from 1741 to 1819.

*War Office Papers.*—The operations upon them since their transfer have been carried on uninterruptedly, and on a large scale. In the Sixteenth Report (II. § 44), the commencement of operations was detailed, but up to that period little progress had been made in raising them from the ground and basement floors to the upper stories of the General Repository. For this purpose, the iron gratings were raised, and a set of shear-legs with block and tackle diligently employed under the direction of Mr. Lascelles; in less than three months 150 tons were dispersed through the corridors of the Repository, and in two rooms on the basement.

The arrangement of the War Office Papers in the General Repository, though only for temporary deposit, required much attention. Many tickets had to be written; many packages had to be re-tied in brown paper, six reams being so expended, and many loose Documents, had out for use, and suffered to accumulate, had to be restored to their places. And, in addition to the above, their new location rendered it necessary to add an extra ticketing, inside the Books and Bundles, and also outside, in order to make them easily distinguishable from the accumulations of Documents belonging to other Offices, which have been here congregated, and to guard against any negligent commixture.

In the meantime the service of the War Office itself had not to be neglected. No trouble was spared, and, notwithstanding the great difficulties that offered themselves, the required papers were produced, with even regularity, and without interruption to or retarding the business of that Department. The administration of the Documents was carried on pursuant to the letter of the Master of the Rolls, dated 1st February 1854, and a book was especially provided for this service, planned in a tabular form, to render the issue and return of documents very expeditious, while complying at the same time with all the requisite formalities. The following Table will show the additional amount of work performed at this Office in consequence of the removal now under notice: the Register first began to be kept on the 12th of March 1855: an issue and a return have each been considered as a search, for quite as much trouble was entailed on the Office by the one as by the other:—March, 70; April, 103; May, 112; June, 114; July, 140; August, 57; September, 57;

October, 133; November, 124; December, 76. Total documents issued and returned, 986.

As located at present, the War Office papers are dispersed as follows in various parts of the building:—In the corridor of the Second Floor:—The Old Regimental Muster Rolls, the Regimental Pay Lists, and Adjutants' Rolls; the Muster Master-General's, the Regimental, and other Indexes; the bound Casualty Returns, the Service Returns, and the other petty series of bound Volumes. In the First Floor corridor:—The Old Series of Correspondence, the Effects Papers marked C., the Unnumbered Papers, the Correspondence marked A., the Discharges, and some of the petty series of Papers. In the Ground Floor corridor:—The Deserter Papers, the Monthly Returns, the Arrear Papers, the Foreign numbered Papers, the M. Papers, the Militia Pay Lists and Muster Rolls (English, Irish, and Scotch), and the Militia Accounts and Vouchers. In the Rooms D 10 and 11 on the basement:—The Regimental Accounts and Vouchers, the District Pay Lists, Accounts, and Vouchers, &c. All these documents have been carefully arranged in the General Repository by the labours of Mr. Lascelles, assisted by four workmen on an average during a period of eight months, and are now in course of being removed to the houses in Chancery Lane (III. § 1), in order that presses may be erected in the corridors. These statements will show, yet only imperfectly, the great labour that has been cast upon this department by the War Office Papers having been transferred to the Master of the Rolls.

*Miscellaneous Exchequer Records.*—Mr. Knight has worked upon the following classes, heretofore in the office of the Auditor of Receipt; Tellers' Certificates; Powers of Attorney and Assignments; Applications by the Bishop of London for Bounty for Ministers going to America; Bills allowed and signed by the Treasurer and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer (containing Accounts of the extraordinary Expenses of Foreign Ambassadors, and Bills of Charges for prosecuting persons counterfeiting the current Coin, &c.); Warrants for Orders; Receipts for Orders; Tellers' Certificates of Remains; Ordnance Quarter Books; Gunpowder Certificates; Papers relating to the Transport and Victualling, &c. of Troops for Ireland, 1559–1619; Bills, Warrants, &c. payable by the Treasurers or Receivers General of the Prince of Wales; Navy, Dockyards, &c. Estimates, Certificates, &c.; Garrison Pay of Upnor Castle, Portsmouth, Plymouth, the Scilly Isles, &c.; Miscellaneous Lists of Exchequer Bills, Lists of Fees, Debits, Receipts, for Land Tax charged on Offices; Accounts of and Receipts for Stationery and Necessaries of the Exchequer. The following statement affords a more detailed view of his operations:—

*Papers of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer.*—The following classes of Papers have been sorted, stamped, and made up in bundles. In these operations Mr. Knight has worked upon and prosecuted the arrangements commenced by Mr. Edwards in aid of Mr. Black (Third Report, App. I. No. 13). The first four classes and some of the others are supplemental to the "Warrants of divers kinds" described in the Eighth Report, App. II. No. 10:—

Warrants for Orders, 1705, 1706, 1727.

Ambassadors' Bills of Extraordinaries and other Bills Allowed, 1701–1797.

Bills, Receipts, and Warrants of the Commissioners of Revenue, &c. payable by Sir Adam Newton, Treasurer or Receiver General to the Prince of Wales, 1617–1630.

Bills, Warrants, &c., payable by Sir David Cuningham, Receiver General of the Revenues of the King when Prince of Wales, 1628–1638; also Receiver General of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Progeny, 1639–1642.

Warrants, Letters, Accounts, Receipts, Certificates, and Contracts relating to the Transport, Victualling, and Equipment, at Chester, Barnstaple, Bristol, and other places, of Troops for Ireland, 1559–1619. Also a few Papers relating to similar expenses for the Army in France and the Low Countries.

Pay for the Garrisons of Upnor Castle, Portsmouth, Plymouth, the Scilly Isles, and other fortifications, 1589–1610.

Navy, Dockyards, &c. Estimates, Certificates, &c., 1588–1726.

Ordnance Quarter Books, 1587–1634.

Gunpowder Certificates, 1581–1636.

Receipts of various sorts, 1661–1796.
Receipts for Land Tax charged on Offices, 1724–1780.
Powers of Attorney and Assignments, 1701–1706.
Applications by the Bishop of London for Bounty for Ministers going to America, 1743–179[illegible].
Miscellaneous, consisting of Receipts, Petitions, Reports, and other Treasury Papers, 1702–1791.
Tellers' Certificates, various, 1661–1830.
Tellers' Certificates of Remains, 1628–1665.
Certificates, various, 1700–1797.
Debits, 1798–1801.

*Rolls and Membranes, from the Auditor's Office.*—Many of these have been stamped, some mended, and not a few, hitherto separated, have been deposited with the series to which they belong; many have also been wrapped round with cartridge paper, with descriptions written thereon. They are put together in bundles until presses can be provided for them, and are as follow:—

Expenses of Foreign Garrisons and Troops abroad, four rolls, Jas. I. and Chas. II.
Military Establishments, Musters, &c., for service in Ireland, 15 rolls, also one roll of soldiers pressed out of the County of Suffolk and sent to Yarmouth; Eliz. and Jas. II.
Quietus of the Clerk of the Pipe for Wilkins, Receiver of Taxes for Wilts, four rolls, 1798–1801; also his Writ and Bond, dated 1798, returned into the Exchequer.
Quietus of the Clerk of the Pipe for the Cofferer and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, four rolls, 1716, 1717, 1718, and 1721. Also one roll for the Profits of the Green Wax, 13 Chas. II.
Certificates by the Clerk of the Pipe of Post-fines answered by the Sheriffs, 22 rolls, Chas. I., Chas. II., Jas. II., Will. III., Geo. I., Geo. II., and 1 Geo. III.
Accounts of the Alienation Office, ten rolls, Eliz., Chas. I., and 1650–1652.
Imprest Certificates, Eliz., Chas. II., Jas. II., Will. and Mary, Geo. II., and Geo. III., 29 rolls, those of Geo. III. rolled up together.
Original Letters Patent, various dates, some of Oliver and Richard Cromwell.
Original Letters of Privy Seal.
Original Liberates, sorted into reigns, Eliz. to Chas. II.
Parchment Orders and Tallies assigned.
Indentures of Weights and Measures, in three files, dated respectively 1663–1670, 1679–1681, and 1749–1796.
Three Paper Draughts of Under-Treasurer's Declarations, 14–15, 35–36, 36–37 Hen. VIII.
Assignments, &c.
Probates and Administrations of Wills, &c., a few dated 1665, 1731, 1766, 1822, and 1828.
Releases and Surrenders.
Constitutions—put up in the same bundle as the foregoing.
Accounts of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and its Redemption, 1810, 1813, and 1814.
Decayed Parchments, Fragments, &c.

*Rolls, &c., from the Vault at Somerset House and the Pell Office.*—These documents (described as in progress in the Sixth Report, II. §§ 51–56) have been treated in the same manner as the foregoing, and are as follows:—

Jewel Rolls, one of Hen. IV. and six of Eliz.
Receivers of the Revenues of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, seven rolls.
Court Rolls, five.
Rolls of Accounts relating to Lands.
Liberate Roll of Mich. term, 53–54 Hen. III.; also a fragment of 50 Hen. III.
Ancient Rolls of Daily Bills, six; also three small ancient Rolls of Receipt and Issue: all from the clearings of the Pell Office.
Subsidy Roll, a fragment.

File of Indentures testifying payments of moneys due to Walter de Langton, late Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, into the Exchequer, 1, 2, and 4 Edw. II.

Letters Patent granted to Queen Philippa, 4, 5, 7, and 33 Edw. III.

Bonds delivered to the French Ambassador on his payment of £60,000 into the Exchequer, dated 7th Nov. 1612.

State of the Public Revenues, from 5th Nov. 1688 to Mich. 1700.

*Registered Treasury Papers.*—The operations on these documents have, as during former years, been very much impeded by necessary arrangements of Exchequer Records, and the current business of the Office. Still, good progress has been made, not only as regards the arrangement of the mass of these papers, but also of the largest and most difficult of the classes. The classes referred to are the Reports on Referred Petitions of the Commissioners for Customs and Excise in England, about one half of the former and the greater part of the latter of which had been accidentally separated from the Petitions to which they refer; and the labour necessary to reunite them, involving the repeated handling of so many documents, (it being necessary to cast both Reports and Petitions into the strict alphabetical order of names, under years, besides their subsequent chronological arrangement,) is wearisome and tedious. The classes that remain to be arranged, besides being much less bulky, present none of the difficulties which have impeded the operations effected on the foregoing. About 17,551 documents, without reckoning inclosures, have been finally arranged during the past year; their classes are the following:—

Private Petitions and Memorials, presented to the Lords of the Treasury, chiefly relating to Money or Patronage, from the Revolution to recent times. They are about 2,250 in number, and are arranged according to the strict alphabetical order of their names, and some in the alphabetical order of localities.

Certificates of the Receiver General for Scotland, 1711–1764, about 400 in number.

Reports, Accounts, Memorials, and Lists of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland, 1737–1807. In number 84.

Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, Reports, Letters, &c., 1708–1832. Nos. 339.

Letters from the Exchequer in Scotland, 1761–1762. Nos. 18.

Papers relating to Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Surveys in Scotland, 1744–1809. Nos. 57.

Lord Advocate, Solicitor for Scotland, Lords of the Treasury, Lords of Council and Session, and King's Remembrancer, Scotland, Reports, Letters, Accounts, and Memorials (chiefly of the Lord Advocate), 1707–1833. Nos. 30.

Lord Advocate's Applications for Issues for Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges, &c. Nos. 25.

Receiver General's Abbreviates of Receipts, Payments, and Remains of the Rents and Profits of Forfeited Estates, Scotland, 1723–1725, and 1764. Nos. 22.

Commissioners and Trustees for managing the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, Salary and Incident Bills and other Accounts, 1712–1722. Nos. 11.

Reports, Letters, &c. of the said Commissioners and Trustees, 1716–1752, Nos. 15; and 1755–1786, Nos. 50.

Forfeitures in Scotland, various relating to, 1721–1781. Nos. 24.

Commissioners of the Equivalent for Debts due to Scotland, various, 1706–1735. Nos. 17.

Scotch Establishments, military and civil, 1699, 1708, 1714, and 1755. Nos. 5.

Mint, Post Office, King's Printers, Almoner, and Lighthouses in Scotland. Nos. 15.

Miscellaneous, Scotland, 1704–1809. Nos. 70.

Commissioners of the Customs for England, Reports on Referred Petitions, and some Petitions the Reports on which have not been found or

identified; Letters of the Secretary of the Customs, Presentments, and Memorials, arranged chronologically in one series, 1689–1836. Nos. 8,838. Of these half the number are flattened, and will be incorporated with the remainder, which are not yet flattened.

Commissioners of the Excise for England, Reports on Referred Petitions, Memorials, Presentments, Letters, &c., arranged chronologically in one series, 1689–1838. Nos. 4,032.

Board of Works, Reports, 1689–1813. Nos. 320.

Board of Works and Surveyor of the Works, Memorials, 1689–1808. Nos. 122.

Accounts (for the most part quarterly) of the Debt in the Office of the Works, 1698–1786. Nos. 200.

Accounts and Allowances in the Office of the Works, 1706–1783. Nos. 3.

Orders to be observed in the Office of the Works, also a few Warrants, Commissions, &c., 1705–1766. Nos. 15.

Miscellaneous, relating to Works and Buildings, 1708–1819. Nos. 19.

Applications of Sculptors for Issues of Money due for Monuments, 1790–1809. Nos. 23.

Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, Reports, Memorials, Accounts, &c., 1688–1832. Nos. 274.

Surveyor General of Land Revenue, Reports, &c., 1691–1807. Nos. 338.

Miscellaneous, relating to Lands, Crown Rents, &c., 1697–1826. Nos. 39.

Commissioners for Paving and Improvements in London and Westminster, Applications for Issues of Money, 1703–1809. Nos. 11.

*Treasury Solicitor's Papers.*—A notice of the removal of the Treasury Solicitor's Papers has already been given (§ 32). Mr. Hart's undivided attention has been devoted to their arrangement. Of the 230 boxes, few were inscribed with any outward name or description conveying an accurate notion of their contents, some were wholly destitute of inscriptions, some were inscribed with letters of the alphabet, or numbers, or other marks referring to some list not now extant; while with respect to such as bore an intelligible inscription on the outside, it was often found that such inscription did not refer to the contents, but that loose papers on many different subjects had been thrust into an emptied box, and the label left unaltered.

When first brought to the General Repository, and stowed box upon box, these boxes filled three rooms in a very inconvenient manner; they were unmanageable and inconsultable, not only in consequence of the weight and cumbersomeness of the various boxes, but from the great delay incurred and the muscular strength required in raising or lowering them during the fatiguing process of unpiling and piling them up again one upon another. A search which ought, under a better stowage, to have been carried on by one clerk, always required one clerk and three workmen, whose united exertions were often insufficient without the assistance of a fifth helper. To rectify this evil, instructions were given to carry on with all speed the salutary work of reducing the documents into small and portable parcels, the size to be in a great measure determined by the exigencies of each suit; the ordinary course of protecting these parcels with brown paper was of course adopted. The result has been that a collection of papers, which at first encumbered three rooms, now fills the third of one, and the weight, originally about eight tons, has been reduced to about five. The operations of ticketing and numbering the parcels have progressed *pari passu* as they were made up, and more than half of the work is now completed.

It is very difficult to ascertain how collections become scattered; but when Mr. Lascelles made a survey of the Records in the loft in the Rolls Yard in 1853, he found three boxes of Treasury Solicitor's Papers among the miscellaneous matters therein contained; they were called "Solicitor White's Papers." These have been added to the documents in progress of arrangement by Mr. Hart, with a note of the source from which they were derived.

Some further particulars may be given of the operations performed by Mr. Hart upon these documents. The operations from 29th January to the 28th April 1855 are detailed in the Sixteenth Report (II. § 42), where the number of boxes then completed was stated to be thirty; but the calculation of the work by boxes is uncertain, inasmuch as some are very large and some

very small, and no direct average of the time devoted to each can be made. The plan adopted is the removal of the papers from boxes, for the purpose of tying them up in parcels of a convenient size, when they are placed on a rack in one of the rooms in the General Repository, and are then as easily accessible as the books in a library. This arrangement effectually preserves the Papers from dirt, and also saves much space, and when the iron racks are completed it would be totally impracticable to adopt any other expedient; the boxes could not be placed in the racks, nor could they be left in the passage ways, added to which, many of them were so old and rotten, that they have in the course of their various shiftings fallen entirely to pieces. The contents of each parcel are shown briefly in an Inventory or List compiled by Mr. Hart; it is very brief, but quite sufficient; it contains the names of all the parties, and the nature of the Case, whether Peerage Claim, Criminal Information, Escheat, or Appeal. Nothing more is needed except an Index Nominum to it when completed. The Papers themselves will be best disposed of by a chronological arrangement. All this labour has been performed by the Record Department for the use of the Treasury Solicitor. The papers are kept strictly private; they are never opened to any stranger except with the Solicitor's permission. About 550 parcels have been made up, forming a very large proportion of the entire mass; the result of Mr. Hart's application to his task, which, though necessarily slow and tedious, well deserves the labour. His object has been simply to reduce the papers into such a state of order that any set of them might be produced immediately, when required by the Treasury, avoiding the delay which would arise in searching through numerous boxes of unsorted, dirty, and in many cases decayed and rotten papers, without any clue or guide. This state of things is now at an end; any of the papers that are most likely to be wanted can be produced at a few minutes' notice.

Much useful information may possibly be afforded to Your Majesty's Law Officers from these Papers, which are altogether of an exceptional nature; the custody thereof having been accepted by the Master of the Rolls, for the special use and service of Your Majesty's Treasury and other Public Boards and Departments, or the Law Officers of the Crown.

*Irish Commissariat Papers*, relating to the Commissariat Famine Relief Service in Ireland (Sixteenth Report, II. § 35). Their arrangement has been completed: they have been tied up in brown paper, and labelled. The scheme of their classification is as follows:—

Forage and Oats Tenders, Contracts, and Bonds, from December 1847 to May 1852. 4 bundles.

Bread and Meat Tenders, Contracts, Bonds, and Schedules, from April 1847 to April 1852. 21 bundles.

Regimental Monthly Ration Accounts, from February 1849 to April 1852.

Accounts Current, &c. of Local Relief Committees for all the Irish Counties.

Cash Accounts, and Store Accounts, from November 1845 to May 1852. 84 bundles.

Bread and Meat Accounts, from April 1847 to January 1849. 11 bundles.

Regimental Forage Accounts, from December 1847 to April 1852. 6 bundles.

Stoppages for Forages, from May 1848 to January 1852.

Correspondence (Old Series) marked E, from 1 June 1846 to 31 October 1848, from No. 1,000 to 11,636. 34 bundles.

Correspondence (New Series), also marked E, from September 1848 to November 1850, from No. 1 to 1,999. 5 bundles. (The remainder of these Letters, from E 2,000 to E 2,888, from 5 November 1850 to 26 May 1852, were *inter alia* sent to Ireland, 10 April 1854.)

Correspondence (Supplemental Series). 2 bundles.

Monthly Abstracts of Sums received and Payments made by Commissaries, from December 1845 to October 1848. 6 bundles.

Entries and Issues, Monthly Abstracts of Provisions received, and remaining in charge, and issued, from February 1846 to October 1848. 7 bundles.

Miscellaneous, 2 bundles.

It may be questionable whether all these documents should be permanently preserved, but they are kept by this Department at the request of the Treasury.

*Records in Boxes, &c.*—The transmission of Documents to this Department in boxes occasions many inconveniences. In one instance, by removing the Documents out of the boxes, and placing the bundles on shelves, they only fill half the space which they previously occupied. Trifling as the matter may seem, it is by the attention to such laborious details, constantly multiplied by the arrangement and re-arrangement and transmission of Government and other Documents, that a large, perhaps the largest, proportion of the time of the Officers is consumed, producing results which leave no traces except absence of inconvenience, and affording advantages which can only be appreciated by those who have been familiar with the objects in their previous condition, and the subject will require much consideration in future.

State Paper Branch Record Office.—(Assistant Keepers, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Lemon, and Mr. H. C. Hamilton.)

34. *General Business; Operations upon Papers, &c.*—Mr. Lechmere, in addition to his ordinary duties of superintending the current business of the Office, has employed his time upon the arrangement of the Ratifications of Treaties with Foreign Powers, beginning a Catalogue of the portion of the Treaties and Papers belonging to the Foreign Office, to be transferred to the General Record Repository. Searches have been made for the Secretaries of State and Treasury. Much has been done in other branches of arrangement; *e. g.*, the Miscellaneous Papers of the reigns of George III. and IV. The greater part of the Domestic Papers of these reigns, and a large part of the Colonial and some of the Foreign Papers, have been received within the last five years in an unarranged state.

The following classes have furthermore been arranged:—Foreign Correspondence (Various), with the exception of the rough drafts; the whole of the Volumes of Correspondence lettered "Ireland;" a large Collection relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations has been prepared for incorporation. Treaty Papers have also been made up; France, German States, Russia, and Turkey Correspondence, also Domestic Papers of George I., II., III., have been arranged and dated; many bundles of Foreign and Domestic Correspondence for incorporation, and a Collection of Original Patents and Ciphers, have been arranged; Royal Letters incorporated with the Holland Correspondence; many bundles of Foreign Correspondence incorporated into the various Series; all bundles of every Series prior to 1750, in a torn and dilapidated condition, re-covered; a collection of Printed Gazettes, Pamphlets, Tracts, and Treaties, tied in bundles. Press Lists have been made of Documents relating to or entitled America, Germany, Holland, Foreign, Various, Domestic Chas. II., Ireland, Patents, Ciphers, Printed Gazettes, Pamphlets, Tracts and Treaties, Home Office Transmissions. Lists of Domestic Elizabeth, America and W. Indies, and Privy Seals, have been revised; all the Foreign Office Lists have been corrected. The Foreign Press Lists (after 1750) have been revised, to insert additional names of Ambassadors, Ministers, &c.

A very large collection of English and Foreign Gazettes and Newspapers of the time of Charles II. has been arranged. 66 bundles of Domestic Papers, 1744 to 1830, have been sorted into dates.

The following Table shows the monthly account of Fees received:—

| 1855. | No. | Copies. | No. | Authentications. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| January - - - | 15 | 3 9 0 | – | — |
| February - - | 1 | 0 3 6 | 3 | 0 4 6 |
| March - - - | 4 | 0 11 0 | – | — |
| April - - - | – | — | – | — |
| May - - - | 22 | 8 3 0 | 1 | 1 15 0 |
| June - - - | 2 | 1 4 0 | – | — |
| July - - - | – | — | – | — |
| August - - - | 167 | 19 18 0 | – | — |
| September - - | 62 | 9 4 0 | – | — |
| October - - - | – | — | – | — |
| November - - | 20 | 2 14 0 | – | — |
| December - - | – | — | – | — |
| Total - - | 293 | 45 6 6 | 4 | 1 19 6 |

35. *Receipts of Records.*—The following Transmissions have been made into the State Paper Office in 1855:—February 8, from Home Office, Secret Despatches, 1778 to 1782 (1 Vol.) August 17, from Foreign Office, 52 Ratifications of Treaties with Foreign Powers, 1849 to 1855. October 11, from Home Office, 4 bundles of Irish Correspondence (1811).

36. *Cleaning, Binding, Repairing, &c.*—The following is a summary of these operations:—

| | No. of Volumes bound. |
|---|---|
| Correspondence with Ireland, 1558 to 1565 - - | 15 |
| Domestic Correspondence, 1573 to 1575 - - - | 16 |
| Ditto ditto James I. - - - | 1 |
| Calendars of Correspondence with France - - - | 4 |
| Ditto ditto Ireland - - - | 6 |
| Ditto Domestic Correspondence - - - - | 8 |
| Ditto Correspondence with Flanders - - - | 3 |
| Ditto ditto Spain - - - - | 2 |
| Total - | 55 |

355 bundles of Privy Seals (Henry III. to Henry VIII.) have been cleaned, re-covered with paper, and numbered.

37. *Calendars, &c.*—796 Entries in the Calendar of Domestic Papers, 1661, 1662. 197 Entries in the Calendar of Domestic Papers of 1663. Catalogue of the Treaties and Papers belonging to the Foreign Office to be transferred to the General Record Repository (37 pages). List of volumes to be removed to the General Record Repository (19 pages). Catalogue of Foreign Office Papers to be retained in the State Paper Office (217 pages).

Mr. Hans C. Hamilton had continued (Sixteenth Report, II. § 47) the Irish Calendar down to the month of September 1632, and has now finished as far as August 1645. Under Mr. Lechmere's directions, he was employed upon a re-arrangement of the International Treaties and Ratifications, rendered necessary by the introduction of new Ratifications from the Foreign Office, and the withdrawal of many documents not possessing that distinctive character, but which had in former times found their way into the series.

Mr. Impey (Sixteenth Report, II. § 47) had finished the Calendar of French Papers to the end of 1630, and, before continuing the series from that point, he had to arrange and insert a large mass of back papers that had accumulated from various sources, extending from the reign of Elizabeth inclusive, to the year 1630, which he had then just concluded. He continued employed on the French Papers, and has finished down to the end of the year 1631. In the months of August and September he was employed with Mr. H. Hamilton in re-arranging the Ratifications, as above described. Many circumstances concurring to require a greater expedition in calendaring the Domestic Papers of a later period, Mr. Impey, in November, was taken off the French Correspondence, and commenced the Domestic Papers, beginning with the year 1634, and he has progressed to the month of July in that year. He has been occasionally interrupted for the purpose of making transcripts, and has copied 180 folios, principally of Scottish Papers, of a difficult character, belonging to the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Calendar of the Spanish Papers, which in the last Report (Sixteenth Report, II. § 47) had reached to the year 1580, Mr. William Hamilton has completed to the end of Elizabeth, with the exception of the year 1588.

The proceedings relating to the Calendar of State Papers of the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, compiled by Mr. Lemon, now in the press, and the preparations now making for the purpose of putting other Calendars to press, will be found in a subsequent portion of this Report (III. § 3).

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## III. General Matters connected with the Care and Management of the Records, and the Record Establishment.

1. *Removals from the Tower, War Office, &c., and their Consequences.*—The exigencies of the recent hostilities in which Your Majesty has been involved, have recoiled severely upon this Department. Not merely have the transactions arising

out of these public necessities very materially impeded the progress of the works connected with the progress of the General Repository, and the transfer of Records thereto, but they have also much disturbed the performance of the ordinary duties of the establishment, these ordinary duties being increased in pressure by the extra duties cast upon the officers. Amongst others it may be noticed that the needful communications with the various Public Departments arising out of these transitory transactions and the progress of the General Repository have more than doubled the official paper work in the Deputy Keeper's and Secretary's Department.

When instructions were settled for the first block of the General Repository according to the plans given and explained in the Estimates presented to the House of Commons (Sessional Paper, House of Commons, 1850, No. 571, viii.), proposed to be erected in the year 1850-51, it was calculated that the same would contain all the Records then in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, save and except the Admiralty Records deposited in the White Tower. For these no space was reserved. As a place of deposit, the White Tower is reasonably safe, and as access to them is not frequently required, it was considered that a Clerk, whom it was and is proposed to retain in the present Record Office in the Tower, would be sufficient to look after the same, and transact any business arising out of other Records which it might be thought expedient to retain either in the White Tower or the Wakefield Tower. For it was thought probable that in calculations, however carefully made, errors could scarcely be avoided when applied to so large a mass as the Public Records; and it was afterwards found that there might scarcely be sufficient room in the General Repository for the Records then in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and the Accruing Records of the classes which it might be expedient to receive.

Under this arrangement, the White Tower would have been a provisional Repository until the second block of the Building, No. 2, and the progress of the General Repository, and the deposit of the Records therein, would have been regularly effected. But these schemes were frustrated through the measures adopted pursuant to the application made by the Storekeepers of Your Majesty's Ordnance, praying that the Records should be removed from the White Tower, as is stated in the Sixteenth Report (I. § 9.), and the Tower given up to the Board of Ordnance. The Master of the Rolls declined compliance with such request. But further repeated and urgent requests having been made to him by the Board of Ordnance, his Honour, though much regretting the labour and expense which would be incurred and sustained by this Department in consequence of the removal of the documents from the Tower, assented to the proposal, provided accommodation could be found for the Documents in the vicinity of the General Repository, the whole of that Repository having been appropriated for the reception of other Records already in his custody; and inasmuch as he was informed that the block of houses situated between Chancery Lane and the Rolls Yard, at the disposal of the Board of Works, would be convenient for the deposit not only of the Admiralty Records, but also for the War Office Documents, it was suggested by his Honour, 22d March 1855, (Sixteenth Report, Appendix, No. 1 *b*,) that such houses should be assigned to the Record Department. The Board of Works assented to this proposal, and gave possession of the said houses, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 20, Chancery Lane, to the Officers of the Record Department, in or about November 1855, save and except No. 12, of which possession cannot be obtained till 5th January 1857. As soon as possession was obtained, the Board of Works commenced fitting up the houses for the reception of the Documents, and in proportion as the fittings up have advanced, the removal of the said Documents has been commenced, and is now in progress.

Previous, however, to the removal of any Admiralty Documents from the Tower, communications were made to the Admiralty as to the expediency of destroying a great number of Books and Documents which appeared to be useless; and for this purpose various communications took place between Sir John Liddell, the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and Mr. Hardy, the Assistant Keeper of the Branch Record Office at the Tower; and they, having carefully examined the documents, agreed in opinion that certain classes as reported to the Master of the Rolls by Mr. Hardy, by his Reports of the 12th January and 13th February 1856, should be retained, and the others delivered over to Your Majesty's Stationery Office for the purpose of being pulped.

All the impediments and inconveniences resulting from the before-mentioned circumstances have been exceedingly aggravated by the imperative necessity of obeying the commands proceeding from the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, concerning the receipt into the custody of the Master of the Rolls of papers contained in a very capacious house, 6, Whitehall Yard, called the War Office Depôt (Sixteenth Report, I. § 12; II. § 44). This house or receptacle was filled from loft to cellar with documents specially belonging to the War Office Branch of the War Department; and it was therefore earnestly represented by the Master of the Rolls that the space which these documents would require was absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the Records in the Carlton Ride and other Repositories, and the measures contemplated for the removal of the Records into the General Repository would be impeded or stayed.

Various communications took place, and his Honour ultimately stated that, considering it his duty, he would do his best to aid the Treasury during this national crisis; and therefore he would endeavour to receive the papers into the General Repository as a temporary deposit, but it would be needful to contemplate an extension of the building, and possibly an increase of the establishment. The removal was effected in the manner described in the Sixteenth Report (I. § 12; II. § 44). When the Documents were brought into the building there were no means of finding space for the same except in the extensive corridors, which had been already prospectively appropriated for other Records. The War Office Department stated in their communications that the papers must not be stowed away so as to be inconsultable, but that they must be arranged in such a manner as to allow the officers of the War Department to consult them whenever required, and as this is very frequently the case (II. § 33), it was needful to retain the papers as nearly as possible in the same order as they were in the War Office Depôt, in order that the Officers of the War Department might do their duty. To effect this end, the presses were removed bodily from Whitehall Yard, and set up in the corridors of the General Repository, which they now fill, the corridors being 169 feet in length. This arrangement, forced upon this Department by necessity, was and still is objectionable and inconvenient, as impeding the erection of the iron presses therein, and contrary to the principle adopted in the construction of the building, which requires the total exclusion of all combustible materials, and an enormous mass of wood and paper has been accumulated in a locality where, so long as workmen shall be employed upon the premises, the documents would be most likely to be in danger. But at length the arrangement for giving up to the use of this Department the houses in Chancery Lane, before mentioned, was made. The needful fittings are in progress, and the removals are proceeding as before mentioned, but a very large portion of the time of the Deputy Keeper and the other Officers of this establishment, who are concerned in the direction and management of the business, as well as those who are practically employed in removals, has been abstracted from the time needed for the regular official proceedings, and all the labours of removal will have to be performed over again when the contemplated addition shall be made to the General Repository, and accommodation therein afforded for the documents now in the houses in Chancery Lane.

2. *General Record Repository.*—The shell of the Repository has been completed (Sixteenth Report, III. § 1), and considerable progress made in the fitting up the racks intended for the reception of the Records, but the tops have not yet been placed thereon. All the standards and supports are made of iron, the shelves are composed of slate, and the doors are composed of wirework in iron frames. Such doors are costly; and a discussion having arisen on the subject between the Master of the Rolls and the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Board of Works concerning the expense, it appeared to his Honour that, electing between the difficulties, it was preferable, on the whole, to spread the expense over three years, instead of permanently diminishing the security of the Records by adopting a more economical mode (Sessional Paper, House of Commons, 1855, No. 140, vii., page 23); nevertheless it is expected that, notwithstanding these hindrances, a portion of the Public Records may be possibly located in the General Repository in the course of the current financial year.

The General Repository continues for the present under the general charge of Mr. Holden. The three Assistant Keepers, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Holden, continue to superintend the measurements and inspect the erections

of the fittings. Mr. Roberts attends, when required, for the purpose of arranging the Welsh and Chester Records, and one of the clerks from the Carlton Ride is also located in the building, and several workmen.

3. *Calendars.*—There are three principal classes of searchers, for whom Inventories, Calendars, Catalogues, and Indexes of the Public Records are necessary, and for whom it is a duty to provide, as far as is possible, the means of obtaining the needful information with the smallest expenditure of their time. All Calendars, &c., must of course be first prepared in MS., and deposited for consultation in the Office, but under every circumstance inconveniences, greater or lesser, result to the public by their non-publication, and the Record Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. § 14, accordingly provides that it shall be lawful for any one of Your Majesty's Secretaries of State to cause to be printed from time to time such Calendars, Catalogues, and Indexes of the Records, in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, as the Secretary of State may select, or as the Master of the Rolls shall recommend.

The first class of searchers consists of professional men, who consult the Records simply for legal or quasi legal purposes, such as descents or genealogies. They mostly reside in London, and the searches are generally made either by the principal or some confidential clerk. A country practitioner must employ an agent. All the time thus employed must of course be paid for; and although this expense of time consumed ultimately falls upon the client, yet a professional man is often deterred from pursuing inquiries to their full extent by his reluctance to increase the charge, as he, or his clerk, or agent, must leave their individual office or house for the purpose of prosecuting the needful inquiries, which, if possessed of Printed Calendars, they could to a great extent pursue at their offices.

The second class consists of individuals employed professionally upon literary labour, and so long as the Calendars exist merely in manuscript, in the Public Offices, a large proportion of the time which they employ upon the documents in public repositories is consumed in making themselves acquainted with the contents of the repositories, and this bears particularly hard upon such of those gentlemen (and there are not a few) who have other avocations. In such case they can only visit public repositories by fits and snatches, and much of the time which might be given to the collection of matter is absorbed in consultation of the MS. Calendars.

In the third class are the numerous antiquarian and historical inquirers, incited by the increasing stimulus which has been given to archæological, palæographical, and antiquarian studies, of whom a very considerable portion reside habitually out of the Metropolis and are dispersed throughout the Kingdom. The larger number of individuals belonging to this class work wholly without any expectation whatever of pecuniary profit, or even of finding a publisher. It is very rarely that any work of this description is undertaken by a publisher except at the author's risk. Works of a very important but unmarketable class never pay their expenses, and the very useful Transactions and Serials of the numerous Antiquarian and Archæological societies are composed wholly of voluntary contributions, often costing money to the contributors. Their labour is simply a labour of love, and very few can spare the time or encounter the expense of a journey to London, prolonged during a sufficient length of time to enable them to prosecute the needful inquiries, or afford the cost of a literary agent to make the searches for them.

It is, therefore, a national duty that these classes should be furnished with the means of ascertaining the contents of public literary repositories, through the means of Catalogues, &c., published by Government in a very cheap and consultable form. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of multiplying the means of home study. One quiet hour employed by the student at his own desk and with his own tools, is worth a day in any public library.

Besides this external necessity, so to speak, of disseminating the knowledge of the contents of the Repositories by the printing of Calendars, there is an official reason. The publication of Calendars, &c., is a constant instigation to diligence of the Officers employed thereon; it affords the means of encouraging competition without awakening jealousy or rivalry. Every officer in his degree is gratified by the communication of his labours to the public, in any matter connected with his situation, and this desire is a stimulus to be encouraged, and not to be checked or disregarded. With these views I commenced my operations in the capacity of Deputy Keeper, but having felt my way, and found that

there was no chance of bringing the publication of Calendars before the Treasury through such a channel as would obtain support to the proposition, or in such a manner as promised success, it appeared to me the only available plan of making some partial advance in affording information in a course which I felt to be conducive to public and private benefit, was by appending portions of such Calendars, &c., to my annual reports. A List of the various Calendars or Inventories of Records communicated to me by the several Assistant Keepers, or made by myself, or under my directions, and so appended to the first ten Reports which I had the honour of making to Your Majesty, follows the text of this present Report. It will be of use to all persons interested in inquiries among Your Majesty's Public Records and Archives, equally by directing them to the printed sources of information, and also in conveying some idea, though imperfect, of their varied and multifarious nature.

Matters thus continued until the Comptroller of the Stationery Office felt it his duty, (though without making any previous communication to the Master of the Rolls,) to bring under the notice of Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department "the great bulk of the Appendix to the Ninth Report, and the heavy expense which the printing had occasioned." In consequence thereof, the Secretary of State, by his Letter of the 19th Aug. 1848 to Lord Langdale, &c., stated that the matter of which the Appendix is chiefly composed, though of an interesting nature, and valuable to persons engaged in antiquarian search, did not appear available for the purposes of Parliamentary or other public business, or such as would engage the attention of general readers. He therefore further states, that it is not likely the volume would command a sale sufficient to defray any considerable proportion of the expense of printing, which would become a charge on the public, with little corresponding advantage. Under these circumstances, addressing Lord Langdale, then Master of the Rolls, he invited the inquiry whether the Appendices to future Reports should contain matter of the same character to which he had alluded, or whether they should be strictly confined to such Documents as might be required to elucidate the Reports, or to furnish useful information to Parliament (Tenth Report, App. I. No. 2), and Lord Langdale followed the lead of the communications he received.

Adopting to a certain extent the reasoning of the Secretary of State, the question is narrowed to the simple question, Whether it is expedient to annex portions of Calendars to the Deputy Keeper's Annual Reports, addressed to Your Majesty, presented to both Houses of Parliament, and printed by order of the House, instead of printing them in a separate form? And fully admitting that the communication of documents to the public is effected better and more completely by separate publication, I request to be permitted to explain the reasons which suggested the course I pursued.

In the first place, the remarks made on the subject by the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, Sir George Grey, and Lord Langdale (Tenth Report, App. I. Nos. 2–5), are founded simply upon the Calendars annexed to the Ninth Report, but the Calendars annexed to the antecedent Reports are not confined to the species of matter rendered accessible by that Report. It is true that Calendars and Inventories may in many cases be of collateral utility to the persons engaged in antiquarian research, but mainly useful in inquiries relating to claims and rights of persons and property; such, for example, are judgments and decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Equity. Even interlocutory proceedings have their value. Affidavits filed in the course of a suit may afford evidence of descent not to be collected elsewhere, or assist in verifying a disputed signature. The Patent Rolls, Charter Rolls, and Close Rolls are, to a considerable extent in early times, and in modern times almost exclusively, composed of documents which are equivalent to title-deeds or positive title-deeds, grants of land, or other rights from the Crown, conveyances, &c. Directly or indirectly they are connected with the general mass of landed property in England and Wales, and to whatever extent, whether lesser or greater, cognizance of them is extended, is so much gain. The largest portion of the mass appertains wholly to the public departments whence these documents have been transferred, and the operations of this department conducive to the benefit of such public or Government departments, by enabling them to consult their own documents by the aids which they had not provided for themselves.

With respect to the annexation of the Calendars to the Reports, this plan

was adopted very advisedly. There was not the slightest chance of expecting that Your Majesty's Treasury would grant any portion of the sums needed for printing and publishing Calendars; and under these circumstances, after due consideration, it appeared to me that it was a proper exercise of the duties annexed to the office I hold, to adopt the plan against which the objections were raised, and that for the following further reasons:—

In the first place, the prints of the Reports are sold at a cheap rate, and it has been already observed that the necessity of bringing out portions at a given time in each year is an instigation to diligence, and it is very expedient that those services which the Assistant Keepers or their subordinates perform in a difficult department of their business should, as a matter of justice to them, be rendered as public as possible.

It was objected in the next place, that the Calendars were not complete, and that previously to any Calendars being undertaken it was needful that a perfect classification should be effected. But the Calendars afford the very means for effecting this classification, and it is too often forgotten that each year of our lives, so to speak, should, as far as is practicable, provide for its own needs. It ought to be, as I may be permitted to observe, a normal condition in all similar undertakings, especially those connected with history, historical sources, or historical matter, as is the case with no inconsiderable number of the Calendars annexed to the Reports, to present successive portions of the information they require as speedily as is practicable, and to avoid any long-winded plan which constantly necessitates working underground in order to build up a reversion to become available when the workman and his successors shall be lying in their graves.

With respect to the incidental remark that the volume was not likely to command a sale sufficient to defray any considerable portion of the printing charged to the public, it is sufficient to ask whether any of those publications popularly denominated "Blue-books" command a sale; and this Report, when it shall have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Your Majesty, will, like all its predecessors, become a Blue-book, and liable to the common fate which befalls all "Blue-books."

A certain number of "Blue-books" are sold over the counter by the departments of printed papers of the Houses of Parliament, and they, as well as the copies not retained by those who receive them gratuitously or deposited in official or public libraries, pass, to a certain and limited extent, into the hands of a few booksellers who collect books of an analogous nature. The remainder descend into the waste-paper basket, or travel to the pulping mill. With respect to those which are caught up by retail booksellers, they know which and what "Blue-books" are in request, and I am informed that the Deputy Keeper's "Blue-books" are, considering their nature, fairly inquired after.

But inasmuch as the practice of appending Calendars, &c., to the Deputy Keeper's Reports has ceased, whilst it is increasingly desirable that the Calendars should be printed and published, it becomes my duty humbly to submit the following observations to Your Majesty:—

In the first place, the first condition upon which the circulation of any publication containing, comprising, or relating to history or historical materials entirely rests is a negative condition, namely, that the volumes should not be in the shape of folios, which are utterly unsuited for the literary and domestic habits of the present day. Such volumes make a handsome show upon the shelves of public libraries and fill up gaps, but they are inconvenient to the hard-working students who collect materials in those establishments, and quite uncongenial to the tastes and unsuitable to the requirements of those who pursue their inquiries in their own dwellings. The time also employed in preparing and publishing such bulky volumes is also a very important consideration. The first sheet of the text has frequently to wait several years after the completion of the last page of the index until publication can pass, and the tardiness becomes still more annoying when this form is employed for a series. Large massy quartos are liable to the same objection as folios.

These circumstances had ultimately considerable weight with the late Record Commission. They consequently printed some of the works both in the folio

and the octavo size, and the result deserves attention. About seven-twentieths of the octavo copies of Mr. Benjamin Thorpe's excellent edition of the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and Mr. Owen's no less important edition of the Welsh or British laws, (of each of which 500 copies were printed,) have been sold, but about one-half of the folios, of which 750 copies were printed, are yet in hand. The folio copies are usually given away by direction of the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury or of Your Majesty's Secretaries of State to home or foreign libraries, &c.

Cheapness of publication is the second normal element. Every species of typographical luxury or embellishment should be avoided; neither large paper copies nor fine paper copies, nor any devices adopted tending to create an artificial rarity. Nor should any engravings, lithographs, photographs, or illustrations be admitted, except in the very few contingencies where they are actually needed, such as when two persons bear the same Christian and surname, and the signature of either is appended to an undated document; or if there should happen to be any doubt of the authenticity of a document or the signature thereto, or when the outward appearance of the writing reveals some knowledge of the circumstances under which the document was prepared or still exists, and when there are doubts as to its authenticity.

Lastly, the circulation and sale of the works should be promoted by the fair commercial practices of the bookselling trade. They should be abundantly advertised. Nor should any one newspaper, journal, or periodical have a monopoly of such advertisements, and a handsome allowance should be made to the booksellers, who should be allowed to have copies on sale or return. If printed and published under such conditions, a sale would probably be ultimately effected of the whole stock of an impression of 1,000 copies of any Calendar or collection of historical materials possessing only an average interest, and would realize as much money as would nearly defray the expense of printing; more than this cannot be expected. Any individual who takes the risk of any publication of this nature and character is sure to be out of pocket, and never expects any remuneration for his expenses and labour. And if there be private individuals who are not unwilling to submit to such sacrifices for the sake of public utility, it is submitted that the item of loss or gain should not enter into the calculation of a Government Board.

No alteration of views took place in any influential quarter until the appointment of the present Master of the Rolls, when the great desirability of proceeding as rapidly and as efficiently as practicable in the publication of Calendars attracted his serious attention. Many hindrances offered themselves, impeding a more active prosecution of his designs, and when the somewhat distant but certain prospect of the incorporation of Your Majesty's State Paper Office with the Record Department was approaching, it was thought better to defer any active movement until that union should be completed—When the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the General Record Office was fully effected, then the proper period arrived.

The Master of the Rolls having duly considered the subject of calendaring in all its bearings, and particularly for the purpose of diffusing knowledge, he placed himself in communication with the Treasury, and ascertained that their Lordships would not object to propose in the estimates of this Department a moderate sum for affording additional help in aid of the operations of the present Officers of the State Paper Department by engaging supernumeraries, as after mentioned. His Honour considered it expedient to treat the State Paper Department as peculiarly requiring attention for various reasons. Much interest has been excited of late years with respect to English history from the accession of Henry VIII., the period when the history of modern Europe begins, and measures which previously to the union of the State Paper Office with the Record Department had been adopted by the State Paper Commissioners had opened the way for more energetic operations. In the year 1852, Mr. Lemon, as Secretary of the Board, was directed to complete for publication a Calendar of the "Domestic Papers," commencing with the reign of Edward VI., and having submitted the specimen proofs to the Treasury of such proposed printed Calendar, their Lordships approved thereof, and the needful directions having been given to Your Majesty's Stationery Office, the same was sent to the press, April 1852. The work continued in progress till October 1854, at which period

27 sheets, or 432 pages, had been worked. Proceedings were then staved. It is not needful for the present purposes to examine the proceedings of the State Paper Commission, but in consequence of the arrangements with Your Majesty's Treasury, the Master of the Rolls directed that the printing of the copy prepared by Mr. Lemon should be resumed The volume now in the press will extend from the 1st of Edward VI., and it is proposed to continue the same to November 1580, or the close of the 22nd of Elizabeth, and it will then include 50 sheets, or 800 pages, and Mr. Lemon expects that it will be completed in the course of the month of July next. The second volume of Calendars, which will be wholly devoted to the reign of Elizabeth, will extend from 1581 to the end of her reign, and form a volume about the same bulk as the first, of 50 sheets, or 800 pages, and Mr. Lemon anticipates it will occupy more than a year in passing the same through the press.

The plan which the Master of the Rolls has proposed for accelerating the proceedings of the State Paper Office Calendars, and to which the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury have acceded, is the introduction of competent persons, not as regulated officers at a fixed salary, but as temporary assistants, receiving their remuneration according to the quantity of work performed, and in the execution of this plan he selected three individuals, known by their studies or employments upon or connected with historical documents, knowledge, and experience, videlicet,—Mrs. Mary Anne Everett Green (so honourably distinguished by her Lives of the Princesses of England, a work which introduced her to the notice of the Master of the Rolls,)—John Bruce, Esq., (Director of the Camden Society), and Markham John Thorpe, Esq. To Mrs. Green has been assigned the preparation and perfecting of the Calendar of the Home Correspondence from the commencement of the reign of James I., when Mr. Lemon's Domestic Calendar ceases, and continuing the same until the period when the task is taken up by Mr. Bruce: the portion assigned to this gentleman being the Home Correspondence from the accession of Charles I. down to the demise of Charles II.: and lastly, Mr. M. J. Thorpe is employed in perfecting the Calendars of the Scotch and Border Papers, (including the Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her detention in England,) until the accession of James I.; and it is trusted that this co-operation of such diligent hands with the Officers of the Establishment, will, at no very distant time, render the whole of this very important mass of historical evidence open to the public so far as Your Majesty's Secretaries of State may think advisable.

But as it did not appear advisable to confine the whole of the exertions for the speedy publication of Calendars to the modern period of history, his Honour has directed that preparations be made for publishing the Calendars of the Diplomatic Documents in the Tower, of which, as stated in a previous section (II. § 26), portions, containing upwards of 5,000 Documents, and commenced by Mr. Hardy, have been carried on at various periods (Third Report, II. § 34, App. II. Nos. *5 a*, *5 c*; Fourth Report, II. § 43, App. II. No. *5 c*; Fifth Report, II. § 19, App. II. No. *5 f*; Sixth Report, II. § 68, App. II. No. 2; Seventh Report, II. § 10, App. II. No. 7; Eighth Report, II. § 102; Ninth Report, II. § 22; Tenth Report, II. § 8; Eleventh Report, II. § 6; Twelfth Report, II. § 5; Thirteenth Report, II. § 30; Fourteenth Report, II. § 24; Seventeenth Report, II. § 26); four portions of the Calendar being annexed to the Deputy Keeper's Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Reports, and Mr. Sanders, an officer of the Third Class, who had been previously employed upon the work, has, since December 1855, been employed thereon (II. § 26). The publication of these Calendars was recommended, amongst other reasons, for the peculiar propriety of furnishing a complete view, in connexion with the State Paper Documents, of English diplomacy, so far as materials extend, and the Calendar has been found peculiarly useful to those foreign students who have devoted themselves to the investigation of ancient English History.

4. *Records, State Papers, &c.*—It is important to remark that the terms usually or conventionally employed respecting ancient or Public Records are somewhat inaccurate. According to the ancient legal meaning of the term there are no Records except those of the Courts of Common Law, but the Record Act declares that the word "Records" shall be taken to mean all

rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers, and documents of a public nature (however modern) belonging to Your Majesty within the purview of the Act; and by virtue of the Act, when any legal, quasi-legal, government, or official document passes into the actual custody of the Master of the Rolls it becomes for all purposes of the Act a public record. Accepting, therefore, the term Records in relation to the character which they acquire by such newly created legal custody, it may be affirmed that the English Records, whether in relation to antiquity, variety, or extent, are unequalled in continental Europe. The Papal Registers, transcendant as they may be in value, are confined to documents directly emanating from the Pontiff. The archives of France, the most abundant and perfect beyond the Channel, do not ascend higher than the reign of Saint Louis, and compared with ours are stinted and jejune; whereas in England, taking up our title by Domesday, the documents, which by the Record Act, the Order in Council, and the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office, are or will be placed in the charge of the Master of the Rolls, contain materials for the religious, legal, and political history of England and Wales, in every branch and in every aspect or relation, civil, political, social, statistical, moral, or material, from the Norman Conquest, without any material interruption, to the present day. Chasms there are. The nature of each class of documents fluctuates to a certain degree with the progress of the forms of government and the principles of tenure, but the only chasm of any magnitude is the period intervening between Domesday and the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, that is to say, from 1087, the last year of the reign of William the Conqueror, to 1130, the 31st Henry I. With respect to subsequent periods, though particular species of documents may fail, yet the place of lost muniments, or the vacancy occasioned by the discontinuance of particular serial classes, in consequence of the rise of new institutions and the general advance of society, is always fairly well supplied by the existence of others affording information nearly equivalent.

This is peculiarly the case with respect to the class which in modern language, and according to modern habits and views, is termed diplomatic. In the earliest period all royal documents originated in the Royal Chapel. The Clerks were exclusively ecclesiastics, and the names of these Clerks (called also Masters) become very numerous as Dignitaries of the Church. When the duties of Chancellor, as supreme Prothonotary, were diminished and finally absorbed in his legal and political functions, then a considerable portion of the diplomatic or archival functions of this High Officer were diverted to the Royal Council, and to the Secretaries of State. Private Secretaries employed by the Crown appear at an early period, but the Office of Secretary of State does not appear to have acquired its present construction until the reign of Henry VIII. Information will be found upon this subject in the History of the State Paper Office by Mr. Thomas; and many curious particulars are dispersed in the prefaces prefixed to the Volumes containing the Acts and Proceedings of the Privy Council, edited by the late Sir N. H. Nicolas, and published by the late Record Commission.

Your Majesty's diplomatic documents (notwithstanding the variations occasioned by new customs, new laws, and new offices,) continue in uninterrupted sequence unto the present day. In consequence of the ancient mode of transacting business, they commence with the Records of the Chancery (at this present moment in the Tower of London). The credentials of the Flemish Ambassador sent to Richard Cœur de Lion constitute the initial entry in the Tower Calendar, and they continue regularly, varying more or less in form, until the last dispatches emanating from or received by Your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

According to the ancient principles of the Constitution, all Treaties with foreign powers were enrolled in the Chancery; in earlier periods they are found upon the Close Rolls or in special Rolls appropriated for foreign transactions; but in the reign of Edward I. there were also special Treaty Rolls appropriated for this purpose, and they continue in the Rolls Chapel until the reign of James I.; and in Charles II. two Treaties are found between the British Crown and the

States General of the Low Countries, dated 1667 and 1674. Lord Nottingham, then Lord Chancellor, signed fiats for their enrolment, but such enrolment was not perfected, in consequence, as it is presumed, of the fees not having been paid to the Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, an office now suppressed. Since that period, the Treaties between the British or Imperial Crown are deposited, in the first instance, with Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and then from time to time transmitted to Your Majesty's State Paper Office. The last transmission, as has been elsewhere noticed (I. § 7), has been lately made to Your Majesty's State Paper Branch Record Office.

Original Treaties with foreign powers were at an early period transmitted into the Treasury of Your Majesty's Exchequer, now the Chapter House, and some are entered in books kept for that purpose in the said Treasury. But, besides the Treaties and Missives, many other documents found their way into the Treasury of the Exchequer of the nature of those now in the State Paper Office; for instance, Correspondence of Cromwell and Wolsey, Papers laid before the Crown for consideration, Informations against persons accused of State offences, Petitions, and the like.

From the reign of Henry VIII., the business appropriated to the department which became the "State Paper Office," originally an adjunct to the office of the King's Secretary, who at first was styled the King's Clerk, then Secretary, until the Revolution, the era from which we must date the existing English constitution, was conducted accordingly under a vague and rather indefinite plan: since that period it has not sustained any important alteration.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

(Signed) FRANCIS PALGRAVE,

10th April 1856. *The Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.*

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty, that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) JOHN ROMILLY, M.R.

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, annexed to the Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

1. *Chancery, &c.:—Tower of London.*

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| Inventory of the Records of the Chancery, and of the other Records preserved amongst the Records of the Chancery, in the Tower of London, and deposited in the Wakefield Tower, with observations, showing their condition, state of repair, &c., viz.:— | Second Report, App. II No. 1. |
| Pipe Rolls, 30 Hen. II., 6 Ric. I., 7 John. | |
| Cartæ Antiquæ (uncertain dates). | |
| Charter Rolls, 1 John to 22 Edw. IV. | |
| Patent Rolls, 3 John to 23 Edw. IV. | |
| Close Rolls, 6 John to 23 Edw. IV. | |
| Oblata Rolls, 1, 2, 3 John. | |
| Oblata and Fine Roll, 9 John. | |
| Misæ Roll, 11 John. | |
| Præstita Roll, 12 John. | |
| Fine Rolls, 6 John to 23 Edw. IV. | |
| Liberate Rolls, 2 John to 14 Hen. VI. | |
| Redisseisin Rolls, 14 Edw. I. to 39 Hen. VI. | |
| Parliament Rolls, 5 Edw. II. to 22 Edw. IV. | |
| Coronation Rolls, 1 Edw. II., 1 Hen. IV., and 1 Hen. V. | |
| Exchange Rolls, 6 Ric. II. to 12 Hen. VI. | |
| Staple Rolls, 27 Edw. III. to 39 Hen. VI. | |
| Pardon Rolls, 22 Edw. I to 23 Edw. IV. | |
| Extract Rolls, 45 Hen. III. to 6 Rich. II. | |
| Protection Rolls, 10 Edw. I. to 35 Edw. I. | |
| Welsh Rolls, 5 Edw. I. to 23 Edw. I. | |
| Scotch Rolls, 19 Edw. I. to 22 Edw. IV. | |
| Irish Rolls, 1 Edw. III., and 47 to 50 Edw. III. | |
| Norman Rolls, 2 John to 10 Hen. V. | |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| Inventory of the Records of the Chancery, &c.—*continued.*<br>Vascon Rolls, 26 Hen. III. to 7 Edw. IV.<br>French Rolls, 1 Edw. II. to 22 Edw. IV.<br>Roman Rolls, 34 Edw. I. to 31 Edw. III.<br>Almain Rolls, 22 Edw. I. to 15 Edw. III.<br>Subsidy Rolls, 1 Edw. III. to 18 Eliz.<br>Court Rolls, 17 Edw. I. to 1687.<br>Hundred Rolls, 3 Edw. I. to 10 Edw. II.<br>Placita coram Rege, 9 Hen. III. to 53 Hen. III.<br>Placita de Banco, 7 Hen. III. to 19 Edw. II.<br>Essoin Rolls, 10 Hen. III. to 33 Edw. III.<br>Miscellaneous Rolls, John to 25 Edw. III.<br>„ 20 Edw. III. to 1662, in continuation - - | Third Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Notes showing the nature of the Bundles of Records on the Files of the Chancery in the Tower. | Third Report, App. II. No. 5 (*b*). |
| Inventory of Writs and other Documents returned into or kept upon the Files of the Chancery, and other Miscellaneous Records deposited in the White Tower. 939 Bundles, containing on a rough average 244,750 Documents. | Fourth Report, App. 2. No. 5 *a*. |
| Catalogue of a File containing Letters from Cardinal Pandulph - - - | Third Report, App. II. No. 5 (*a*). |
| Records of the Chancery anciently on the File.—Calendar of Royal and other Letters and Writs, and some few Patents, in the Wakefield Tower. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*c*). |
| ——— Continuation of Calendar of Royal and other Letters and Writs, and some few Patents, in the Wakefield Tower. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*f*). |
| ——— Continuation of Calendar of Royal and other Letters and Writs, and some few Patents, in the Wakefield Tower. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| ——— Continuation of Calendar of Royal and other Letters and Writs, and some few Patents, in the Wakefield Tower. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 7. |
| Calendar of Proofs of Age lately discovered upon the Files of the Chancery in the Tower, 30–40 Edw. III. | Third Report, App. II. No. 5 (*c*). |
| Calendar of Proofs of Age, 10–51 Edw. III., found among the unarranged Records in the Tower subsequently to the above Calendar.<br>The two Calendars contain 631 Documents. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*b*). |
| Inventory of Writs of Privy Seal, Edw. I. to Charles II.; the total number of Instruments amounting to 88,982. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*a*). |
| Inventory of Letters Missive, mostly addressed to the Chancellors of England, and of Signed Bills, Edw. III. to Charles I.; the total number of Instruments amounting to 2,524. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*b*). |
| Inventory of Bills filed on the Equity Side of the Chancery previously to the commencement of the regular Series in the reign of Elizabeth, from 1452 to 1629; the total number of Documents amounting to 39,038. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*c*). |
| Inventory of Papal Bulls; the Membranes being 198 - - - - - | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*d*). |
| Inventory of the Records relating to the Royal Forests, and other Forest Proceedings, in the Wakefield Tower:—<br>Forest Proceedings, entitled "De Antiquis Forestis;" John to 35 Hen. VI., &c., the total number of Membranes being 132;<br>Proceedings before the Justices in Eyre of the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and other Documents relating thereto; the total number of Membranes being 5,144;<br>Swainmote Court Rolls for Windsor Forest, Edward VI. to Charles I., the total number of Membranes being 2,094. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*e*). |
| Inventory of the Books, Papers, and Proceedings of the Commissioners and Trustees nominated and appointed for putting in execution the powers and authorities relating to the Forfeited Estates in England and Ireland and elsewhere, except Scotland, pursuant to the Acts 1 Geo. I. c. 50., and 4 Geo. I. c. 8. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*g*). |
| *2. Chancery:—Rolls Chapel.* | |
| First Part of the Inventory of the Rolls, Enrolments, and Records of the Chancery, in the Rolls Chapel:—<br>Fine Rolls, 1 Edw. V. to 23 Chas. I.<br>Pardon Rolls, 1 Rich. III. to 2 Jas. I.<br>Treaty Rolls:—French Rolls, Edw. V. to 26 Chas. II.<br>„ Scotch Rolls, 1 Rich. III. to 7 Hen. VIII.<br>Charter Rolls, 1 Rich. III. to 6 Hen. VIII.<br>Patent Rolls, Edw. V. to 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary (First Part.)<br>Close Rolls, Edw. V. to 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary (First Part.)<br>Decree Rolls, Hen. VIII. to Eliz. and Jas. I. (First Part.)<br>Parliament Rolls, Rich. III. to 43 Eliz. (First Part.)<br>With observations on their condition. | Third Report, App. II. No. 3. |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| Second Part of the Inventory of the Rolls, Enrolments, and Records of the Chancery, in the Rolls Chapel:—<br>Close Rolls, 1 to 12 Eliz. (Second Part.)<br>Confirmation Rolls, 1 Rich. III. to 1 Chas. I.<br>Records of Pleadings on the Common Law Side of the Court of Chancery, 3 Hen. VII. to 22 Jas. I.<br>Bundles of Statutes Staple, 21 Hen. VIII. to 9 Anne, 43 bundles, containing 13,250 documents.<br>With observations, as before. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Third Part of the Inventory of the Rolls, Enrolments, and Records of the Chancery, in the Rolls Chapel:—<br>Patent Rolls from 1 to 45 Eliz. (Second Part). 669 Rolls, containing 26,797 membranes.<br>With observations, as before. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Specimen of the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, 38 Hen. VIII., Part I., 1546. | Second Report, App. II. No. 7. |
| The First Part of the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, deposited in the Rolls Chapel. Edw. V. and Rich. III. | Ninth Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| Indexes to the Patent Rolls of Edw. V. and Rich. III. - - - - - | Ninth Report, App. II. No. 8. |
| The First Part of the Calendar of Specification and Surrender Rolls, 11 Anne to 45 Geo. III. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 3 (*a*). |
| Continuation of the Calendar of Specification and Surrender Rolls, 45 Geo. III. to 1 Vict. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 2 (*a*). |
| The First Part of the Calendar of Specifications enrolled upon the Close Rolls, 11 Anne to 45 Geo. III. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 3 (*b*). |
| The Second Part of the Calendar of Specifications enrolled upon the Close Rolls, 46 Geo. III. to 50 Geo. III. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 2 (*b*). |
| The Third Part of the Calendar of Specifications enrolled upon the Close Rolls, 50 Geo. III. to 1 Geo. IV. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 3. |

3. *Queen's Bench.*

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| The First Part of the Inventory and Calendar of the contents of the Baga de Secretis, heretofore kept in the Treasury of the Court of Queen's Bench, under three keys, viz., the first in the custody of the Lord Chief Justice of England; the second in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown, or Coroner; and the third in the custody of the Attorney-General:—viz., for the reigns of Edw. IV., Hen. VII., and Hen. VIII. | Third Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| The Second Part of the Inventory and Calendar of the contents of the Baga de Secretis, viz., for the reigns of Edw. VI., Mary, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 7. |
| The Third and last Part of the Inventory and Calendar of the contents of the Baga de Secretis, viz., for the reigns of James I., Charles I., Charles II., Anne, Geo. I., Geo. II., and Geo. III. (there not being any Records extant in the Baga, for the reigns of James II., William and Mary, or William III.) | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 3. |

4. *Common Pleas.*

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| Inventory of Doggett Rolls, with a statement of the number of Membranes each Roll contains, the condition in which it was found, and the operations to which it was subjected during the formation of the Inventory. From 1 Hen. VIII. to 10 Geo. III. | Second Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Doggett Rolls, in continuation. Extending to 3 Geo. IV. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*d*). |
| Inventory of Doggett Books, with remarks referring to the condition of the covers of the volumes. From 4 & 5 Wm. and Mary to 60 Geo. III.<br>By Statute 4 & 5 Wm. and Mary, c. 20, the Clerk of the Essoins was directed to make an Index or Doggett, alphabetically by the Defendants' names, of all Judgments signed in the Court of Common Pleas, from the Doggett Rolls brought to him by the Clerk of the Doggett. | Second Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Common Rolls, for the reign of Hen. VIII. - - - -<br>These Rolls are endorsed, in early times, "Placita Communia;" they have been styled "Personal Plea Rolls," "Issue Rolls," and "Judgment Rolls." "Issue Rolls," because the litigant parties join issue; and "Judgment Rolls," because, in many cases, the judgment is entered on the Roll. Until the 25th Eliz., the "Placita Communia" are intermingled with the "Placita Terræ," which latter consist of judgments in all real actions, including common recoveries, of enrolments of bargains and sales, and other conveyances; of deeds to make tenants to præcipes, and to lead the uses of fines; of payments of king's silver, &c. The total number of Rolls in this reign is 151—consisting of 102,566 Membranes. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| Inventory of Common Rolls, for the reigns of Edw. VI., Mary, and Philip and Mary, in continuation. Total, 45 Rolls, 45,921 Membranes. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*k*). |
| Inventory of Pleas of Land and Deeds enrolled. From the commencement of them as a distinct series, 25 Eliz. to end of James I., 168 Rolls, 27,948 Membranes.<br>These Rolls contain the whole proceedings, including the final judgment, in all real actions, the bulk of which consists of common recoveries, together with enrolments of bargains and sales, and other conveyances; deeds to make tenants to præcipes, and to lead to the uses of fines, appointments of officers, payments of king's silver. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| ——————————— Continuation, for the reign of Chas. I.; containing 96 Rolls, 14,183 Membranes. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Inventory of Recovery Indexes. 22 Hen. VII. 1507, to 60 Geo. III., 1820.<br>These Books give all the important particulars of the Recoveries, and in most cases are consulted in preference. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Indexes to Deeds enrolled in the Common Pleas, called Deed Indexes. 20 Hen. VII., 1505, to 43 Geo. III., 1803.<br>20 Hen. VII. to 31 Hen. VIII. are in Vol. A. of Recovery Indexes. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Appearance Books (London and Middlesex), 1735 to 1819; and of Indexes thereto, 12 Geo. II. to 1819; with observations on their condition. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Appearance Books (various counties), 1729 to 1823, with observations on their condition. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Books of Appearances on Attachments, 1734 to 1777 - - | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Day Books, 1712 to 1764, with observations on their condition - | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Writ Books, 1784 to 1819, with observations on their condition - | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Index to Affidavits of Debt (London and Middlesex), 1743 to 1819. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Bail Books, 1721 to 1819, with observations on their condition - | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Index to Posteas and Inquiries, 1737 to 1800 - - - - | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Declaration Indexes, 30 Chas. I. to 1823, with observations on their condition. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Miscellaneous Books, Books of Pleas, Replications, and Demurrers, Caret Books, Disbursement Book, Private Day Books, various Indexes, &c., 1782 to 1829. | Third Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| Inventory of Remembrance Rolls, 1 Hen. VIII. to 3 Geo. IV., with a statement of the number of Membranes each Roll contains, the condition in which it was found, and the operations to which it was subjected during the formation of the Inventory. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*a*). |
| Inventory of Secondaries' Remembrance Books.—Geo. III. and IV.<br>Each of these books includes four terms; they are in good condition. On the average they contain 1,400 pages each, being in the whole 32,200 pages. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*b*). |
| Inventory of Filacers' Remembrance Rolls.<br>The total number of Rolls is 1,007, consisting of about 3,200 membranes. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*c*). |
| Inventory of General Affidavits, consisting of Affidavits of Service of Motion, Service of Rules Nisi, and of Delivery of Warrants of Attorney.<br>1704 to 1822. 85 boxes, containing 1,594 bundles. Estimated number of documents, 102,473. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*e*). |
| Inventory of Declarations, or Declarations against Prisoners.<br>1706 to 1822. 21 boxes; 440 bundles. Estimated number of documents, 24,111. The Affidavit of Service of Declaration usually accompanies the Declaration. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*f*). |
| Inventory of Declarations and Affidavits of Service of Declarations in Ejectment, and Papers annexed.<br>1704 to 1822. 23 boxes; 525 bundles. Estimated number of documents, 26,344. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*g*). |
| Inventory of Affidavits annexed to the Præcipes and Warrants of Attorney for suffering Recoveries, acknowledged by the Tenant or Vouchees, by virtue of Writs of Dedimus potestatem; 15 Geo. III. to 2 Will. IV. 58 bags, containing 47,818 documents. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*h*). |
| Inventory of Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment.<br>December 1802 to December 1822. 12 boxes, containing 173 bundles, containing (by estimation) 18,000 documents. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*i*). |
| Inventory of Capiases, or Small Paper Memoranda of the Issue of Writs of Capias for Debt. 1800 to 1822. 13 boxes; 1,477 bundles; estimated number of documents, 145,786. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 2 (*l*). |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| *5. Exchequer of Pleas.* | |
| Rolls: | |
| A Chronological Table, showing every Roll of Pleadings of the Exchequer before the Barons then in the Public Record Office, together with the number of Membranes each Roll contains. | Second Report, App. II. No. 3. |
| Similar Table of similar Rolls, then in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer. | |
| A consolidated Table of the preceding Tables, showing the terms then extant and deficient in each year from Edw. I. | |
| A Synopsis of whole years or terms for which Rolls were probably deficient. | |
| Number of Rolls stated to have been extant in 1800, compared with the numbers extant in 1838. | |
| A Summary of the Consolidated Table of Rolls. | |
| Bills and Writs: | |
| List of every File of Bills and Writs then extant in the Office of the Exchequer of Pleas. | |
| Miscellaneous: | |
| Miscellaneous Rolls, Files, Proceedings, &c. | |
| A List of the Rolls formed out of loose Membranes. | |
| Remembrancer's Writs. | |
| A List of the Files of Bills and Writs formed out of the loose Documents. | |
| Affidavits: | |
| On Motions in Court. | |
| Of Debt. | |
| Bail Files. | |
| Attachments. | |
| Declarations. | |
| Books: | |
| Repertories, Catalogues, Indexes, and Dockets of Judgments. | |
| Orders. | |
| Appearances. | |
| Rule Books and Rules to Plead. | |
| Formulare Placitorum. | |
| Attachments. | |
| Catalogues of Appearances. | |
| Writs. | |
| Subpœnas. | |
| Rough Minute Book. | |
| Three short Docket Books. | |
| Notices of Tythe-Suits enrolled in the Exchequer of Pleas, being a selection abridged from the Calendar. | Second Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| *6. Exchequer: Queen's Remembrancer.* | |
| The First Part of the Inventory of Rolls of Accounts, Assessments, Inquisitions, Petitions, Certificates, or other Documents, relating to the assessing and collection of the tallages, carucages, scutages, aids, subsidies, loans, benevolences, contributions, reliefs, (taxes on merchandise, and any revenue collected at the ports not being included,) granted to the King, by the Clergy in Convocation, or by the Laity in Parliament, or enjoyed in virtue of the Royal Prerogative or ancient prescriptive right; viz., from the fourth year of Henry III. to the ninth year of Henry V. | Second Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Supplement to the First Part of the above Inventory. | Third Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| The Second Part of the Inventory of Rolls of Accounts, &c., &c., relating to the assessing and collection of the tallages, &c., from the sixth year of Henry VI. to the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. | Third Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| The Third Part of the Inventory of Rolls of Accounts, &c., &c., relating to the assessing and collection of the tallages, &c., from the second and third year of Edward VI. to the fifth year of Elizabeth. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| The Fourth Part of the Inventory of Rolls of Accounts, &c., &c., relating to the assessing and collection of the tallages, &c., from the eighth to the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| Calendar of the Ancient Compotuses of the Exchequer, containing the Escheators' Accounts, and the Inquisitions post-mortem, and other Inquisitions or Documents transmitted therewith, from the first year of Henry the Seventh to the closing of each series. | Tenth Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| Syllabus of the Ancient Taxations of the Church of Ireland, Edw. I. or II. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| A Catalogue, topographically arranged, of the Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments in the several Churches and Chapels of the Realm, as they were found by the various bodies of Commissioners appointed to make inquiry concerning the same, in the sixth year of Edward the Sixth. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 10. |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| Supplementary Calendar of Inventories of Church Goods and Ornaments in the reign of Edward the Sixth, with Copies of Documents relating to the Powers and Mode of Proceeding of the Commissioners. | Ninth Report, App. II. No. 3. |

7. *Exchequer: Queen's Remembrancer; Augmentation Office.*

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| A Catalogue of the Deeds of Surrender of certain Abbeys, Priories, Colleges, Hospitals, Free Chapels, Chantries, Bishopricks, Prebends, and Rectories, made in the reign of Henry the Eighth, with a few of the reign of Edward the Sixth, preserved apart from the other Records of the abolished Court of Augmentations. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| The First Part of the Inventory of Particulars for Grants, preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office. | Ninth Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| The Second Part of the Inventory of Particulars for Grants, preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office. | Tenth Report, App. II. No. 2. |
| The First Part of the Calendar and Description of the Monastic and other Chartularies, viz. a portion of those amongst the Records of the late Court of Augmentations. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| The First Part of the Calendar and Inventory of Parliamentary Surveys, preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| The Second (and concluding) Part of the Calendar and Inventory of Parliamentary Surveys, preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office.<br>List of Parliamentary Surveys deposited in the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster.<br>List of Parliamentary Surveys of the County of Cornwall, deposited in the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 2. |

8. *Exchequer of Receipt.*

*Catalogues of the Documents and Records then in the custody of the Comptroller of the Exchequer.*

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| Papal Briefs, and Imperial and Ducal Letters, addressed chiefly to Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, from 1513 to 1527, and from 1513 to 1523; and Original Letters and State Papers, addressed or belonging chiefly to Cardinal Wolsey, from 1515 to 1529, &c. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Supplement to the Papal Briefs and State Papers - - - - | Third Report, App. II. No. 4 (*a*). |
| Farther Supplement to the Papal Briefs - - - - - - - - | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6 *a*. |
| Supplemental Papal Briefs and Letters of State - - - - - - | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*b*). |
| The Under-Treasurer's Declarations to the King, of the state of the Treasury, containing a summary account of all the receipts and expenditure of the King's treasure, for a year and a half preceding the death of Henry VII., for the first year and a half of the reign of Henry VIII., then for the two next years, and then from year to year (with the exception of thirteen years, at different periods) to the end of his reign. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Draughts of the Under-Treasurer's Yearly Declarations to the King, for three years only of Henry VIII. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Wardrobe Books, Household Books, &c., of Henry VIII., Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., and Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| The Receipt Books and Issue Books of the Clerk of the Pells, showing all the receipts or payments of money, at the Receipt of the Exchequer, for the several half-years to which they respectively belong. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Brief Declarations of the Receipts and Issues of the Exchequer, certified unto the Lord Treasurer, by the Clerk of the Pells, for Easter half-year 42 Eliz. 1600, and the Michaelmas and Easter half-years, 1639–40. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Inrolments, or Books of Entry, of Letters Patent, granting offices, pensions, and honours with pecuniary emoluments, from the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII. to that of Chas. II. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Inrolments, or Books of Entry, of Letters Patent, relative to the Revenues of the Crown; containing Crown Leases by Indenture, Grants by Patent, Letters of Privy Seal, and various other documents, recorded in the Auditor's Office; 41 Eliz. 1599, to 8 Will. and Mary, 1696. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Inrolment Books of Writs or Letters of Privy Seal, for the payment of moneys at the Receipt of the Exchequer, as entered in the Office of the Auditor of the Receipt. 1594 to 1741, in 22 large volumes. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Books of the Inrolment or Entry of Letters of Privy Seal for the allowance of moneys at the Receipt of the Exchequer, or for the discharge of Accountants and others; interspersed with sundry other documents, as Assignments, Letters of Attorney, Wills, Administrations, &c., 1620 to 1734. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| The Auditor's Warrant Books; containing Warrants under the Sign Manual, but chiefly by the Lords Treasurers or Commissioners of the Treasury, and various documents connected, as entered (in full) in the Office of the Auditor of the Receipt; chiefly of the reigns of Chas. II., Jas. II., and Will. and Mary; but extending from 1626 to 1790, in various series and separate volumes. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Order Books of the Auditor of the Receipt, containing the substance of Orders and Warrants of the Lord Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the issuing of money upon Letters of the Great Seal or Privy Seal already entered in the Office; 1621 to 1678. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Certificate Books, containing Weekly Certificates of the Tellers' Receipts, Issues, and Remains (or Balances); entered in the Office of the Auditor of the Receipt; 1610 to 1665. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Views (otherwise Brief Declarations) of the Receipts and Issues of the four Tellers, as certified unto the Lord Treasurer. Mich. 1 Eliz. 1559 to 1610. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Brief Declarations of the Receipts and Issues of the Exchequer, and of the state thereof, as certified to the Lord Treasurer by the Auditor of the Receipt, in half-yearly books. An irregular series. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Receipt Books of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer; containing an Account of all Payments into the Exchequer, for every half-year, under the names of the several Tellers receiving the same, and subdivided under the several species of revenue so received. 1570 to Charles II., with one of Queen Anne. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Yearly Views of the Payments of Fees or Salaries, Annuities, and Pensions, by the four Tellers of the Receipt, being the Auditor's Accounts of Payments upon Debentures; 1569–70 to 1607–8. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Auditor's Accounts of Payments upon Warrants and Orders, being Abstracts of all Payments out of the Exchequer, by virtue of Writs of Privy Seal, Warrants of the Lord Treasurer and Under-Treasurer, and Letters of the Privy Council, reduced under heads; 1559–60 to 1585–6. | Second Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| Supplements to the above Catalogues of Documents and Records. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 4 *b*. |
| *Inventories of the Books of the Pell Office of the late Receipt of the Exchequer, at the Rolls House.* | |
| I. Pell of Receipt. | |
| Receipt Books of the Clerk of the Pells, 1559 to 1834, including Breviates thereof, from 1560 to 1602. | Third Report, App. II. No. 4.; and Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| Breviates of the Receipts, or Abbreviationes Pellis Receptorum, in separate Books, 1573 to 1577, and 1602 to 1642–3. | Third Report, App. II. No. 4.; & Seventh Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Assignation Books, or Books of Assignationes, for the payment of Interest upon Bankers' Loans, 1678 to 1688. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6.; and Fifth Report, App. II. No. 4 (*a*). |
| II. Pell of Issue. | |
| Issue Books of the Clerk of the Pells, 1597 to 1834 - - - - - | Third Report, App. II. No. 4.; & Seventh Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Posting Books (First Series), or Breviates of Issues upon Letters of Privy Seal, digested under heads, 1597 to 1628.<br>Lists of the Headings contained in the first two Posting Books of Issues on Privy Seals.<br>Calendar of the Tellers' Remains, entered in the same.<br>Calendar of the Miscellaneous Entries, contained in the same. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| Posting Books (Second Series), containing brief entries of all Issues by Debentures, arranged under the names of the several Grantees, 1718 to 1834. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| III.—Inrolments made by the Clerk of the Pells. | |
| Patent Books, or Books of Inrolment of Letters Patent, Royal Sign Manual Warrants, Treasury Constitutions, and Appointments to Offices, for the periodical issuing of moneys out of the Exchequer, 1597 to 1834.<br>Calendar of the "Inrollment of His Majesty's Letters Patents for Fees and Annuities," recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, in the Exchequer holden at Oxford, 1643 to 1646.<br>Calendar of all the Letters Patent passed under the Great Seals of Oliver Cromwell and Richard Cromwell, Lords Protectors of the Commonwealth of England, and by the Keepers of the Liberties of England, until the restoration of Charles II., recorded in the Patent Book of the Pell Office. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6. |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| Privy Seal Books, or Books of Inrolment of Letters of Privy Seal, and Royal Sign Manual Warrants grounded thereupon, for the payment of moneys out of the Exchequer, recorded in the Pell Office, 1597 to 1834. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| Calendar of Letters of Privy Seal not recorded in the Privy Seal Books, but entered from copies of lost Originals in one of the Receipt Books of the Pell Office, 1672–1673. | |
| Calendar of Letters of Privy Seal, issued by Oliver Cromwell and Richard Cromwell, Lords Protectors of the Commonwealth of England, and directed unto the Commissioners of the Treasury, and other Officers and Ministers of the Exchequer. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 4 (*a*). |
| Patent and Privy Seal Rolls, or Rolls of Letters Patent, Privy Seals, and other instruments, relating to the revenue and expenditure of the Exchequer, recorded in the Pell Office, in sundry years of James I., from 1603 to 1620. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| Patent and Privy Seal Books for Tallies, or Books of Inrolment of Letters Patent, Privy Seals, Warrants, and other Documents, 1620 to 1701. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 4 (*a*). |
| IV.—Record Books, or Books of Entry, kept by the Clerk of the Pells. | |
| Warrant Books, containing entries of Warrants of the successive Lords Treasurers and Under-Treasurers, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the striking of Tallies, for the drawing of Orders and Debentures for Issues of Treasure, and for other matters touching the Receipt of the Exchequer, recorded in the Pell Office, 1622 to 1790. | Fifth Report, App. II. No. 4 (*a*). |
| Order Books, containing entries of Treasury Orders for issues of Treasure out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, by virtue of Letters of Privy Seal, 1597 to 1698. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*a*). |
| Assignment Books, containing entries of Deeds, Wills, and Administrations, relative to the transfer of shares in the interest of Loans made to Charles II. by several Bankers, payable at the Exchequer, 1677 to 1704. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*a*). |
| Book of Advances, containing entries of Treasury Letters, and of Royal and Treasury Warrants, for the making of Issues by way of Advance, with the Discharges, 1685 to 1696. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Imprest Books, containing entries of General Imprest Rolls, and of Imprest Certificates for Public Accountants at the Exchequer, 1685 to 1790, and 1826 to 1834. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| V.—Books of Account made and kept by the Clerk of the Pells, relative to the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Exchequer. | |
| Declarations, or Half-yearly Statements of the Revenue, addressed unto the Lord Treasurer and Under-Treasurer, or to the Commissioners of the Treasury, by the Clerk of the Pells; that is to say, of the Receipts or Income only, from 1571 to Michaelmas, 1597 (including certain Statements from 1555 to 1558), and of the Receipts and Issues, wherein both the income and the expenditure are reduced under heads, and cast up, from Michaelmas 1597 to 1687, and from 1759 to 1793. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*a*). |
| Certificate Books, containing entries of Certificates relative to the Treasure passing through the hands of the four Tellers of the Receipt of the Exchequer, as made, weekly or otherwise, by the Clerk of the Pells, 1611 to 1670. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 5 (*a*). |
| *Inventories of original Documents (other than Patents and Writs) belonging to the late Office of the Auditor of the Receipt of Exchequer, at the Rolls House.* | |
| Inventory of Original Warrants of divers kinds, for Issues of Money, for Tallies, &c., 1548 to 1794 (when the Auditor ceased to transcribe them into Books), arranged in portfolios. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 10. |
| Inventory of Original Royal and Treasury Warrants, for Issues of Money, 1794 to 1834; bound in volumes, to serve in continuation of the Auditor's Warrant Books. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 10. |
| 9. *Exchequer: Treasury of Receipt.* | |
| Inventory of the original Acknowledgments of the Royal Supremacy, Henry VIII., made by Religious Houses, &c., and deposited in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 9. |
| The first portion of a Calendar of Ancient Correspondence amongst the Miscellaneous Documents of the Ancient Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, in the Chapter House; Edw. I. and Edw. II. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 8. |
| Lists of Seals annexed to the Barons' Letter to Pope Boniface VIII., 1301, 29 Edward I., determining that the King ought not to submit to the judgment of the Pope concerning the dominion of Scotland. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 9. |
| Calendar of Miscellaneous Documents amongst the Records of the Ancient Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, in the Chapter House:—<br>(1.) Miscellaneous Records formerly deposited in a bag labelled "Rageman."<br>(2.) Documents formerly contained in a bag labelled "Augmentation." | Ninth Report, App. II. No. 4. |
| Description of certain hitherto unexamined Rolls at the Chapter House, viz., Letters of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward II.), 33 Edward I.; Household Roll, 21 Edward I.; 2 Rolls, Eliz.; &c. | Ninth Report, App. II. No. 5. |

Calendars, Catalogues, Inventories, and Indexes, &c.—*continued.*

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| 10. *Court of Requests.* | |
| Inventory of Books belonging to the Court of Requests, in the Chapter House, late the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, comprising 202 volumes. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 6. |
| Abstracts of Entries in the Books of the Court of Requests, in the Chapter House, late the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, Hen. VII. to Elizabeth. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 5. |
| 11. *Court of Wards and Liveries.* | |
| First Part of the Inventories of the Books and Records of the Court of Wards and Liveries, in the Chapter House, late the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer. | Fourth Report, App. II. No. 3. |
| Second Part of the Inventories of the Books and Records of the Court of Wards and Liveries, in the Chapter House, late the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer.<br>These Inventories comprise an account of 789 Books and Rolls. | Eighth Report, App. II. No. 7. |
| Inventory and Index of Deeds, Evidences, &c.<br>This Inventory and Index comprehends 4,698 Charters, Deeds, or Evidences. It contains all the names of Grantors and Grantees, and all places or localities occurring in the Documents in the several Boxes or Bags of Deeds, &c., heretofore deposited in the Court of Wards. All the Documents are numbered. | Sixth Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| 12. *Treasury Records.* | |
| Tables and Inventories annexed to the Report on the Treasury Records. | Seventh Report, App. II. No. 1. |
| *With Specimen Calendars, &c., in various Reports.* | |

# APPENDIX

TO

# THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF

# THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

## No. 1.—WELSH RECORDS.

LETTER from CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq., to Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

1. Welsh Records.

Second Report of Mr. Roberts.

SIR, Carlton Ride, December 20th, 1855.

IN my letter of the 18th January last concerning the Welsh Records, I reported my proceedings in execution of the Warrants* of the Master of the Rolls, and stated that I had removed to London the Records from all the depositories on the Chester and North Wales Circuits, from Haverfordwest and Carmarthen on the Carmarthen Circuit, and from Cardiff on the Brecknock Circuit, leaving the Records at Brecknock, Presteign, and Cardigan, for removal during the present year.

*Brecknock.*—According to the arrangements I had made with Mr. Maybery, I went to Brecknock on the 18th of April, and on the five following days packed up all the Records there, keeping them in classes as well as the time would admit. The closet in which the Records were kept in various cupboards was so small that it was not possible to pack the Records therein, and they were brought down to the Magistrates' room, which Mr. Maybery's interest procured me the use of. From day to day, Mr. Maybery gave me all the assistance in his power, and also brought to me from the house of his brother, Walter Maybery, Esq., the late Prothonotary, all the Books and other Records which had been kept there.

At the office of G. R. Bevan, Esq., Solicitor, in Brecknock, I found a few Chancery Records and some Books. These had formerly been in the custody of his partner, Philip Vaughan, Esq., late Clerk of Indictments on this Circuit, who, on dissolution of their partnership, had removed from Brecknock, and taken with him most of the Records in his charge, and those now found in the office at Brecknock were evidently left there by mistake. Mr. Bevan, on production of the Warrant, immediately handed them over to me.

In this place I had better state that at a later period (viz. on 16th November last), Mr. Philip Vaughan delivered to me at this office the Records above mentioned to have been removed from Brecknock, and which he informed me were remaining in his possession at the abolition of the Welsh Courts, not only as Clerk of Indictments, but also as surviving partner of Thomas Bold, Esq., late Cursitor and Chancery Clerk of the Brecknock Circuit.

All the Records at Brecknock were conveyed in a large van to the Railway Station at Abergavenny, and thence in a horse box to London, and deposited in the General Record Repository on the 26th of April.

I must now refer to the Records described in the Schedule of the Warrant, as "the "Records of the Registrar and Marshal of the Brecknock Circuit now or formerly in the "custody of Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq., Solicitor to the Treasury, formerly Registrar, "&c. of the said Circuit, or of Thomas Jones, Esq., of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, formerly "Clerk of the Registrar."

In my former Report it was stated that these Records had not been received, except two Books which Mr. Reynolds had kept at his house in London; and a portion of them are undiscovered still. They are valuable, as they comprise the later Decrees and Orders, with the Petitions, Affidavits, &c., and I have therefore used every means in my power to find them.

In the General Report of the Public Record Commissioners in 1837, (Appendix H. 10 *c.*) is a return made by Mr. Reynolds, dated 16th April 1832, wherein he states that "Mr. Thomas Jones, of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, is in custody of the Records belonging "to the late Office of Registrar of the Brecon Circuit. That on the death of

* Seven of the nine original Warrants were returned with my former Report. The Warrant for Cardigan, and that for Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan, are returned herewith.

"Mr. Vaughan, the preceding Registrar, he (Mr. Reynolds) continued Mr. Jones as "Clerk of the Registrar, and both when he first came into office, and on his leaving Wales, "on termination of the last Circuit, he gave him strict injunctions to keep all the Records "safely locked up in the boxes at his own house, and to permit no one to have access to "them without his written direction." And Mr. Reynolds subjoins an extract from a letter from Mr. Jones, stating that he had at his dwelling-house the Books of Orders and Decrees, and the other Records in his charge, in wooden boxes properly secured and locked up, so that no one could have access to them but himself.

I had several interviews with Mr. Reynolds, but he could give me no information respecting the Records or Mr. Jones.

When in Glamorganshire at the end of last year, I made every inquiry I could for this Mr. Jones, and went to every place where I heard there was a chance of finding him, but it was only in January 1855, I learnt his address at Kidwelly. This I communicated to Mr. Reynolds, and he thereupon wrote to Mr. Jones, who in reply stated, that on giving up his house at Bridgend many years before, he had returned the Books and Records to Lanelay, where they had formerly been kept when Mr. Vaughan was Registrar. Upon this I communicated with Nash Edwards Vaughan, Esq., of Rheola, the present owner of Lanelay, but not residing there, and learnt that he had a room there in which were various boxes of old deeds and papers, found there when the property came into his possession, and he offered to meet me at Lanelay to search them. On our arrival there on the 17th of April, we found a number of boxes in a large room over some farm buildings. These were all searched through in succession, some of them contained old printed books, with numerous deeds and papers of a private nature accumulated in the legal practice of Mr. Vaughan, the Registrar. Three boxes only were filled with old Records, relating to the Chancery of the Brecknock Circuit; these were handed over to me, and were brought up to London with the Records from Brecknock.

None of these Records, however, came down to the time of the abolition of the Courts, and consequently the later volumes of the Decrees and Orders, &c. &c., extending down to 1830, are still wanting.

In June I wrote to Mr. Thomas Jones, stating the result of the search at Lanelay, and the non-discovery of the last Books of Orders and Decrees, and other Records down to 1830, and hoping that on consideration he would be able to furnish some further information. In reply, the 19th June, he stated, "It is out of my power to give any further information "respecting the Papers relating to the Brecon Circuit than I did to Mr. Reynolds. My "motive for sending them to Lanelay was, that a portion of the books and papers relating "to the Circuit were already there, as we only took with us round the Circuit such as were "likely to be required, and the remainder were always at Lanelay; and Mr. Reynolds took "with him the books and papers relating to the then pending suits, and such as he required "at the expiration of the Circuit, and left the remainder with me. Some time afterwards, "when I was about to leave Bridgend, my then residence, I consulted the late Mr. John "Edwards Vaughan, who took the name and became possessed of the estate of the late "Mr. Vaughan, the Registrar, and it was determined that I should send them to Lanelay to "be kept with the other papers; and this I immediately did, as I considered them safer "there than with me."

In July I again wrote to Mr. Nash Edwards Vaughan, who had promised to have search made at his residence at Rheola, in case any Records might have been sent there from Lanelay. In reply (the 13th July) Mr. Vaughan stated, "I have searched every corner "here for the Records, and my old bailiff has done the same at Lanelay, but in vain. I "have a recollection of a box of Papers which were partially consumed in a fire we had here "(Rheola) about fifteen years ago, and that I looked them over to ascertain whether they "concerned me, and finding that they did not, I burnt the remains with the useless articles. "I cannot, however, at all call to mind the nature of the documents or conceive what "could have become of the Records, if they were not the Papers I have just referred to. "Should I ever find them you may rely upon my sending them to you immediately."

*Cardigan.*—F. R. Roberts, Esq., of Aberystwith, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cardigan, having informed me that Mr. Morgan would act as his Agent in giving up the Records at Cardigan, I went there on the 14th August, and having sorted and got them packed at the Town Hall, I brought them in a waggon to Narberth Road Railway Station, and thence in a horse box to London, and deposited them in the General Repository on the 21st of August.

In respect of the Cardigan Records, I have only further to mention that the Docket Books of Fines and Recoveries were not with them, or known to have been there since Mr. Beynon resigned the office of Clerk of the Peace some years ago. As Mr. Beynon and his old clerk, Thomas Williams, were both still living at Newcastle-Emlyn, I went over there, and Thomas Williams stated that he well remembered sending these Books from Newcastle-Emlyn to Mr. Roberts, when he succeeded to the Clerkship of the Peace. Mr. Roberts afterwards found them at his office at Aberystwith and sent them to me in London.

*Presteign.*—Having made arrangements with Mr. Maybery, at Brecknock, I met him at Presteign on the 29th October, and he delivered over to me all the Records for the County of Radnor, kept at the New Town Hall in Presteign. When they were packed, I conveyed them to Leominster in a waggon, and thence to London by Railway in a horse box, and on the 6th November I deposited them in the General Record Repository.

1. Welsh Records.

Second Report of Mr. Roberts.

The Records brought from Brecknock, Cardigan, and Presteign, weighed, I believe, above four tons, making with those brought up last year about twenty-four tons.

All the Records of the abolished Welsh Courts, as far as I am aware of them, have now been removed from Wales and placed in the General Record Repository.*

The primary examination and sortation of these Records have been continued since my former Report, but the completion of even this partial arrangement will occupy a long time, unless a larger force can be placed upon the work, and the preparation of proper lists, checked with the respective Records, will be a work of some duration.

I am, &c.,

Sir Francis Palgrave, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS.

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* The Records formerly in the custody of Joseph Bicknell, Esq., Registrar, and one of the Clerks in Chancery, on the Carmarthen Circuit, are still undiscovered. See note † in Sixteenth Report of Deputy Keeper, Appendix, No. 2.

No. 2.—Summary of Proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the Year ended 31st December 1855.

| OFFICES. | ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, &c. | REMOVALS. |
|---|---|---|
| ROLLS HOUSE. | Exchequer of Receipt :—<br>Sortation, &c., continued.<br>Treasury Records :—<br>Cape Coast Castle Papers—Dusting, rough sorting, &c., completed.<br>Irish Commissariat Papers—Arrangement completed.<br>Registered and Unregistered Papers—Arrangement continued.<br>Treasury Solicitor's Papers :—<br>Arrangement in progress.<br>French, &c., Claims' Records :—<br>Re-arranged.<br>War Office Papers :—<br>Arrangement in progress. | No. 6, Whitehall Yard to General Repository :—War Office Papers, by authority of Treasury Letter dated 14 Feb. 1855.<br>Chapter House to General Repository :—Treasury Solicitor's Papers, 5, 6, and 7 Feb. 1855. |
| ROLLS CHAPEL. | Chancery :—<br>Various Membranes, &c. — Damped. 611 — Mended. 1,949 — Sewed. 1,558 | Enrolment Office to Rolls Chapel :—Close Rolls, & Memorials of Annuities, 1840.<br>Petty Bag Office to Rolls Chapel :—Patent Rolls and Privy Seals, &c., 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict.<br>Office of Clerks of Records and Writs to Rolls Chapel :—98 Decrees, & Dockets.<br>Great Queen Street, Westminster, to Rolls Chapel :—River Tyne Commission Papers, by authority of Home Office of 28 May 1855. |
| TOWER. | Chancery :—<br>Early Equity Proceedings—4,343 cleaned and mended.<br>Proceedings on the Common Law Side, commonly known as County Placita—973 more, sorted and arranged ; 1,529 more, cleaned and mended.<br>Parliamentary Writs and Returns—3,320 more, sorted, numbered, arranged between boards, and entitled.<br>Miscellaneous (consisting of Petitions to the King and his Council, to Parliament, &c.)—Arrangement continued—879 Instruments cleaned and mended ; 1,021 mended ; and 3,252 sewed. | - - - - |
| CHAPTER HOUSE. | Common Pleas :—<br>Notes of Fines—Stamping, numbering, comparing with the Index, done to 6 Geo. IV.—there are great deficiencies ; many out of place. | Chapter House to General Repository :—Treasury Solicitor's Papers, 5, 6, and 7 Feb. 1855. |
| CARLTON RIDE.<br>*Mr. Hunter's Division.* | Exchequer :—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer,*—<br>Miscellaneous—Arrangement continued. | - - - - |
| *Mr. Roberts' Division.* | Common Pleas :—<br>Concords of Fines—Geo. III.—Stamping, cleaning, mending, packing between mill-boards, and ticketing continued—71,252 more done :—Eliz., 50,964 done.<br>Feet of Fines (early series)—Flattening, guarding, mending, stamping, arranging in counties, continued—Northampton and Oxford done—2,203 Documents guarded.<br>Feet of Fines (modern series)—Flattening, folding, stamping, packing in canvass, continued—Jas. I., Chas. I. and II., 201,630 flattened and packed in canvass; 15,203 stamped:—Geo. III.; 123,869 folded, packed between mill-boards, and ticketed.<br>Recovery Rolls—The whole operations of cleaning, flattening, dividing, re-tieing at head, and packing in parcels in vellum covers, completed.<br>Exchequer :—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer,*—<br>Decrees and Orders—455 mended.<br>Welsh Records :—<br>43 Docket and Plea Rolls mended:—various sorting and packing.<br>*Various Rolls :*—<br>10,989 Rolls laid flat and packed, some in vellum, others in mill-boards.<br>*Binding :*—<br>37 volumes of Chancery Inquisitions; 63 Common Minute Books of the Queen's Remembrancer ; 39 volumes of Welsh Records ; and 546 other volumes re-bound, mended, &c. | Wales to General Repository :—The remainder of the Records brought from Wales, under the authority of Warrants dated 18 July 1854. |
| STATE PAPER BRANCH RECORD OFFICE. | State Papers :—<br>Treaties—Arranging Ratifications and Treaty Papers.<br>Correspondence—Domestic, Geo. III. and IV.—Arranging.<br>" —Domestic and Foreign—Incorporating various.<br>Privy Seals—Hen. III. to Hen. VIII. ; 355 bundles cleaned, re-covered, and numbered.<br>*Binding :*—<br>55 volumes—various. | Home Office to State Paper Branch Record Office :—Secret Despatches, 1778 to 1782, 1 Vol. Irish Correspondence, 1811, 4 bundles.<br>Foreign Office to State Paper Branch Record Office :—52 Ratifications of Treaties, 1849 to 1855. |

rice, for the Year ended 31st December 1855.

| INVENTORIES. | CALENDARS. | INDEXES. | FEES. Searches. | Inspections. | Copies. | Authentications. | Attendances. | Amount of Fees. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| easury Solicitor's Papers :—In progress. | - - - - | - - - - | 4 | 213 | 3 | 2 | – | 4 12 6 |
| - - - - | - - - - | Chancery :—<br>Close Rolls—1834, 1835, 1836, 1839, in progress.<br>Decrees—Entered up, 98.<br>Memorials of Annuities—1839, completed.<br>Patent Rolls—5, 6, 7 Will. IV., completed.<br>Specifications—Entered up, 450. | | | | | | |
| | | Chancery | 504 | 897 | 208 | 82 | 4 | 237 11 6 |
| | | Welsh | 56 | 59 | 47 | 40 | – | 27 13 6 |
| ancery :—Proceedings on Common Law Side (or County Placita)—973 more. | Chancery :—<br>Petitions to Parliament, &c.—2,210 more, making in all 6,893.<br>Royal Letters—Continued. | - - - - | 15 | 91 | 138 | 43 | 2 | 52 0 0 |
| - - - - | Court of Requests :—<br>Continued—1,000 more Suits, making in all 3,456 Suits,—Eliz.<br>Court of Star Chamber :—<br>In progress—Hen. VIII. | - - - - | 73 | 69 | 43 | 23 | – | 20 14 0 |
| - - - - | Exchequer :—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer*,—<br>Miscellaneous, continued—1,342 more, making in all 90,416. | - - - - | 1 | 360 | 34 | 8 | 1 | 28 2 6 |
| - - - - | Chancery :—<br>Patent Rolls—Continued to 33 Hen. VIII., Part 1.<br>Exchequer :—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer*,—<br>Depositions by Commission—Continued to 27 Eliz., and from 1 to 5 Jas. I. | Common Pleas :—<br>Feet of Fines—The correction of the Indexes, 46 to 54 Geo. III., done.<br>Exchequer :—<br>*Queen's Remembrancer*,—<br>Depositions by Commission—1 to 22 Eliz. done, and Jas. I. in progress. | | | | | | |
| | | Q. Bench | 47 | 53 | 23 | 21 | 1 | 28 10 6 |
| | | C. Pleas | 552 | 65 | 297 | 280 | – | 100 13 0 |
| | | Exchequer | 73 | 290 | 122 | 72 | – | 83 16 0 |
| - - - - | State Papers :—<br>Domestic—Continued, to 1579 prepared for press, and the printing resumed from 1571. Jas. I., Chas. I. and II., in progress.<br>Irish :—Done to 1645; in progress.<br>Spanish :—Done to end of Eliz. (except 1588).<br>French :—Done to 1631. | State Papers —<br>Domestic—Done to 1570. | – | – | 293 | 4 | – | 47 6 0 |
| | | Total - - | 1,325 | 2,097 | 1,208 | 575 | 8 | 630 19 6 |

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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# SECOND REPORT

FROM

## HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR

# CONSOLIDATING THE STATUTE LAW.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1856.

2045

# COMMISSION.

**Victoria**, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Great Britain, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, and Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, Our right trusty and well-beloved John Baron Wrottesley, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John Baron Campbell, Chief Justice of Our Court of Queen's Bench, James Baron Wensleydale, Sir John Jervis, Knight, Chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, Knight, Chief Baron of Our Court of Exchequer, Our trusty and well-beloved James Moncrieff, Esquire, Our Advocate for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Scotland, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Abraham Brewster and Matthew Talbot Baines, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Page Wood, Knight, a Vice-Chancellor of that Part of our said United Kingdom called England, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Knight, Our Attorney General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called England, Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Our Solicitor General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called England, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor William Keogh, Our Attorney General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, Our trusty and well-beloved John David Fitzgerald, Esquire, Our Solicitor General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, James Craufurd, Esquire, One of the Lords of Session in Scotland, Edward Francis Maitland, Esquire, Our Solicitor General for that Part of Our said United Kingdom called Scotland, Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Knight, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, Walter Coulson, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, and Henry Bellenden Ker, Esquire, Barrister at-Law, Greeting:

**Whereas** We did by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing Date at Westminster the Twenty-third Day of August in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign, authorize and appoint you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, John Baron Wrottesley, John Baron Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, James Baron Wensleydale (by your then Name of Sir James Parke, Knight), James Moncrieff, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, James Craufurd, and Henry Bellenden Ker, to be Our Commissioners for the Purpose of consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm, or such Parts thereof as you might find capable of being usefully and conveniently consolidated, combining with that Process (if you should think it advisable) the Incorporation of any Parts of the Common or Unwritten Law in such Manner as should seem to you desirable, and also for the Purpose of devising and suggesting such Rules (if any) as might in your Judgment tend to insure Simplicity or Uniformity, or any other Improvement in the Form and Style of future Statutes: **And whereas** we did by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the Fifteenth Day of December in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign, after reciting the said herein-before recited Letters Patent, and that We had deemed it

expedient to increase the Number of Our said Commissioners, We did authorize and appoint you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, John Baron Wrottesley, John Baron Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, James Baron Wensleydale, by your then Name of Sir James Parke Knight, James Moncrieff, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, James Craufurd, Walter Coulson, and Henry Bellenden Ker, to be Our Commissioners for the Purposes aforesaid, as by the said Letters Patent, reference being thereunto respectively had, will more fully and at large appear: And whereas we have deemed it expedient to increase the Number of Our said Commissioners: Know ye therefore, that We, reposing great Trust and Confidence in your Zeal, Discretion, and Integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth, John Singleton Baron Lyndhurst, Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux, John Baron Wrottesley, John Baron Campbell, James Baron Wensleydale, Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Jonathan Pollock, James Moncrieff, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Joseph Napier, Abraham Brewster, Matthew Talbot Baines, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, William Keogh, John David Fitzgerald, James Craufurd, Edward Francis Maitland, Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Walter Coulson, and Henry Bellenden Ker, to be Our Commissioners for the Purpose of consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm, or such Parts thereof as you may find capable of being usefully and conveniently consolidated, combining with that Process, if you shall think it advisable, the Incorporation of any Parts of the Common or Unwritten Law in such Manner as shall seem to you desirable; And also for the Purpose of devising and suggesting such Rules (if any) as may in your Judgment tend to insure Simplicity or Uniformity or any other Improvement in the Form and Style of future Statutes; and for the aforesaid Purposes, or any of them, We hereby authorize and empower you from Time to Time to employ such learned and skilful Persons as you may think proper. And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you do, at the End of every Year from the Date of this Our Commission, and at other Times if you shall see Occasion, certify to Us in Our Court of Chancery, under the Hands and Seals of any Five or more of you, what you shall have done in the Premises. And We further will and command that this Our Commission shall continue in full Force and Virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any Five or more of you, shall and may from Time to Time proceed in the Execution thereof, and of every Matter and Thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from Time to Time by Adjournment. And for your Assistance in the due Execution of this Our Commission, We direct and authorize you the said Robert Monsey Baron Cranworth to appoint a fit Person, being a Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you Our said Commissioners, whose Services and Assistance We require you Our said Commissioners to use from Time to Time as occasion shall require.

In witness whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Sixth day of February, in the Nineteenth Year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

# SECOND REPORT.

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
### IN HER HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty's Commission and Supplemental Commissions, dated respectively the 23d day of August and the 15th day of December, in the eighteenth year of Your Majesty's reign, and the Sixth day of February, in the Nineteenth year of Your Majesty's reign, whose hands and seals are hereto set, do hereby humbly submit the following Report to Your Majesty:—

Since the date of our First Report, of the 10th day of July 1855, we have turned our attention, amongst other subjects, to that part of Your Majesty's commission which directed us "to devise and suggest such rules, if any, as "might in our judgment tend to ensure simplicity or uniformity, or any other "improvement, in the form and style of future Statutes;" and to this subject we propose to devote the present Report.

We have had under our consideration two plans, the adoption of which will materially promote the object indicated:—1, the appointment of an Officer or Board to revise and improve the current Legislation; and, 2, the adaptation of a system of classification to the Public General Statutes. These two plans are entirely independent, and either one or both may be adopted or rejected. We will proceed to consider the two plans separately.

#### I. As to the appointment of an officer or board to revise and improve the current legislation.

We have already shortly adverted to this subject in the concluding paragraph of our First Report, where we have observed, that "perhaps nothing "satisfactory towards the improvement of future legislation can be effected "until either a board or some other persons are appointed, whose duty it shall "be either to prepare or revise and report upon all Bills before they are "brought into Parliament, and to watch them during their progress through "the two Houses, either as officers of the Lord Chancellor or some other "minister, or as officers of the two Houses of Parliament."

Further consideration has convinced us of the necessity of taking such a step, if any material amendment of the present form and style of legislation is to be effected. The true causes of the present confused and unsatisfactory state of our Statute Book do not lie very deep. They are such as must, to a certain extent, perhaps, operate in all free deliberating bodies like our Parliament; but the evil admits of being remedied to a considerable degree. In respect of form, a conventional language, verbose and obscure, had by long practice come to be considered almost essential in composing Acts of Parliament, so that the persons engaged in drawing Bills have felt themselves nearly debarred from the use of a plain and concise style. In respect of matter, the Legislator is frequently not aware of, or is indifferent to, the extent to which his proposed measure will affect other branches of the law; or is not aware of the exact state of the law with which he proposes to deal; or omits to state distinctly to what extent the new measure is intended to repeal or supersede the existing law. Again, when an evil is felt, the remedy is usually applied only to the particular case in which the inconvenience has been perceived, instead of amending generally the error or defect which has produced the result complained of. Perhaps, however, the chief cause of confusion is the way in which hasty and inconsistent amendments, ill assorting with the rest of the measure, are made while the Bill is going through Committee. The proposers of these amendments have often only their own objects in view, and do not consider how far they will affect other parts of the measure itself. The promoter of the Bill too frequently assents to alterations and changes which he does not

approve, for the sake of averting a protracted opposition; and thus the Bill often comes out of Committee in such a form as to justify the expression of Lord Tenterden that "though the Legislature cannot be deemed *inops consilii*, yet "we may lament to find it *magnas inter opes inops*."

It seems obvious that the existence of any officer or board, ready at the right time to give information and point out errors, and competent to prepare bills, when required so to do, in plain and concise language, would be very effective in remedying the evils above indicated.

Some such plan becomes still more essential, if any system of consolidation of the Statutes is to be carried into effect. Unless legislation be carefully watched, even consolidated Statutes, however well drawn, may lose altogether their simplicity and completeness by amendments and alterations incautiously introduced in their passage through Parliament. After having been passed in one session, they would often be altered in subsequent sessions without regard to what had previously been done. New accumulations of partially repealed Acts, probably also of conflicting provisions, would be "heaped together one upon another," and the great evil which we desire to redress would grow as fast as we were able to remove it. In addition to this, other legislation would also be going on, entirely independent of all labours of consolidation; and so, for want of some supervision, the best efforts for that purpose would be frustrated, numerous laws on the same subject would still be continued, and the most perfect consolidation would again become imperfect, and that in the course of a very few years.

We therefore beg leave to submit to Your Majesty that in our opinion the most effectual method for ensuring simplicity and uniformity in, or otherwise improving the form and style of future Statutes, would be the appointment of an Officer or Board, with a sufficient staff of assistants, whose duty it should be:—To advise on the legal effect of every Bill which either House of Parliament should think fit to refer to them, and, in particular, on the existing state of the law affected by the proposed Bill, its language and structure, and its operation on the existing law; and also to point out what Statutes it repeals, alters, or modifies, and whether any Statutes or clauses of Statutes on the same subject-matter are left unrepealed or conflicting; so that the House may have at its command the materials which will enable it to deal properly with the Bill.

The only material objection which has occurred to us as likely to be made to such a scheme as that above proposed, is the danger of making the authority of the Legislature, to some extent, subordinate to that of such a board or officer. It does not, however, appear to us that there is much weight in this objection; the officer or board would be a servant, not a master, as we do not contemplate that such officer or board should report on the policy or expediency of any proposed measure. The powers of both Houses, and of all the members of each House, would remain inviolate. But assistance would be provided for them, as well in advising on the effect of the Bills at the time of their introduction, as in watching them during their progress through Parliament, and keeping them in harmony with the whole law. The labour and anxiety of all members of Parliament would thus be materially relieved, and the legislation of the country improved. A great saving of time would also be effected; for discussions which now arise, and amendments which it is now necessary to introduce in the various stages of the bill, would often be avoided.

We have used the terms "Officer or Board" because our plan no doubt admits of being worked by either means; but we are of opinion that a single responsible person, with adequate assistance, would be preferable to a board for carrying into effect a work of this kind. Perhaps there are few cases in which delay and uncertainty of action are not caused by the divided responsibility and sometimes divided opinions of a board; but in a case like the present, requiring the invention, or at least the practical application of a new mode of procedure, the exercise of much discretion, and the power of rapid decision and action, it would seem that anything like concurrent authority would be inconvenient, and that a single responsible head, with a well organized staff of assistants, would work better. We think it would be convenient that the proposed Officer should be the same for both Houses.

We now pass to the second of the two plans mentioned at the commencement of this Report:

II. As to the Classification of the Public General Statutes.

A classification of enactments is incident to the consolidation of the Statutes; but the plan to which we have now to direct attention is an arrangement for the division of the Public General Statutes of each Session, as they are passed, into leading classes;* and as a preliminary measure, the corresponding classification or "grouping" of the Public Bills.

The practical difficulty to be dealt with in the case of the Statutes is that the law which relates to any given subject, or which affects any given class of persons, is dispersed in a large number of volumes among laws relating to other subjects and to other classes, and among enactments some of which have ceased to be laws, and some of which never were laws, in the sense of permanent "rules of civil conduct."

This difficulty has grown to its present magnitude by the neglect of obvious precautions.

To make the several portions of any large and growing mass of written matter accessible, one obvious precaution is to resort to some arrangement or classification. But in the case of the Public General Statutes there is no arrangement or classification whatever. The Public General Statutes of each session, as they are presented by authority to those whom they may concern, are a mass of documents differing essentially from one another in their character and in the continuance and extent of their operation, thrown together fortuitously in the order in which they are assented to by the Crown, —an order purely accidental.

The evil of this neglect of classification will be more glaring if the functions and current business of Parliament, and the marked differences in character of the Acts which are so thrown together, be examined in detail.

In the first place, among the Public General Acts of each session are to be found Statutes (more numerous than would be supposed by those who have not examined them with a special object) which cannot properly be called "laws," in the sense above indicated.†

It requires no argument to prove that Acts which are now termed Private are not properly to be classed among such laws; for instance, an Estate Act, or a Divorce Act. But there are many Acts now included in the Public General Statutes which, though of public concern because they affect property dedicated to public uses, are as little entitled to be considered "laws" as a Private Estate Act; for instance the Act of 1853, to authorize the sale of the Excise Office in Broad Street, which is as strictly an "Estate Act" as if it had been passed for the convenience and at the instance of private persons.

There are also among the Public General Statutes classes of Acts of a different character, which, though they are of the highest public importance, are as little entitled to be ranked among "laws." They are merely Acts (often transitory Acts) of administration.

Many of our constitutional usages are directed against the possibility of the machine of government going on without a Parliament. As a consequence of this jealousy, Parliament, in addition to the proper business of legislation, performs many acts which in most countries would be deemed executive only. To take one of the most important of these:—An Appropriation Act is passed at the end of every Session, to direct to what purposes all the Public Revenue of the year not previously appropriated shall be applied. Such Acts are in effect nothing more than warrants to the public functionaries; "the operation of [each] Act is spent" (as Blackstone expresses it) in the transaction which is authorized. When the Treasury and the Exchequer have issued the money

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* The only classification of the Statutes now established by authority is the division into Public General, Local and Personal (declared Public, &c.), Private Printed, and Private not Printed.

† Blackstone indicates sufficiently the distinction between law, which is "the rule of civil conduct," and other Acts of the supreme power. "Law," he says, "is a *rule;* not a transient "sudden order from a superior to or concerning a particular person, but something permanent, "uniform, and universal. Therefore a particular Act of the legislature to confiscate the goods of "Titius, or to attaint him of high treason, does not enter into the idea of a municipal law, for the "operation of this Act is spent upon Titius only, and has no relation to the community in general; "it is rather a sentence. But an Act to declare that the crime of which Titius is accused shall "be deemed high treason, this has permanency, uniformity, and universality, and therefore is "properly a rule."

in accordance with the directions of an Appropriation Act, the Statute is as a cheque on a banker that has been paid; it is of no consequence but as a matter of audit or of history.

There are other administrative Acts of Parliament which are not so transitory in their operation; for instance, the Loan Acts, which authorize the creation of perpetual annuities, or the like; but even these have enough of a special and transitory character to make it convenient to separate them in the way of classification from other Statutes. When rules of law applicable to securities of the like nature are established, all that is important in the Act which authorizes the loan is the amount of annuities of which the creation is warranted, and the terms on which they may be acquired by those who advance the money to the public. When these terms are complied with the Act ceases to be of importance even as a title deed,—for no one buying Three per Cents. can ascertain under which of the multitude of Loan Acts the stock which he takes has been created.

The number of Acts above referred to would in itself justify some classification, of which one object should be to separate from the other Statutes those Acts which are not properly "laws;" every Act, in short, of which the operation is spent on one transaction. It does not necessarily follow that every such Statute should be brought into the same class, for there may be a convenience in classifying Acts of administration as well as Acts of legislation. It is enough for our present purpose to say that they should not be mixed up with general laws.

But in addition to those administrative Acts which are not laws, there are other Statutes connected with the current administration of public affairs which seem to have claims on more than one ground to be placed in classes apart from other laws.

One set of these Acts are those which relate to the armed forces of the Crown. The Mutiny Act and Marine Mutiny Act (which in the last octavo volume of the Statutes fill 122 pages) are, we need not say, annual Acts; not continued by reference, but re-enacted at length (frequently with some alteration). They are laws of much importance to the forces and the departments concerned, and indeed to the public safety, but the people at large have rarely occasion to refer to them.

The Acts relating to the navy, though not annual, form together a great mass, into which any person not belonging to the naval forces or the Admiralty can rarely have occasion to look. There are also Acts passed in every Session relating to the militia, and the laws in relation to this force will sooner or later be consolidated, and will necessarily form a bulky Statute. It would probably be convenient to place all the Acts relating to the armed forces in one class.

Another class, we think, might be formed with advantage of the Statutes relating to the revenue. The fiscal code is in all other countries a matter apart.

As to one of the most important branches of the revenue, the Customs, the Statutes are revised and consolidated periodically. The same practice will probably be soon extended, as it conveniently might be, to the other branches of the revenue.

The Acts relating to the revenue, and those Financial Acts of administration which have been before described, will be found to make up a considerable portion of the Statutes of every session. In the outline of a classification of the Acts of the last session which we are about to submit for consideration, they are placed together under one head.

Another obvious principle of classification is to make manifest, as to the Public General Acts which are properly "laws," the territorial extent of their operation.

Dismissing for the present what are termed Local Acts, a Statute may be found to be applicable—

To the United Kingdom (with or without the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of the Crown);
To Great Britain;
To England and Ireland;
To England only;
To Scotland only;
To Ireland only;
To the Colonies, or some of them; or,
To the territories under the Government of the East India Company.

All these Acts concern different countries, the previously existing laws in which may be different.

It is unnecessary to urge that a Legislature giving laws to different territories should set forth distinctly to what territory each law applies, and so publish it that it may be easily accessible to those whom it concerns, without being a burthen to others. There is no reason why the people of Scotland, for instance, should be burthened with the Acts applicable to Ireland only.

It is not sufficient to say that each Act is sold separately, for it is necessary to examine all the Acts to know which of them applies to each country. The titles often give no indication of the extent of an Act; and the letters U.K., E., I., and S., &c. which are to be found in the Index to the Public General Acts, have no authority, and are not free from doubt and mistakes. Indeed, the absence of classification, as it relieves the promoter of a Bill from the necessity of declaring to what territory his measure is to extend, sometimes leads to enough of uncertainty as to the extent of the operation of the Act to excuse a mistake of the most careful index maker.

We would therefore suggest that all Acts in the nature of general laws should be placed in classes intituled according to the territories to which they extend, excepting always those laws which from other considerations may be thrown more conveniently into special classes.

The same considerations which should prevent the mixing up of the Acts relating exclusively to Ireland with those exclusively relating to England or Scotland apply with greater force in the case of the Acts relating to parts only of any of the three countries, commonly known as Local Acts.

Of those Local Acts which are now ranked among the Public General Statutes there are some which cannot be preferred on the score of extent of operation or importance to others which are found in the Local and Personal series. Some are treated as Public and General because they have been introduced by public departments for considerations connected with the administration of justice or public business; others because they extend to districts so considerable (as, for instance, some Bills concerning the metropolis) that it would be attended with inconvenience or hardship to apply to them the rules which govern the proceedings on Private Bills.

It is proper to note one circumstance which has specially contributed to the insertion among the Public General Statutes of Acts strictly Local or Private, and which has tended to swell and complicate the Statute Book. Parliament, for the sake of sparing to private persons and communities the expense and trouble of soliciting Private Bills, has authorized in some cases administrative departments or commissions to effect arrangements for private or local convenience, which formerly required in each case the sanction of a separate Act. But to guard against abuse, and to afford to individuals some protection in lieu of that which the power of opposing a Private Bill affords, a Parliamentary sanction is required to be given to the orders of the department or Commissioners by a Public General Act. In this way the orders of the Inclosure Commissioners relating to inclosures (great and small, but all merely local or private transactions), and the Orders of the General Board of Health for the application of the Public Health Act to towns, and the like, are continually brought to Parliament for confirmation.*

It is no impeachment of the policy which has led to these Acts to say that there can be no reason whatever for confounding them in the same mass with Public General Statutes.

To prevent the multiplication of classes, it would probably be well to place the Local Acts which have been referred to in the same series with those Special Acts before described, which, so far as respects their limited operation, may be assimilated to Private or Personal Acts. The object of putting Local Acts in a class apart is to prevent them from continuing to encumber those who have no concern with the places to which they relate, and there will be no increased danger, in consequence of such an arrangement, of any such Statute escaping the notice of those who are to be affected by its enactments.

The best test of the effect of classification will be to throw the Acts of a given session, the last session, for instance, into separate classes. The Public

* Inclosure Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118. s. 32. Public Health Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. s. 10. So the arrangements between turnpike trusts and their creditors, under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 38.; and applications under the Charitable Trusts Acts.

General Statutes of 18 & 19 Victoria are 134, which occupy 1,005 octavo pages. The following is the number of Acts and of pages found in each of the classes into which, by way of illustration, the mass may be divided:—

18 & 19 VICT.

| | Number of Acts. | Number of Pages. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Army, Navy, and Militia | 11 | 158 |
| 2. Revenue and other Financial Acts | 30 | 177 |
| 3. The United Kingdom | 12 | 93 |
| 4. Great Britain — General Laws of, not included in classes 1 and 2, 58 in all | 2 | 10 |
| 5. England and Ireland | 4 | 20 |
| 6. England | 22 | 103 |
| 7. Scotland | 6 | 31 |
| 8. Ireland | 12 | 17 |
| 9. Special and Local | 27 | 307 |
| 10. Colonies | 6 | 86 |
| 11. East Indies | 2 | 3 |
| | 134 | 1,005 |

The classes here given are suggested for illustration only, without presuming that the classification may not be improved, nor that some variation might not be made in the numbers, after a full consideration of the contents of the Statute Book.

The Acts in each class would of course be numbered in a separate series, and each class would, at the end of the session, form a separate *fasciculus* or "part."

To a large majority of the readers and buyers of the Statutes (if those of the last session had been so classified), the parts which contain the Public General Laws relating to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| the United Kingdom | (93) | |
| Great Britain | (10) | |
| England and Ireland | (20) | |
| and England (only) | (103) | |
| | | 226 |

in all, 226 pages instead of 1,005, would be sufficient.

It is enough to suggest the consideration what the effect of this separation into classes would have been if it had been applied to the Public General Statutes of every session during the last and the present century.

These proposals for a classification of the Statutes are entirely independent of those contained in the former part of this Report for the appointment of an officer to revise and improve the current legislation; yet, should such an officer be appointed, and any such plan as that now suggested be adopted, it would probably be found convenient to charge him with the duty of superintending the due arrangement of the Acts of every Session.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CRANWORTH, C. | (L.S.) | WILLIAM PAGE WOOD. | (L.S.) |
| LYNDHURST. | (L.S.) | A. E. COCKBURN. | (L.S.) |
| BROUGHAM. | (L.S.) | R. BETHELL. | (L.S.) |
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| M. T. BAINES. | (L.S.) | H. BELLENDEN KER. | (L.S.) |

*March* 5, 1856.

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# TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st January 1856.

## [For the Year 1855.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

*Tithe Commission Office*, 31*st January* 1856.

SIR,

IT is our duty to report to you the progress of the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales to the close of the Year 1855.

We have received 7070 Agreements and confirmed 6778.

7035 notices for making Awards have been issued, of which 5 were issued during the year 1855.

We have received 5625 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 5418; of these 23 have been received, and 1 has been confirmed, during the year 1855.

In 12,196 Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Tithes have been commuted by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

In 393 of these Districts the Rentcharges have been disposed of by Redemption or Merger, 2 of which were confirmed in the year 1855.

We have received 11,764 Apportionments, and confirmed 11,754; and of these 2 have been received and 3 confirmed during the year 1855.

We have made 1438 altered Apportionments, and confirmed 1247; of these 176 have been received and 195 confirmed during the year 1855.

We have received 628 Applications for the Exchange of Glebe Lands, and confirmed 591 of such Exchanges; and of these 44 Applications were received and 43 Exchanges confirmed during the year 1855.

At the close of 1855 we had confirmed 14,007 distinct Mergers of Tithes or Rentcharges.

We annex an Abstract of our Proceedings.

We have completed a revision of the outstanding business of the original Commutation, and are prepared to submit for your consideration the heads of a Bill to enable us to deal with those cases which we find ourselves unable to dispose of without further powers.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

WM. BLAMIRE.
G. DARBY.
H. C. MULES.

*To the Right Honourable*
*The Secretary of State for the Home Department,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

2027

# ABSTRACT OF TITHE PROCEEDINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of agreements received | | | 7,070 |
| Do. | confirmed | 6,778 | |
| Do. | superseded by awards | 290 | |
| | | | 7,068 |
| | Leaving actually in progress | | 2 |
| Number of awards received | | | 5,625 |
| Do. | confirmed | 5,418 | |
| Do. | superseded by agreements | 164 | |
| | | | 5,582 |
| | Leaving actually in progress | | 43 |
| Total number of agreements and awards confirmed | | | 12,196 |
| Tithe districts in which the rentcharges have been disposed of by merger or redemption | | 393 | |
| Number of apportionments received | | 11,764 | |
| | | | 12,157 |
| Number of tithe districts in which the rentcharges remain to be disposed of | | | 39 |
| Number of applications for the redemption of rentcharge received | | | 198 |
| Number of redemptions confirmed | | | 185 |
| Do. | in progress | | 13 |
| Number of apportionments received | | | 11,764 |
| Do. | confirmed | | 11,754 |
| Do. | in progress | | 10 |
| Number of altered apportionments received | | | 1,438 |
| Do. | confirmed | 1,247 | |
| Do. | withdrawn | 19 | |
| | | | 1,266 |
| Do. | actually in progress | | 172 |
| Number of applications for the exchange of glebe lands received | | | 628 |
| Number of exchanges confirmed | | 591 | |
| Do. | withdrawn | 11 | |
| | | | 602 |
| Do. | actually in progress | | 26 |
| Number of mergers of tithe or rentcharge received | | | 14,007 |
| Do. | confirmed | | 14,007 |
| Do. | in progress | | „ |

31st December 1855.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st Jan. 1856.

[For the Year 1855.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1856.